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MELBOURNE THE RAIN FAKIR.

Field and Farm.

There are believers in the ability of Frank Melbourne to bring rain at will in Colorado, and last Monday the Australian, accompanied by Frank Jones, of Cheyenne, left the latter city for Willard, a station on the Burlington & Missouri railroad sixteen miles west of Sterling, Logan county, to commence operations to produce rainfall by artificial means by last Thursday. This was in agreement with a contract made with the people of Logan, Phillips and Sedgewick counties, this State, and Keith county, Nebraska. The contract specified that Professor Melbourne should, within twenty-four hours from last Monday at noon, cause it to rain not less than fifty one-hundredths of an inch at three different points, namely, Holyoke, Julesburg and Fleming.

The measurements of the rainfall was to be taken by United States Signal Service rain gauges located at these points and under charge of special committees selected to oversee and report the measurements. Committees were stationed at the different points throughout the territory to be covered by the rain to collect data and make full report of any or all phenomena that might be connected with the test. Melbourne felt confident of success, so the reporters of the daily press said. Melbourne was to get six cents an acre for wetting the cultivated lands. On Tuesday a few clouds appeared, with the prevailing winds from the south west, but no rain fell. About four o'clock Wednesday afternoon clouds again gathered in the south west, as is their wont in that part of Colorado in the wet season, and a little later a slight sprinkling fell. Before enough rain fell to quench the thirst of a grasshopper, the rain ceased. But where was the 56 of an inch? With the clouds went the chance of getting the six cents per acre, and that was most probably the darkest cloud that hovered over the alleged rain maker.

Mr. Melbourne has not demonstrated that he can actually produce a rainstorm. Scientists, on the other hand, hold that it is a scientific fact that he can not do it. Melbourne's methods are somewhat foxey. It was shown some time ago in the Field and Farm that in selecting dates for producing rain he chose the identical ones for which Professor Hicks predicted storms. The latter had predicted a reactionary storm on the 15th inst., the date on which Melbourne apostrophized the skies. A glance at the weather map shows that rain fell on that date in Salt Lake City, in Nebraska, in Montrose county, Colorado, in Denver, in the lake region and in Montana. Was it at all extraordinary that a little rain should have fallen in the locality in which Melbourne was working? Melbourne's methods were exposed in Canton, Ohio, two years ago; he failed at Cheyenne last summer and had to sue for his pay, as was the case also in Sonora, Mexico. He is simply a fakir, and the people of Eastern Colorado will soon realize that it is so. Strange as it may seem, a concern in Kansas operating on the Melbourne plan is credited with also having produced rain on the same date as Melbourne worked.

WHAT IS ELGIN BUTTER.

Country Gentleman.

D. E. S., Ohio, wants to know why Elgin butter has made such a "str" in the market, and what is the predominating cause for it? First, Elgin is a general name applied to the dairy districts of Northern Illinois, contributing to the central market place, which is now the city of Elgin. The thing that has made the "str" is the uniform excellence of the

butter over the whole district, and the attempt of all the makers to imitate each other, so that a tub of Elgin butter is like any other tub from that section. By means of meetings and the ding-dong of managers, the farmers are pretty uniform in the care and feeding of their cows and the care of the milk. Naturally, one would suppose that every man had at least a grade Jersey dairy, but the opposite is the fact. The dairies are of no breed in particular, though the Shorthorn blood crops out quite as often as any. The plan of gathering the cream has been abandoned almost wholly; the milk is taken to the creameries fresh from the cow, run through the separators, and the butter made and sold within 36 hours. As the time of milk setting is thus eliminated from the process, the butter is made from cream that is fresh, beside that raised by the gravity process, and only one grade of cream is used, it is seen. The change from the gravity process to the centrifuge may entail a more expensive freightage for the milk, but the gain in butter is remarkable. By the older plan of creaming the milk at home, the returns in butter per 100 lbs. of milk was scarcely 8 1/2 lbs., while under the separator system, the average for the year was 4 1/2 lbs. per 100 lbs. of milk. These creameries are mostly run on the co-operative plan, and so great has the patronage become that the dividends are very large, and the stock of a creamery is usually above par. As the capital stock of most of these factories is small, the dividends some years are a third of the value of the plant. These are some of the reasons why there is a "str" about Elgin butter.

GOOD FARMING PAYS.

The Chicago Drovers' Journal, under the above heading, very correctly and appropriately says:

Farming, like every other industry, to be profitable, must be done well. Lazy, slovenly men can be found in all vocations, and they are the men who never make a success in any line, are always pessimists, and can never see any good in doing a thing well. There are plenty of farmers, good men, too, if we speak of them morally and socially, who are so loose in their business relations that they are always a century behind the times. Many husbandmen, who have started in life with nothing but ambition and determination, where others have failed with many superior advantages in a financial way, have made fortunes. It takes brains to manage a farm right. A farmer should make a study of the adaptability of the soil which he cultivates, always planting that which the soil will produce best without robbing it of all its strength and fertility. A little shrewd management is often better than a year's labor.

TO PREVENT WEEVIL IN CORN.

John McMurrugh, in Houston Post.

I have seen many remedies proposed for the destruction of corn weevil, and the last, by Dr. Hackenberg, is to place bisulphide of carbon in a bottle in the crib in such a manner that the gas will escape, and he says it will destroy the weevil.

To my mind this is an absurdity, because the weevil is hatched in the germ of the grain, like a chicken in an egg, and when he comes out to breathe the air, there is nothing left but the shell of the grain. It is no use to poison the weevil after he has emerged from the grain.

By accident I discovered how to destroy the germ of the weevil before he begins to eat his way out of the germ of the grain: A few years ago I made a heavy crop of

corn, and did not commence gathering until the cattle commenced breaking in during a rainy spell, late in the fall, and I had to pull and haul my corn in the mud and rain, and threw it in the crib thoroughly wet. I piled up about 800 bushels this way. In a few days afterwards I went into the crib and thought it was on fire, and I opened a trench through it to allow the heat and steam to escape. I was afraid my corn would spoil, but it was not hurt. I believed at the time that I would have to get seed corn somewhere else, but I soon saw corn coming up in the lot and found that my corn was not injured for planting.

The result was that I had no weevils; the germs were cooked. I have, on several occasions since, waited for a wet spell to pull my corn, or pull it and let it lie in the field until it rained, then haul it in the rain, always with the same results. I have also experimented with the same corn by pulling some and putting it up dry, and by March it would be eaten up.

It is not convenient to haul in wet weather at all times, in which case I would suggest to wet the corn thoroughly with water from the well. The object in view is to put the corn through a heat and scald the embryo evils.

A BUFFALO BREEDER.

Fort Worth Gazette.

Mr. Chas. Goodnight, of Goodnight, Texas, was in the city a day or so since, stopping at the Mansion. Mr. Goodnight was speaking to a group of friends concerning his buffalo herds. He has for thirteen years been cross-breeding the full-blood buffalo with domestic cattle, and they make an excellent cross. He has bred the full bloods but rarely, preferring the cross. The cross results in a fine, closely built, seven hundred to nine hundred-pound beef of fine quality. The coat is not so thick, he claims, but is of a superior quality, and makes a finer robe. There is much uncertainty in breeding, and as a proof, he says that out of thirty-two buffalo cows he only raised eight calves. Another fact is they only breed in alternate years. In answer to the question as to which made the better cross, he replied that he had not yet been able to cross a domestic bull with a full-blood buffalo cow. The value of a thoroughbred buffalo bull, said he, varied and there was no stipulated price fixed. As for himself, he would not part with one at any price. Mr. Goodnight says he will breed sixty cows this year and will attempt to cross his bulls with a large number of native cattle.

TUCSPAN CORN.

Stockman and Farmer.

Maurice Cloudt has made a trial of the Tucspan corn on his farm in Calhoun county, and feels safe in saying that it is the corn for this section of the country. He sent to Tucspan, Mexico, three years ago for the seed and has given it a fair test. He now has twelve acres planted with it. In many places the stalks are eleven feet high, and despite the drought we had in the spring will yield sixty bushels to the acre. Last year the crop was much better. Mr. Cloudt enumerates the advantages of the Mexican corn over the northern corn that we have been planting as follows: It is a southern plant and stands dry weather much better; the grain is harder and heavier and is not so subject to attack by weevils; the blades are broad and will yield twice the quantity of fodder; it grows more firmly in the ground and is a larger and more sturdy plant. He says that no one will think of using northern seed after trying it. With proper work

he feels satisfied that our farmers on the hog wallow and black sandy loam lands can produce as much per acre as those in Kansas and Illinois, and have a crop that will keep.

Hoard's Dairyman: Get a good, thoroughbred bull at once. Don't be afraid to do what all the most successful dairymen have done. Don't think you are such a favorite with Providence that what benefits other men will not benefit you. Take some stock in the experience of other men. You cannot know it all, for if you can there is mighty little to know. Start resolutely in the path of breeding better cows. Put this beef notion out of your head. It has been there all these years and your cows show it. Try another set of ideas and see what they will do for you. Don't look for a cheap bull; get a good one. What is fifty dollars more in a bull when it may put \$5,000 more into the performance of your herd in ten years? Save all the strong, likely daughters from this sire and breed them to him. When his granddaughters come to service get another bull, but of the same family, and while you change the animal keep intensifying the family. Open up your soul to this feeding question. Almost any man will feed a hog well, but not one man in ten will feed a cow enough to do half as well as she might. Weed out, breed up, and feed in the qualities you want in the dairy cow. "Be as gods, knowing good from evil," in cows as well as in other things. Men in our own vicinity whom we prevailed to start out on this road only a few years since are to-day highly prosperous dairy farmers. The hardest thing to get them to believe was that it paid to buy the best bull they could find and that liberal feeding brought the largest profits, if put in a good cow's mouth.

Gen. T. B. Gordon in Atlanta Journal. It is true—distressingly true—that people are financially embarrassed and depressed. This is due in part to unnecessary tariff taxation and to class legislation by the Republican party. It is due in part to insufficiency of currency in the country, but it is still more largely due to the fact that we have more cotton than the world wants and less provisions than we want. There are, I believe, 2,000,000 more bales left over from the old crop than were ever before on hand at this season. If we had made 5,000,000 bales last year instead of 9,000,000, no combination on earth could have kept cotton down under 13 cents a pound. Statistics prove beyond cavil that the price of cotton is put down more by the number of bales on the market than by the number of dollars in circulation. If we would halve our cotton crop and double our provision crop it would not be five years till we would have Wall street and the world at our feet.

Crowley, La., Signal: We visited the rice farms of Messrs. J. W. Roller and Geo. W. Luper on last Thursday evening and found that they had 150 acres of magnificent rice. If there are no storms during harvest season these enterprising farmers expect to make from fifteen to twenty barrels of rice per acre. At a low average of fifteen barrels per acre this would give 2250 barrels, worth \$2 50 per barrel, or a grand total of \$5,625. These are very conservative figures in yield and price, and are more apt to exceed than fall below our estimate. The greater majority of rice crops, where leveled and flooded, will make and mature without another shower of rain. All that is wanted now, is a dry harvest season and we believe that we will have it. The rains seldom extend through August and September.

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"The clean paper is the home paper," says Newspaperdom.

There's nothing the matter with our politics or our political methods; it's our opponents who are full of error and political turpitude.

Texas has been very wide and an all-wool State, but hereafter will be a wool and mutton State without reducing the width.

Municipal governments are largely under saloon control, and the bosses are howling mad because they can't also control the country.

Thanks of the manager of Texas Farm and Ranch are due his old friend Natt Stevens for a fine lot of pears. The directions accompanying the shipment will be religiously observed.

Thanks to Prof. Curtis, of the Texas A. & M. College, for a copy of his paper on The Development of the American Trotter—A Study in Animal Physics, read before the Texas Academy of Science, June 14, 1892.

Manager Ralston, of the [Kills] county poor farm, reports having raised 670 bushels of wheat and 1500 bushels of oats and 50 bushels of corn per acre.—Dallas News.

This phenomenal yield of wheat and oats may be attributed to the absence of a coma, and not to intensive cultivation.

Mrs. Julia Truitt Bishop has severed her connection with the Austin Statesman and will soon begin the publication of a Sunday morning paper, to be known as the Texas Home Corner, at Austin. We know of no person in the South better qualified to fill a family journal with what a family should read than Mrs. Bishop. Texas Farm and Ranch wishes her abundant success.

It is the opinion of men well qualified to judge that a thoroughly equipped A. & M. College in North Texas would, as soon as able to receive them, have an attendance of at least 500 pupils. This estimate is based on the attendance at the present college and a comparison of the population and conditions of the two localities.

At the present charge for maintenance, \$145 each, this would bring into the college treasury every September \$72,500. This would support the mess hall, laundry and pay for fuel, lights, and the salaries of ten professors and assistants.

The carnival of crime that is now astonishing the civilized world we believe to be directly attributable to liquor drinking. Most of the killings are accomplished in saloons. In one paper last week eight homicides in Texas saloons were detailed, and a number of others grew out of drunken frolics.

The packery at Fort Worth can use, at good prices to the producers, several hundred thousand head of hogs, and Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and the Indian Territory should supply every one of them. Either would be better off to raise and fatten enough hogs to supply half a dozen packeries.

Why should a party in its platform prohibit railroad men from holding office and say nothing regarding whiskey vendors who manage to secure many official positions? Certainly the railroad man is superior in integrity and intelligence to the saloon keeper, and his calling more beneficial and less degrading.

When the cities fall in an attempt to use country people for a selfish purpose they immediately cry out that the country is arrayed against the town. Between good people of city or country there is no difference, but between the methods of saloon bosses, who dominate city politics, and honorable country people who do their own bidding there is a gap without sides or bottom.

It is urged in behalf of the Columbian Exposition, and as a reason why the government should appropriate liberally of the people's money to the uses of the Exposition Association, that it will vastly stimulate foreign immigration to this country. Just how much of the public money ought to be devoted to the object of ameliorating the condition of foreigners by enticing them to this country to compete with American labor is not stated. Texas Farm and Ranch would rather there were no fair than that it should be successfully run for this purpose. Five hundred thousand aliens a year are about as many as we can handle with safety to our institutions.

WHAT SOUTHERN FARMERS NEED.

The extract below is from a Northern agricultural paper. It reflects somewhat upon the intelligence of Southern farmers, and we would like the article much better if there was not so confounded much truth in it—that's what hurts. Perhaps it will do us some good to be brought face to face with even unpleasant truths:

"The necessity for education of the Southern farmers appears very conspicuously in the low average yield of their crops. This is so much below the product of the Northern States as to give occasion for much interesting thought and study. Why should this be thus, considering the genial soil and the unquestionable natural fertility of the soil? And it is a fact that wherever a Northern or Western farmer is found in the Southern States he far surpasses his neighbors in the yield and value of his products.

"It is very certain that the success of a man's work depends on the amount of intelligence possessed by the man. It is not the land, but the man, every time, that is at fault when the crops are poor, and the man is to be credited when they are large and profitable. It has become a test of the intelligence of any locality to count up the persons there who are readers of newspapers or books; just as the fertility of the soil may be known by the number of bags of fertilizers lying at the railroad stations. And it is a well known fact that the readers of any kind, especially of those devoted to the discussion of agricultural topics, in the Southern States, are much fewer than those in the north. The character of the schools in the rural districts, too, is another test of the intelligence of the people, and as this is, so is the product of the crop.

MORE ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

The Fort Worth Gazette does not like the style of our editorial on the Press and the People, and in criticising the same, garbles the words and misrepresents the position of Texas Farm and Ranch, but no matter about that; we reiterate: Just as any other financial venture the city daily caters to its customers. The country weekly does the same. Just as the restaurateur supplies what his customer orders, so does the city daily furnish such vlands as its readers demand and are willing to pay for. So does the country weekly. The character of the demand is indicated by the character of the vlands served. The city daily recognizes this by excluding from its weekly edition, intended for country circulation, the dirtiest matter from its daily issues.

If city dailies are not purely financial ventures, why will they publish the advertisements of concerns known to be fraudulent and often unclean? Is it not because they pay advertising bills promptly and at full rates?

If city dailies are not largely dependent upon a sensation-loving constituency, why will they concoct and publish startling news, only to contradict it the next day—a notable instance of which occurred at Fort Worth very recently? Is this not done for the purpose of increasing the sales of papers?

If cities are not infested with a class of sensation-loving readers, why is it necessary, even in Fort Worth, in the interest of common decency, to prohibit by law, the circulation and sale of certain disreputable sheets? Such papers have neither standing nor circulation in the country.

The Gazette states the case strongly when it declares that the standard of morality of Fort Worth and its own are the same. Does not the Gazette, in common with many other dailies, publish for pay, matter, which, if any person should so far forget common decency as to read aloud in the presence of the editor's family, would bring into use the family shotgun?

The Gazette points to Fort Worth's churches and school houses. These are monuments to the good people of the city. Nevertheless Fort Worth's noted "Hell's Half Acre" is in full view from the doors of these churches, children must pass through this "plague spot" on their way to school; and gambling houses, liquor saloons and their concomitants outnumber the churches and operated openly in defiance of law, are in full view from the splendid courthouse, and under the very eyes of the officers whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law.

Country weeklies are not free from human frailties, but are notably free from many of the frailties of the city daily.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is a business institution, managed for the best interests of its proprietors. Its constituents demand clear reading in every column, and therefore they get it.

Managers of city dailies are not worse than other people. They are shrewd business men who know what their customers want, furnish it, and get well paid for it. This they must do, or go out of the business. Political and moral integrity and true patriotism has always flourished best in the country. The free and unpolluted air of forest and field is congenial to its growth. It withers in the sewer gas of cities amid the strife for dollars and cents. Country newspapers partake of the nature of the soil and air, and their patrons will not tolerate anything that stinketh.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The millennium is not yet in sight and men are not, to any great extent, making plows of armor plate nor scythes blades of swords. It is a dismal commentary on the civilization of the age, that wise men who give all their power and all their labor to the humanitarian task of prolonging or saving human life, live in poverty, and are unknown to fame until the world they

have blessed knows them no more, while the man, who, instigated and inspired by the devil, invents some new and efficient instrument for destroying life is feted and petted, rewarded and decorated; crowned heads rush headlong to do him honor, and this earth seems altogether too cheap a boarding house for him. The greatest factories in the world are those engaged in the manufacture of tools for killing people. One establishment alone employs 30,000 men and runs day and night. Every little country town has one or more houses which deal in deadly revolvers of every size and pattern from the huge horseman's holster with a penetrating capacity of three full grown men, to the dainty pocket-pieces for the use of school boys and imitative hoydens. The implements are made for the sole purpose of making homicide easy; they are sold for that purpose and purchased for that purpose only. They are not intended either directly or indirectly for any other use. The Seventh day Adventists, and other Biblical cranks, may preach the second coming of Christ until the Himalayas and the Atlantic exchange places, the Mississippi empties into Hudson's Bay, or General Bidwell is elected president, but the Lord of love and mercy will not visit a world where he must carry a six shooter in self-defense.

AND THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.

A crisp, new one hundred dollar bill would be a godsend to many thousands of honest tax-payers of this country. Twenty five thousands of such bills make a sum of which the un-moneyed masses have no clear conception. It would liquidate a \$250 mortgage on 10,000 farms, or make 1000 families comparatively rich. If this proportion is true this corollary follows: This amount taken from the people entails the equivalent of a \$250 mortgage, with inability to liquidate, upon each of 10,000 farms, and would be the equivalent of penniless poverty upon 1000 families previously possessing \$2,500 each.

This 2,500,000 is the amount of the people's money Congress has donated to the World's Fair Association of Chicago without consideration. The tax-payers must rustle for the money. Chicago wants it without delay, and it must come.

Chicago went to Congress for 5,000,000, and those who think that city will accept half that amount and call off the dogs, are unacquainted with her pertinacity or the accommodating spirit that actuates Congress, when the right sort of pressure is applied. If that versatile city wants more money, and cannot obtain it directly by act of Congress, she can borrow what she wants, pocket the proceeds of the fair, come out in debt and get a relief bill through Congress by which the government will assume and pay the amount. If there should be any doubt as to the success of this latter measure she will probably put in a claim for twice as much as she wants and then compromise on half the claim, as was done in the bill recently passed.

GOVERNOR BUCHANAN, of Tennessee, in commuting the sentence of Col. H. C. King, has done more to bring the methods of Judge Lynch into public favor than all the delays of the courts, peccadilloes of juries and absurd technicalities of the law have done in twenty years. King was a man of wealth, influence and promise. He committed a murder for which neither excuse nor palliation has ever been offered, and he who defeats the ends of justice by saving his neck is as guilty as the murderer himself, for his action unsettles confidence in the law and incites directly to riot and murder. The Governor of Tennessee has, by this deed, earned for himself a monument of infamy that will not soon decay, and there can be no legal hanging for murder in Tennessee while this monument lasts.

SOMETHING ABOUT SHEEP DOGS.

American Farmer.

The most ancient and widely-diffused of all breeds of sheep dogs, perhaps, is the Spanish sheep dog. It is the largest, most savage, and powerful, and resembles the Alpine, or Mt. St. Bernard dog. A wolf or dog of any other race has small chance of its life with the Spanish dog when the flock he has charge of is attacked. His fidelity to duty is remarkable and unequalled.

The Mexican sheep dog is no doubt a descendant from the Spanish, as are the various strains in South America. These strains, though, as far as known, descending from the same origin, have become subdivided into breeds, all retaining the chief characteristics, unsociability, ferocity, great strength, and fierce fidelity to its charge.

To educate a dog properly, a strong, healthy, fine looking pup is chosen and put to suck a ewe that has been deprived of her lamb. The ewe soon becomes accustomed to the pup and the pup soon becomes a member of the flock, and remains with it day and night during its life. After the ewe ceases to have milk, the pup having been carefully fed night and morning at the house, brings the flock home at night to be fed. If at any time the dog should return without the sheep it is punished and sent back to the flock. It is the practice to ascertain the reason for leaving the flock, and if no cause other than hunger exists, a repetition of the homecoming is most severely discontinued.

The Hungarian sheep dog is nearly the size of a Newfoundland dog, usually white, sometimes varied to a reddish brown, with sharp noses, shaggy coats, bushy tails, and erect ears, resembling a wolf. They are extremely savage to strangers who may offer to interfere with the flock though in the most friendly way.

The French sheep dog is medium in size, has sharp, straight ears, has hair of a dark color, thickest and longest on the tail, which is usually carried horizontally.

The English sheep dog, or butcher's dog, is a tailless species, larger and fleetest than the Colley dog.

The Scotch sheep dog, or Colley, is a light, active, sagacious dog, without an equal in the management of sheep.

An eminent English authority says of this invaluable sheep dog: "Neither hunger, fatigue, nor the worst treatment will drive him from his master's side, and he will follow him through every hardship without a murmur or repining." Incidents are not wanting of untiring, heroic devotion and self-sacrifice in the discharge of duty to the flock that make the sheep dog the peer of the shepherd.

A POINT OF LAW.

American Farmer.

History tells us of an eminent jurist who agreed to teach a young man law. According to the contract the young man was to pay him half of the tuition right away, and the other half provided he gained his first case. Some time afterward the old lawyer sued the young man for the second half of the tuition, and laid before him the following dilemma:

1. The case will be decided in my favor or in your favor.
2. If the case is decided in my favor, then by the decision of the court you will have to pay me.
3. If the case is decided in your favor, then you must pay me by virtue of our contract.
4. Therefore, whether I gain or lose the case you must pay me the money.

The young man replied:

1. I will either gain or lose the case.
2. If I gain, then by the decision of the court I will owe you nothing.
3. If I lose the case, then, according to our contract, you will get nothing.
4. Therefore, whether I gain or lose the case, I need not pay you.

THE FOOD OF AN ANCIENT PEOPLE.

The Gentleman's Magazine.

Plentifully scattered through the relic beds of Switzerland's lakes are fragmentary remnants of its ancient people's food. We learn that they were not cannibals, for amid a profusion of animal bones very few of the human species have been detected. The deposits of the earliest settlements prove that the inhabitants were ardent hunters, and then largely fed on the spoils of the chase. But in after ages, when farming occupations were followed to a greater extent, the flesh of tame animals was chiefly eaten. The bones have mostly been split open, doubtless for the purpose of extracting the marrow.

Among the animals domesticated by the lake dwellers were the ox, the sheep and the goat. Their stalls, like their masters' dwellings, were upon the water; and quantities of litter provided for them have been found in the mud of the lakes. Moss,

which has also been largely discovered, is thought to have formed the sleeping couches of the household. Numerous wild fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, raspberries, blackberries and nuts, were included in the vegetable diet of these Swiss aborigines, and the detection of apple parings testifies to a certain nicety in their cuisine. They cultivated the common cereals, wheat and barley; and flat, round cakes have been disinterred, and also several stones, between which the grain was ground.

At an exhibition of agricultural products at Victoria, for prizes offered by Linn & Dunlap, of that city, corn was shown over eleven feet high raised on uplands that were, until recently, considered unfit for farming purposes. The exhibit is said to have been very attractive.

The early Britons were in the habit of tattooing forms and figures on their bodies, and our Saxon ancestors often dyed or colored their long, bushy hair, sometimes giving it a blue tint. It was from some such source that the suggestion for the story of "Blue Beard" was derived.

Although that color is not seen nowadays, some who attempt dying their hair on beards look blue enough themselves at their miserable failures, for there is no dye that cannot be detected with half a glance.

The only way to get back the color of hair that has changed or is dead looking is by using Louisiana Creole Hair Restorer, which in hundreds of cases has restored to a natural brown or glossy black, hair that was turning gray. It is just as applicable to the beard, and the advantage of using it is that it is harmless, does not spot fabrics, and is a delightful dressing. Mansfield Drug Co., Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

A yellow fever stricken bark arrived at the New York quarantine station and will be fumigated.

ELGIN, BASTROP CO., TEX., Feb. 18, '92.

Carter Weevil Destroyer Co., Austin, Texas.

GENTLEMEN—I put up between five and six hundred bushels of my corn last year with your "Weevil Destroyer" and Preventive, using five cans of said remedy, and although I failed to use it strictly as directed, putting up the corn a little late, still I found it a complete success. I have noticed closely and thus far have failed to find a live weevil in the corn (but find plenty of dead weevils in it), although I have sold and used one-third to one-half of the corn thus put up. There were plenty of live weevils in the corn when gathered and put up, but none but dead ones in it now. Other crops of corn about me, where the Destroyer was not used, have an abundance of live weevils in them to-day. I find, too, that my cattle and horses and other stock will quit and leave fodder and other forage to eat the shucks taken off the corn where the Destroyer was used, eating them all up clean. In my judgement, after fair trial, it is a complete success and will do all you claim for it. A great blessing to weevil ravaged districts. Sincerely and respectfully,

Z. J. JONES.

HOW IS THIS?

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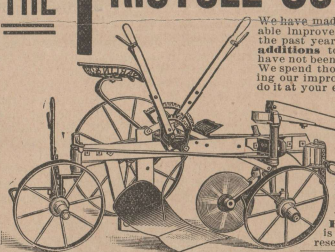
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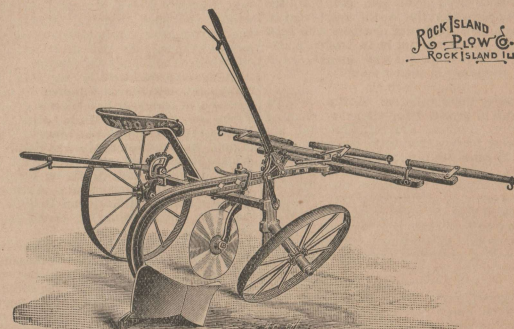
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The Rock Island

THE CONSTRUCTION. The Plow is well illustrated by the cut to that feature. **THE "GOSPEL OF SIMPLICITY"** is the religion of the architect who designed it. **ITS ADJUSTMENTS** are so easy to understand and readily made that no expert is necessary. **ITS DURABILITY** is beyond question. **ITS WORK** we guarantee to be satisfactory.

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Orchard and Garden.

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

The series of articles on celery culture by Mr. E. Crew deserve careful consideration by every reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

Never buy fruit trees from any one whose reputation is not worth more than the order you give him comes to in dollars and cents.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, and Steubenrauch Bros., of Mexia, never forget TEXAS FARM AND RANCH during the fruit season.

The safest and cheapest way to secure healthy nursery stock true to name is to send your orders direct to some reliable nurseryman.

Nothing is more provoking and discouraging than to purchase and plant a lot of fruit trees in anticipation of a succession of choice fruits, and after giving proper attention and cultivation until they begin to bear and learn that you have a worthless lot of trees and vines that must be eradicated.

TURNIP SOWING.

The time for putting in the seed for the fall crop of turnips is at hand and the gardener or farmer who is forehanded, has already a plot of ground prepared to receive the seed.

To secure the best results the ground should have received a coating of well rotted manure which was plowed into the soil, such preparation having been made we are ready for seed sowing. A majority of people will sow broadcast—a smaller number will plant in drills. To our mind the latter is for several reasons the better plan. First, planting in drill we open a furrow three inches deep, twelve or fifteen inches apart. Putting the seed at the bottom of this furrow we press the seed into the soil by a drag or a wheel, thus planted the seed will germinate more readily during the hot days of August and are able to get the moisture needed during the infantile period of growth. If sowed broadcast the seed should be plowed in with a small tooth cultivator and rolled afterward to secure a catch. As ordinarily sown the chances are two to one the seed will only get enough moisture to swell, but not germinate them before the summer sun drinks up the moisture on the surface. Second, we like the drilling plan because it allows an opportunity for cultivating the young turnips, keeping down the weeds, and causing them to grow more rapidly.

BEST VARIETIES.

The best varieties for fall sowing are in our experience, Flat or Purple Top, White Egg, Southern Globe and Purple Top Globe. These fill the bill for early and late crops, coming in succession. Some may ask why not sow the rutabaga? Our reply is we have never found it a success in Texas, hence do not recommend it.

THE RADISH

is another vegetable that grows well in the fall, and it may very well be mixed in with the turnips. The beautiful little red turnip rooted radish is excellent. For late use the Chinese Rose is a good variety.

PLANT BEANS.

A good crop of beans may be grown in the fall before frost, by planting the latter part of August. Only the early maturing sorts should be planted, such as Early Valentine, German Wax, Mohawk and Yellow Six-weeks. These we have known to give excellent results, furnishing choice snaps far into November with our ordinary seasons.

Early, quick growing varieties of beans, such as Early Red Egyptian, Early Basano, etc., may be planted now for a fall crop. Seed should be soaked over night before planting to cause quick germination otherwise there will be difficulty in getting them to grow. We should plant in drills eighteen or twenty inches apart, having the ground flat so that the moisture will not evaporate so readily.

Brother farmer, if you have never planted a fall garden try it once and give the result.

A RAID AMONG OUR EXCHANGES.

ONE ON DR. DUBOIS.

The Fruit Growers Journal is trying an experiment. The doctor touches up his delinquents as follows:

We shall administer a purgative to the Journal subscription list very soon and place it on a healthy basis and keep it there. A word to the wise delinquents is sufficient. The others will be like the ten foolish virgins—they will find themselves in the soup.

The doctor is authority on fruit growing, but gets a little mixed on scripture. How many foolish virgins did you say, doctor?

PRESERVING FLUIDS.

The following, originally published in the Canadian Horticulturist, should be filed carefully by our friends for reference. It is valuable.

General directions.—Select the finest specimens of the fruit both as to form and size. Handle them carefully to avoid all bruising and place them in bottles, arranging the specimens so as to show the fruit on all sides. Fill each bottle to the neck, then pour on the fluid recommended filling the bottles to within half an inch of the stopper so as to entirely cover the fruit, then place the stopper in the bottle and run a little melted beeswax or paraffine over the joint to make it air tight. Tie the stopper down with a piece of canvas or strong cotton and attach to each bottle a label containing the following particulars: Name of variety of fruit, character of soil on which it was grown, the name of the grower and postoffice address, add the name of the province in which the party resides. Wrap the bottle in paper to exclude the light, and preserve in a cellar or other cool place where they may be kept from freezing until required for exhibition. Strawberries and raspberries should be cut from the plants or bushes with a pair of scissors, leaving a short piece of stem attached.

Fluid No. 1.—Coal oil or kerosene. This fluid has been found more satisfactory than any other yet tried for preserving strawberries for exhibition. Being lighter than water the berries sink in the fluid and their natural form and appearance may thus be well preserved. It has also been found useful for Blackcap raspberries. Fruit preserved in this fluid should be free from drops of water (dew or rain) on the outside.

Fluid No. 2.—A solution of boracic acid in water in the proportion of one per cent. This may be made by dissolving half a pound of boracic acid in fifty pounds of water, agitating occasionally until the solution is complete. If the fluid is not clear it may be allowed to stand and settle and the upper clear portion poured off and the remainder filtered through fine paper.

This fluid may be used for the preservation of red and black raspberries, blackberries, red and black cherries, black currants, and other red or dark colored fruits, including red apples.

Fluid No. 3.—A solution of zinc chloride in water in the proportion of two per cent.

This is readily made by dissolving one pound of zinc chloride in fifty pounds of water. Allow the mixture to stand, pour off the clear fluid and filter the remainder.

When poured on the yellow varieties of raspberries this fluid has been found to preserve their color well; it is also recommended for the preservation of red and white currants, gooseberries; white or yellow cherries, peaches and other light colored fruits, including green and yellow apples.

Fluid No. 4.—Solution of salicylic acid, one drachm to the quart. Dissolve one ounce of salicylic in eight ounces of alcohol and add this to two gallons of water, shake well, allow it to stand for a short time, when it will be ready for use.

This fluid has been found useful for preserving red and dark colored grapes; it may also be used in place of fluid No. 3, for the fruits mentioned under that head, although it has not proven so successful as the boracic acid.

Fluid No. 4 was used successfully by the writer in preparing fruits for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are recommended as the most successful of a number of fluids tested during the past year by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, of Ottawa.

We clip the following from the Fruit Growers Journal. How sad to see such a light extinguished by alcohol.

SAD END OF A FAMOUS AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

D. D. T. Moore, who, forty years ago, was one of the best known men in Michigan, died recently in the charity ward of the New York City hospital. In early life he was an intimate associate of Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley, and it was at their suggestion that he came to Michigan to launch a newspaper. He located first in Jackson, where he founded a Democratic weekly. Later he started the Michigan Farmer, which he afterward moved to Detroit. While a resident of that city he was a power in State and National politics for twenty years or more. He then moved back to New York, locating at Rochester, where he founded Moore's Rural New Yorker. For a time he made money rapidly, but he also acquired a faculty of getting rid of it just as easily, and in a short time was compelled to organize a stock company to carry

on the business. His penchant for strong drink soon incapacitated him for work, and he was ousted from the concern. Later he conducted agricultural columns in various New York dailies, but this also became too onerous, and he gave way entirely to his appetite. Some months ago he was taken to the hospital as a charity patient, where he remained until his death. While a resident of Detroit he was greatly respected.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

For August, will specially interest our Democratic friends because of the character sketch of Mr. Cleveland. Otherwise it is a very readable number of that always excellent magazine. The busy farmer or business man who desires to keep in touch with the world of to-day cannot do well without it.

CELERY CULTURE.

E. CREW.

In my first article I have given the key to successful celery culture South. That is to plant your seed in August and September and not later than the middle of November.

Be not discouraged if your seed does not come up as soon as other seed. Celery is a slow starter, but once started it is a hardy plant and withstands the cold weather better than cabbage, and even better than collards. Last winter the coldest weather we have had in many years, I had just transplanted for open field culture 5000 plants. They were covered with ice and snow for three days. The mercury fell to 15 and I didn't find that I lost a single plant from the cold. These plants, most of them, when blanched, weighed one pound each, and readily sold on the market at 10 cents apiece. The great mistake that has been made South in attempting to raise celery is by attempting to plant seed in early spring and the result is, if they should come up the plant is destroyed by our hot weather. The plant must have age and a sufficiency of time to spend our spring and summer sun. Remember that our winter months are not too severe on the young plant. The warmth that mother earth has stored during our summer months affords a temperature that stimulates the growth of celery roots through the winter. You will find that our fall and winter rains afford all the moisture necessary to propagate this plant without resorting to artificial watering and trenching. Celery wants watering only to make the start, and the transplanting occurs during our fall and winter rains which keep the earth sufficiently moist in any soil. I shall further on describe the soil to select for your fall or early plants intended to be in time for your Christmas turkey. I shall endeavor to point out the way and hope to be rewarded by learning that very many of the readers of my articles have started early enough to have celery of their own raising with their turkey and oysters next Christmas. Hempstead, Texas.

ORNAMENTALS.

[Extract from Report on Ornamentals made before the Texas State Horticultural Society, at Dallas, July, 1898.]

J. S. KERR.

EVERGREENS.

The past two winters have been severe on evergreens, owing to the dry summers and mild rainy winters, causing an unreasonable flow of sap, followed by sudden severe cold, which did much damage. The Chinese strain of arbor vitae (Thuya Orientale), which we now have in many beautiful forms, habits and hues, have in many instances been damaged in North Texas, but not to any very serious degree. They are indispensable.

Thyropsis Borealis Glauca is a compact, slow-growing conifer of deep glaucous green, and with us for four or five years has shown no signs of damage. Very desirable.

Lawson's cypress has succeeded well and is a fine tree, but the other varieties of Cupressus are too tender here.

The beautiful Retinospora, most varieties, have suffered seriously, though claimed to be hardy in New York. R. Plumosa Aurea is fine and deserves cultivation.

Rosedale Hybrid is claimed to be a cross between Cupressus and Biota, and is very beautiful and very promising. Of Texas origin.

Austrian pine has proven with us very hardy indeed and well deserving a place among our best and handsomest trees for ornament. There are a number of varieties of foliage that are quite successful.

Perhaps the most universally successful evergreen is the red cedar (Juniperus Virginiana). "Time out of mind" it has stood all the freaks and rigors of Texas climate without a sign of weakness, and also has stood the severest tests of "dead land" or "root blight" perfectly, succeed-

ing where most shade or fruit trees have failed. Unpruned, the cedar grows to a large tree even on our hard, windy prairies, or will take on almost any desired shape and density, yielding readily to the training of the cultivator. By selection there have been brought out many different habits of growth and color of foliage. The trailing Juniper of prostrate form grows into a beautiful evergreen bed. Then we have those with the foliage spotted with silver and gold. There is perhaps no better all-purpose evergreen for ornament than the red cedar.

The Asiatic or African Cedrus, another family of conifers, has stood the severest tests for the past six years, and they are certainly among the most beautiful evergreen trees for lawn decoration.

Cedrus Lebani is the one prominently mentioned in sacred history and found abundantly in the regions about Palestine. The foliage is dark green and disposed in bundles or fascicles.

Cedrus Deodora is of a light silvery green, has long horizontal branches, slightly weeping at the ends, and although owing to the weeping tendency, rather straggling when young, requiring support at first, yet it soon stiffens up straight and grows rapidly into a magnificent tree.

Mr. E. M. Pachel, who came from England and has a large place near Gainesville, Texas, says of it: "I have a great many kinds of evergreens, but none grow so persistently as the fifteen Cedrus Deodora I planted some years ago, and certainly none are so beautiful. They have endured 6 degrees below zero up to 115 degrees Fahr., and I think there is none in the whole family of the conifers so well adapted to the climate of Texas as Cedrus Deodora, and I hope to see them take the place of the common red cedar."

Cedrus Atlantica is much like Cedrus Lebani, has stiff horizontal limbs, dark green color, and forms a beautiful pyramidal and has proven superior to Lebani here.

Of the broad-leaved evergreens, Magnolia Grandiflora, the grandest of all, evergreen, does reasonably well, the principal difficulties being the excessive droughts and sudden cold. It is safest to guard against these by watering or mulching in summer and giving slight protection in winter until well established.

A number of varieties of the Laurel that we have tested have been killed to the ground occasionally.

Tree Box (Buxus Arboreas) is a number of varieties have succeeded admirably on heavy soils, especially on the black waxy, maintaining fine form and glossy green under very adverse conditions of culture. One variety, B. Augustifolia Sempervirens, is especially desirable, owing to its vigor and compactness.

A number of varieties having foliage of variegated silver, or gold, and green, are strikingly beautiful, but not so hardy as the solid green. The Dwarf Box is too slow of growth. In our dry climate the Tree Box grows very warily.

Mahonia Aquaticum is a very hardy evergreen shrub of a compound holly-like leaf of striking color, and has large spikes of yellow fragrant flowers in early spring.

California Privet is the best of all the Ligustrums for Privets for North Texas. It makes a beautiful hedge or single specimens, almost all evergreen. L. Japonicum is fine and showy, but killed to the ground last March. We have tried also a large number of those having variegated foliage of many beautiful shades, none of which are quite hardy.

E. Janyonius Japonica, both green and variegated, succeed only moderately well and are very pretty.

Cape Jasmine, with its wealth of exquisitely fragrant white flowers, while succeeding finely in Southern and Eastern Texas, cannot be grown only in the greenhouse with us.

A large number of fine evergreens that grow luxuriantly in both Texas and Louisiana cannot stand the changeable climate of our rich prairie section.

There is a very destructive enemy of the conifer becoming very abundant with us, called the basket worm. The eggs hatch out the young worms from the old cocoons or baskets early in spring, and these worms cover themselves with a cocoon, which they carry suspended from the limbs while they devour the foliage and thus kill the trees. About July these worms are matured, deposit their eggs in the suspended cocoon, to be hatched the next spring again. It is very easy to kill the worms while feeding by spraying the trees with a very weak solution of Paris green, using only a teaspoonful of the powder to two gallons of water. Stronger than this will damage the trees. My experiments have been upon Red Cedar and Arbor Vitae.

Sherman, Texas.

Field and Farm: An exchange says that it is more fun to see a man read a puff of

or less vexation of spirit, as it has rarely been possible to create, in dogs especially, that interest in churning, which we feel should belong to a well civilized canine.

A writer in the Country Gentleman states, however, that he has solved the difficulty by the purchase of a small one-half power steam engine. With it he can churn the cream of ten or fifty cows, and the expense of working it is so trivial that he wonders greatly that other dairymen do not provide themselves with the same power. There is a great deal to this writer's thought. But few farmers, comparatively, have ever squarely set out to solve the problem of mechanical assistance on their farms. Once in a great while we find a farmer who has a mechanical turn of mind, and who uses every advantage possible that is presented to him. Some day we hope the study of farm mechanics will be deemed worthy of a larger place in the estimation of the American farmer.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

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

Allerton is to try to beat the two-mile record, 4:43, at Mason City, Ia.

Allerton has this year served seventy mares at \$1000 each. How is that for an investment?

The half-bred horse, Palo Alto 2:08 3-4, recently died at the Palo Alto Stock Farm of a complication of diseases.

While the horses are at work in the summer do not feed much corn, as it is both too fattening and too heating. Oats are better.

During the second week of the Independence, Ia., meeting, Allerton and Nancy Hanks will compete for a purse of \$10,000, the winner to take all.

Feed the colts from the earliest period at which they will begin to eat, and all the oats and bran they will eat at that. It will pay well, as they will make so much better growth.

Tennessee sires have added a number of 2:30 performers to the list. The Morgan-Ben Franklin has 3; Brown Hal, 1; Prince Pulaski, Jr., 1; Red Pilot, 1, and Tennessee Wilkes, 1.

Thoroughbred mares will prove the best from which to raise mules, as the "hot blood" will cause the produce to have more spirit, and consequently better style, qualities in which mules are generally deficient.

In a recent issue we suggested that it might be profitable to raise hinneys, with the result that we have received inquiries as to where jennets might be procured. Any one having them for sale might find it to their interest to advertise them.

Foals from mares that are used regularly and judiciously will be more gentle and instinctively follow the habits of the mother, and at the same time the mare is less likely to meet with those accidents so common among stock running at large.

The horse race will be, as usual, the great attraction at our fairs this fall. Now we admire a good trotter as much as any one can, but we would like to see more attention paid to the classes of horses that it will pay a farmer to breed and to own.

Training is a business that requires much skill and a great deal of judgment, accompanied with experience—the more the better—and it is folly for any one not possessing these qualifications to expect to meet with success, and many very valuable animals are ruined by inexperienced handlers.

Foreigners are coming to this country, buying trotters and taking them over the seas, where trotting is becoming more popular every year. Most of their contests differ from ours, however, as many of their races are for long distances, as was formerly the case in this country.

If your horse has any disposition to tender feet, or is liable to contraction of the heels he should be stood upon an earthen floor when in the stall, and this should be moistened often enough to prevent it from becoming hard. When possible, pull off his shoes and turn him out to pasture.

In the free-for-all at Detroit the starter sent the horses off with Ryland T., the winner of the first heat, off his feet, and in consequence of which he was distanced, losing all chance of winning any of the money. Where the "judge's stand" is the cause of a horse's being distanced, he should be allowed to start again.

We think no one disputes that we need faster walking horses, but no one seems to have the time and patience to train the

colt to that end. As soon as put into the harness he is forced to trot. Then when he becomes leg weary he is permitted to walk very slow, to rest, and by this means the slow walking habit is formed.

A common mare is very apt to produce a common colt. Some men do not seem to understand this, and think that if they use a good stallion that is all that is necessary to insure a valuable foal. But, as we have said, the foal will be apt to be common, inheriting at least some of its dam's characteristics, and so being of the sort that it will not pay to raise. A colt without some distinguishing characteristic of breed, form or style, is not the animal that buyers are searching for and for which they are willing to pay good prices. If you have common mares, and think you must breed them in order to make them pay their way, it will be better to rear mules. These will sell if they are sound and strong, even if of no particular type, and at prices which will pay better for the care and feed required than would be the case with a horse. Fewer horses and better ones, and more mules in the place of the common ones would put our horse-breeding industry on a much more profitable basis. We are overstocked now with one of these products, and equally understocked with the other.

THE INTELLIGENT HORSE.

Geo. A. Stockwell in American Agriculturist.

A man who wanted a horse for his family bought a fine appearing mare on the condition that he might return her within a month if not satisfactory. In about three weeks the mare came back. The dealer, an honorable man, was surprised. "Why," he exclaimed, "isn't she a good driver?" "Isn't she kind, gentle and sound?" "Yes, all that," said the buyer, "but she's not social, and has not the usual amount of horse-sense. She has no appreciation of what is done for her, does not recognize favors, and is altogether dull."

He wanted a horse that would appreciate petting. For three weeks she had received something every time her master entered the barn, and a lump of sugar every time she came to the house, but she did not manifest the slightest interest in the approach of her master. She wouldn't even turn her head in the stall to look at him. Evidently she had either no gratitude or no memory.

Compare this mare with the one that came into the man's possession later. The first morning when her master entered the stable she had a greeting for him which he understood very well. He gave her an apple. The next morning he did not show the apple at first, but she neighed for it; she had not forgotten. He goes to the stable about the same hour. When he is tardy she calls for him, and, when he appears, shows her love for him by arching her neck and rubbing her nose against him.

When the gripe kept him in, the mare called all day for him, nibbling at her food and listening for the familiar footstep. The apple or a piece of bread from another's hand did not pacify her. She wanted her master, the man who talked kindly to her and petted her. When harnessed to the carriage she hurries to the house and looks expectantly for the lump of sugar that is coming. If the sugar is forgotten, considerable urging is required to get her away. Experience shows that the result of petting is much more satisfactory than that of harsh treatment. In the long run, sugar will do more with a horse than the whip.

Columbia Herald: Dame Winnie, the dam of Palo Alto, 2:08 3-4, now has four standard performers, which is double the number credited to any other thoroughbred mare, a brother to Palo Alto having entered the list this year.

The horse journal that is so strictly theoretical and so pariticularly solemn as not to publish, along with its other stuff, a bit of fun, flashes of wit and good wholesome sentiments now and then, will find itself out in the cold before many years.

Nancy Lee, the dam of Nancy Hanks, is now a great brood mare, as her son, Director Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, is now the sire of a standard performer. The dams of all the 2:10 trotters are now in the great brood mare list, as Nancy Lee was previously the single exception.

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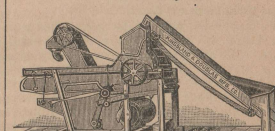
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Household.

Address all letters for this department to Mrs. S. E. BUCHANAN, Waxahatchie, Texas.

THE LITTLE BROWNIE MAN.

Annie Louise Brackenridge, in the Home Maker.

There's sand upon the parlor floor,
There's mud upon the stairs,
And finger marks upon the door,
And on my gilded chairs.

A charcoal sketch adorns the wall—
In bedroom, kitchen, hall,
Are scenes in pencil, pen and chalk,
On window sill and wall.

And when I ask "Who can it be
That did all this?" why, then,
A boyish treble answers me—
"I guess 'twas Brownie Man!"

He weeds the garden with a spoon,
And cuts out Carlo's hair,
And from a pumpkin carves a moon,
And hangs it in mid-air.

I find him standing on his head
Before the mirror tall,
And playing on my fresh dressed bed
With kitten god and ball.

And when I chide, he hugs me so,
(Resist him—ah, who can?)
And says, "Why, mamma, dont you know
I is a Brownie Man?"

And when at night the house is still,
And he is safe in bed
I pray "Dear Lord, keep from all ill
And bless this busy head."

And make me patient still to be
With every boyish plan!
For what would life be worth to me
Without my Brownie Man?

EDITORIAL CATH.

Jessamine gives us a valuable suggestion as to making jelly, or jam pots, which, in the country, in an emergency, would prove of great benefit. We join her in the request that some one will give us a good recipe for making corn meal light bread. We used to think that that our grandmother made was the sweetest bread in the world, particularly when she added a liberal spread of her delicious butter.

The martyrs grew wild in our old home and was put up for pickles, just as cucumbers, gherkins, beans, etc., were, put into brine with them, and afterward made into pickles.

We give two recipes for uncooked tomato catsup, which, while they are genuine hand from Mrs. Metcalf, are genuine. The lady who gave them had them from Mrs. M., and pronounced them very fine. Too much pepper for our palate, but many persons like highly seasoned sauces and pickle.

We met Mrs. Metcalf at the meeting of the Horticultural Association, and she said: "I have been writing to you for the last three weeks, and will certainly do so after this meeting is over. We are looking, madam, and confidently expect to hear from you. Send us, if you please, a good recipe for light bread made of corn meal."

This is a busy season with the housewife, but should be also a season of recreation. We must "make hay while the sun shines" should be applicable alike to canning fruit and hoarding health and strength in seeking mental and physical rest during the long summer days. If we would have our tables graced with fruit and vegetables during the coming winter months, we must prepare them now, even though the thermometer registers among the nineties, and higher. The exertion and consequent physical depression makes us often feel that the result does not compensate us for the trouble and effort to have them. We should try to arrange our work that much time may be had for recreation and the much needed rest. The summer time seems naturally the season for repose and pleasure. Those of us who live in town turn our restless thoughts to cool dark woodlands, in whose shady depths we long to lie and read, or think, as fancy prompts—where the cool plash of flowing streams will lend their aid to tone the heated atmosphere. And we sometimes wonder that those living near these restful groves do not oftener seek their kindly aid in making the days pass pleasantly. There is nothing to our minds more restful than with a nice lunch, a few friends—even our own family—to find a pleasant spot, and there for a day, or even for a half day, play at camping. While we read or write or perchance sit perfectly idle, enjoying Nature, and in her wild way, the children wander away, singly or in groups, romping or seeking flowers, leaving us such delightful hours of thought. Then they come trooping back, each with a trophy, and full of life and joy. Kindling wood is found, a fire kindled and a cup of coffee or tea is made, and we gather in a circle round the tempting lunch to really enjoy—food common to our every day board, but which eats like ambrosia in this arduous retreat. A few such days, or many if we can, will add to our happiness and

our health, and nothing will be lost. Too little time is given to pleasure by the average mother. The children attend the picnics, but mother feels like she must stay at home. Sometimes, by reason of long absence from public gatherings, a taste for such pleasure is lost, or perhaps a dislike to taking the babies away from home, fearing they will be troublesome to mother or some one else, leads many a mother to stay at home. A quiet day out, as above described, will be just the thing, only if a few neighbors join the party it will be pleasanter, and add to the stay-at-home mother's pleasure. Try it, and see how much strength will be added for the daily work, and find how much enjoyment may be had by very little effort.

LETTER FROM MRS. HAMLETT.

Dear Sisters—I have been wanting to exchange greetings for a long time, and now have something to tell you:

A few days ago I attended the Prespic picnic of Ellis county, and my attention was arrested by a serene and pleasant looking lady, in a light brown costume, and blue eyes—the kindest smiling blue eyes, and a cluster of sweet pea blossoms on her bosom. I don't know how often my glance wandered that way, until some one near me mentioned the name of Mrs. Buchanan, and I enquired "who is she?" I was not surprised that the wearer of the sweet peas was she. It was a good introduction. She looked as fresh and fair as if she never had a care in the world, and nearly my first words were, "Have you any children?" "Seven," answered she.

"Then, how in the world do you find time?"

But she just smiled on, and told me how she "managed" to give us all so much of her time, and to raise so many flowers to cheer the home and to give to friends.

I met another gifted lady, a member of our circle and the author of a late book of poems, "Wayside Flowers," which contains many earnest thoughts. It is largely made up of personal allusions and reminiscences which make the little book very dear to her friends. She lives in a beautiful home adorned with pictures, the work of her own hands. A former book of poems entitled "Cactus" is now in its second edition. Her name is Mrs. E. J. Danney, and she would be glad to correspond with the sisters.

Now can any one tell me where to get some peacock's plumes?
Ennis, Texas.

MRS. METCALF'S RECIPE FOR UNCOOKED TOMATO CATSUP.

Take one and one-half peck of ripe tomatoes, chop fine and add one cup of chopped onions, two roots grated horse radish, two red peppers chopped fine, three stalks of celery chopped, one tea cup mixed mustard seed, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves, two teaspoonfuls of powdered cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of black pepper, three fourths cup of salt, one pound of brown sugar, one quart of cider. Mix well, bottle and seal.

GREEN TOMATO CHOW CHOW.

Three gallons of green tomatoes chopped fine, three-fourths of a cup of salt; let it stand over night, in the morning drain the water and add, chopped fine, three green peppers, six onions, three tablespoonfuls cayenne pepper, three tablespoonfuls ground mustard, two tablespoonfuls powdered cloves, two tablespoonfuls allspice. Cover with good vinegar, bottle and seal.
Dallas, Texas.

TWO GOOD RECIPES.

MRS. E. A. WALLACE.

I again find time to come into our circle. We have had so much rain this spring we began to think of the probability of having to build an ark for safety but it has at last faded off and we are having dry weather in which to save our crops. The wheat is being got into the barns and the promise of plenty is before us. I send two recipes which are reliable as I have often used them.

Raised Biscuits.—Two quarts of flour, one-half cupful of yeast or one dried yeast cake, and nearly a pint and a half of water, half a tablespoonful each of lard, sugar and salt. Sift the flour into a bread pan, and after taking out a cupful for kneading, add the salt, sugar, yeast and the water, which must be about blood warm, or say 100 degrees, if in cold weather, and about 80 degrees in the hot season. (If dried yeast is used dissolve it in the water.) Beat well with a strong spoon. When well mixed, sprinkle a little flour on the board, turn out the dough on this and knead from twenty to thirty minutes. Put back in the pan. Hold the lard in the hand long enough to have it very soft. Rub it over the dough. Cover closely that neither dust nor air can get in and set in a warm place. It will rise in

eight or nine hours. In the morning shape into rolls or biscuits, place in pans, and let them rise an hour and a half. Bake half an hour in an oven that will brown a teaspoonful of flour in five minutes. As soon as baked, remove the biscuits from the pans and place on a table where they can rest against something until cool.

Hard Soap.—Put six pounds of common washing soda and three pounds of unsalted lime into a pot, and pour over it four gallons of boiling water; let it stand till perfectly clear and then drain off; pour in two gallons of cold water, let it settle clear, and drain that off into a pan or other vessel. Now, add to the soda and lime six pounds of clean fat and boil together about two hours till the mixture begins to harden, thinning from time to time with the two gallons of cold water which was poured on the alkaline mixture after draining off the four gallons of hot water, add it when there is danger of boiling over. Try the thickness by cooling a spoonful on a plate. Stir in a handful of salt just before taking from the stove; wet a tub to prevent sticking, turn the soap into it and let it stand till solid, then cut it into bars and put on a board to dry; it should dry two or three months. This will make about forty pounds of soap greatly superior to the common bar yellow soap.
Chapel, O.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS IN JAM AND BREAD MAKING.

JESSAMINE.

Having seen a request for a recipe for making blackberry jam, I send one.

Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of berries. Put the berries in a preserving kettle and mash them until enough juice flows to prevent burning, then heat slowly and mash until all are broken. Cook twenty minutes, then add the sugar and cook ten minutes longer. If the jam is to be put in glass jars roll them in hot water and place on a hot platter while filling. In making jam or jelly it is best to heat the sugar thoroughly in the oven before pouring it into the boiling fruit. If jelly is not as firm after it has cooled as desired, place it in the hottest sun every day until it is. If you have more jam than your jars will hold clean some quart bottles, then heat some iron (harness) rings red hot, then drop them over the neck of the bottle. They should fit just below the neck. The top will pop off, then file the edge down and you will have quite a nice jam pot or jelly glass.

I have wished for suggestions and information that could be obtained through these columns, if I had only mentioned what I wanted. Some of the things I should have asked for have been given, except recipe for making lightbread of corn meal, and how to pickle the seed pods of Martynia or Devil's Claws as one finds them in bottles of mixed pickles purchased at the grocery store.

As there has been several writing about bread making I wish to add that hop yeast bread remains moist much better this dry weather if instead of using water, use the whey of sour milk. When you put the yeast cake to soak in a cup of tepid water, scald the milk and strain it. When the whey has cooled to the temperature of new milk add the yeast cake and sufficient flour to make a stiff batter. When light and foaming add salt and flour and continue as given by Mrs. Dooley. You can scald the milk and set the sponge while getting supper, make the bread before breakfast and bake it while preparing dinner. I have tried the several bread recipes given in the Household with excellent results, and have derived considerable information from these columns, although we have been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH but a very short time.
Seymour, Texas.

MEHITABLE JONES' "COMPLEXION CURE."

J. Torrey Connor, in the Housekeeper.

Mebbe you've hearn tell as how me an' Marlar Ann Thompson hed a fallin' out? 'Twas just this way: Squire Allen's wife hed a socable, 'an' I calkulated on wearin' my new black an' green caliker, but what does Marlar Ann do but go an' buy her a pattern offen the same piece, an' make it up exactly like mine.

Mis' Stubbs told me about it, an' I allowed that while four founces on the bias was becomin' to a woman of my figure, Marlar Ann, poor thing, would look dretful bunched up in hern. I didn't look fer Mrs' Stubbs to go an' tell it, but she did, an' that same day Squire Allen's niece told Mis' Stubbs' sister that Marlar Ann said that she (Marlar Ann) might be an old maid an' not much figger to brag on, but she shanked her stars she wan't thin an' scrawny an' yaller like Mehitable Jones. That natchally riled me up, but it sat me a'thinkin', too.

I hed noticed that green wan't as be-

comin' to me as it uster be, an' I made up my mind that I order do somethin' for my complexion. I took 50 cents I a'tn't pickin' berries on shares, an' got a bottle of "Bloom of Youth" an' used it faithful fer nigh on two weeks, but laws, 'twan't no good! All that money jest throwed away! Then I read someders about steamin' your face to take the wrinkles out. I tried that, too, till somebody told me as how that parched the skin an' wrinkled it wuss, so I left off a doin' it.

About this time folks began to wonder what ailed me, for the "Bloom of Youth" had fetched a crop of pimples, and the steamin' turned me the color of a blued beet, but there wan't no lookin' back after puttin' my hand to the plow, so I kep' right on usin' fust one thing an' then another, till my chiny closet was full of bottles, an' looked like a drug shop. It jest seemed to make matters wuss, everythin' I did, an' when my patience an' money was clean gone, I went to Squire Allen's wife's niece an' axed her in a round about way, so she wouldn't suspect nothin', how she kep' her face an' hands so white. Says she:

"Miss Jones, did you ever hear tell of Adeliny Patty?"

"No," says I.

Says she: "That woman's older'n you be, Miss Jones, an' her complexion is better'n mine; she jest wipes her face off with a little cold cream, nigh an' mornin', an' don't let water come nigh it."

Says I: "Du tell!"

So I went home an' neved: washed my face for three weeks. No tellin' how long I might a-kep' it up, if I hedn't got ketched in a shower one day, goin' to the postoffice. There was quite a crowd a waitin' for the mail, an' I seed two or three of the women smile as I went in; the men winked at one another, an' that ill mannered Simon Hawley sniggered right out. But I paid no 'tention to 'em, an' never knew what they was a-laughin' at till I got home an' went to the glass to see if my front was straight. Laws me! If I wan't a sight to behold! When I seed my face all streaked an' spotted, I liked to a-died, I was that mortified! I made up my mind then an' thar, that Adeliny Patty's complexion cure wan't to my way of thinkin' at all.

So, after a good sousein' with soap suds, I said to myself, says I: "Mehitable Jones, we'll try keepin' plain clean."

WHAT TO TEACH A DAUGHTER.

Journal of Agriculture.

Teach her that not only must she love her father and mother, but honor them in word and deed, says a writer to the Ladies Home Journal.

That work is worthy always when it is well done.

That the value of money is just the good it will do in life, but that she ought to know and appreciate this value.

That the man who wishes to marry her is the man who tells her so, and is willing to work for her, and not the one who whispers silly love speeches and forgets that men cease to be men when they have no objects in life.

That her best confidant is always her mother, and that no one sympathizes with her in her pleasures and joys as she do.

That unless she shows courtesy to others she need never expect it from them, and that the best answer to rudeness is being blind to it.

That when God made her body he intended that it should be clothed properly and modestly, and when she neglects herself she is insulting Him who made her.

Teach her to think well before she says no or yes, but to mean it when she does.

Teach her that her own room is her nest and to make it sweet and attractive is a duty and a pleasure.

Teach her that if she can sing or read or draw, or give pleasure in any way by her accomplishments, she is selfish and unkind if she does not do this gladly.

Teach her to be a woman—self-respecting, honest, loving and kind, and then you will have a daughter who will be a pleasure to you always, and whose days will be long and joyous in the land which the Lord hath given to her.

FALSE HAIR.

Baltimore Herald.

The best false hair comes from France. The most expensive is the silver white, which is in great demand and very difficult to find. Half of the ordinary shades is obtained in two ways: The better and more expensive kind is cut directly from the heads of peasant women, who sell their silken tresses sometimes for a mere song and sometimes for a fair price, according as they have learned wisdom. Every year the whole territory of France is traveled over by men whose business it is to persuade village maidens, their mothers and their aunts, to part with their hair for financial considerations. The busy search-

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Bales are coming in pretty fast. The rape crop in the El Paso country is unusually large this summer.

From Southwest Texas states that small and abundant rains have fallen liberally.

Army worm has made its appearance in Borden county, and poison is being liberally.

Between May 20th and August 5th Midland shipped 164 car loads of fine beaves 46 cars of grain.

There were two mad dogs killed at Comstock in one day last week. Several dogs were bitten.

Work in the Whitewright cotton seed mill has all been taken, and operations commenced immediately.

Tom Greer, a farmer living near Greenville, was kicked by a mule and instantly killed. He leaves a large family.

Several solid trains have been loaded with oats and shipped from Hillsboro to points in Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Denison people are making an earnest effort to reform their municipal government and secure the enforcement of the liquor laws.

Sam Patton, editor of the East Texas Farmer, tried to shoot his brains out last Friday week. He failed to find the brains and still lives.

The barn of R. T. Beasley, with grain, wagons, mower, reaper and other farming implements, were totally destroyed by fire Sunday night.

Archey Houston, of DeLeon, was arrested during the week by the sheriff of McLennan county, for a killing in McLennan county twenty-six years ago.

A Mr. Clayton, at South McAllister, I. T., trimmed the tail of a mule without the precaution of drawing it through a crack of the fence and he is now dead.

The pay rolls of the Marble Falls quarries and woollen mills' employees aggregate \$15,000 a month, consequently that little town is complaining of flush times.

At Waco, on Monday, a guest of the Pacific Hotel, while at dinner, was held up by three robbers who got his money, and were afterward arrested and bonded.

Union printers in the Ft. Worth Gazette office walked out during the week. A new and different force will be procured and the Gazette will issue as before.

Brenham ladies are terrified over the doings of a midnight brute who wears a No. 10 slipper. If the villain is caught his prowling will terminate then and there.

In anticipation of an anti-commission decision by Judge McCormick, the H. & T. C. Railroad Company has filed a cross bill so as to reap whatever advantages may result.

Jacobi Santi, of Houston, undertook to light a fire in the family cook stove by pouring gasoline on it from a can. The hospital physicians say he may recover or he may not.

In Southwest Texas Mexicans are offering to pick cotton for 25 cents per 100. In many places they cannot get work even at these prices—because there is no cotton there to pick.

The sheds and fencing and fifty tons of hay of the Central Stock Yards, Dallas, were burned to the ground on Sunday night last. The animals all escaped, except three sheep.

On Saturday of last week Iowa Park had a genuine mad dog scare. The hydrophobic beast ran loose all night, and it is said, but a large number of dogs and cats. Dog killing is going on now.

The people of Fort Worth were greatly astonished last Monday to learn that State Attorney Gillespie had determined to enforce the laws of the State against gamblers and saloons. This certainly is an unusual proceeding.

A disastrous fire occurred at McKinney on Monday afternoon. A cigarette smoker fired the hay in Coffee Bros. stable and the fire spread rapidly. Five or six fine buildings and a large amount of goods and fixtures were consumed. Insurance is stated at about \$70,000.

At a mass meeting at Denison on Sunday nearly every person present signed a petition to the mayor and council asking that the State law with regard to gambling and Sunday closing of saloons be enforced. A resolution was also adopted asking the municipal authorities to explain why they do not enforce the State laws.

When the confederate excursion to New Orleans stopped at Hempstead a negro boarded the train, and as it pulled out snatched a hat from the head of one of the passengers and jumped off. He was caught and a few days ago was awarded three

years in the penitentiary. Another negro who robbed a grocery store at the same place, and carried off a dray load of goods, got two years.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Cotton Market.
GALVESTON, August 11. — Spot cotton closed steadily.

Low ordinary 5 1/2
Ordinary 5 1/2
Good ordinary 5 1/2
Low middling 6 1/2
Middling 6 1/2
Middling fair 7 1/2

Receipts and Exports at All United States Ports.
Receipts thus far this week 3,349
Receipts the same time last year 5,112
Receipts this day 427
Receipts this day last year 1,109
Total receipts thus far this season 7,086,454
Total receipts thus far last season 4,900,323
Difference 2,186,131

Exports to Great Britain 13,734
Exports to France 2,885
Exports to continent 1,063

Stocks at All United States Ports
Stocks this day 417,966
Stocks this day last year 203,888

Dallas Live Stock.
Per cwt.
Common to fair steers \$1 50 @ 2 00
Choice fat cows 1 30 @ 1 60
Common to fair cows 1 00 @ 1 25
Choice veal 3 00
Common to fair veal 2 50 @ 2 75
Choice fat yearlings, per head 7 50
Choice milk cows, per head 18 00 @ 25 00
Bulls 75 @ 1 00
Choice fat hogs 4 00 @ 4 25
Common to fair hogs 3 50 @ 3 75
Choice fat muttons 3 25 @ 3 50

Produce.
Potatoes—40¢@50¢ per bushel.
Onions—30¢ per lb.
Beans—Navy, 4¢@4 1/4; Lima, 4¢@4 1/4; Texas butter, 45¢
Cabbage—Solid heads, 2¢@3.
Butter—Good country, 15¢@20¢; common, 13¢; fancy creamery, 30¢@40¢; Kansas dairy, 30¢@32¢.

Grain and Feed-stuffs.
Quotations below are on grain from store.
Corn—Wholesale, 45¢ per bushel in sack; retail, 55¢; in car 35¢ per bushel.
Oats—Sacks, 30¢ per bushel in car lots; 25¢ single bushel.
Bran—65¢ per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 75¢ per 100.
Cotton seed—Per bushel, 35¢ retail; wholesale, 12 1/2¢.
Hay—Loose, local, \$3 00@3 00; best prairie hay, baled, \$9 00 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., \$9 00; small bales, best, 45¢; best Forney, \$8 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.
Alfalfa seed—\$7 00 per bushel.
Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3, 65¢@70¢ f. o. b. at Dallas.

Poultry and Eggs.
Prices paid by dealers—Old hens, \$2 50 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$1 50; spring chickens, large, \$3 00; roosters, old, \$2 00; turkey hens, 75¢; turkey gobblers, spring, 85¢; turkey gobblers, old, \$1 50. Eggs, 30¢ per doz.
Retailers get—Old hens, \$3 25 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$2 25; spring chickens, large, \$3 00; roosters, old, \$1 50.

Hides and Wool.
Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 65¢; light, 50¢; dry salt, 50¢; green salt, 30¢; butcher's green, 30¢.
Wool—Light medium, 20¢; low medium, 17¢@18¢; fine, 15¢@16.
Hides, hoofs and bones—\$5 00 per ton, delivered.

Karnes County News: For six months past cotton exchanges of this country have been saying that cotton would immediately jump to good figures if the anti-option bill was only out of the way. Several days ago the senate laid the bill over till next session and instead of rising, cotton immediately slumped off several points. The anti-option bill should be passed. Perhaps it would brace up the market. At any rate it would do no harm to try it.

Our Chicago manager reports that the sale of range horses held by John S. Cooper, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., on the 3rd inst., was a decided success. The horses were not over 900 pounds and the majority under three years old, not halter broken, and sold for prices averaging about \$30 per head. Five hundred could have been sold as well as 100. Horses, strong, 1,000 pounds, four years old and halter broken, would easily sell at an advance of \$10 per head.

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.

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Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.
WM. DOHERTY,
Ticket Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.
C. D. LUSK,
Tkt. Agt., Union Depot, Ft. Worth, Texas.
C. L. HOLLAND,
Ticket Agent, Temple, Texas.
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Our patent law monopolies. Now, all the money of all kinds in banks, vaults or circulation, amounts to barely one billion, 800 millions, so if all the money of the nation was divided out equally among our people it would barely pay the tax one year—think of it! How much longer these grand, delusive schemes of robbery and plunder can be borne I am not prepared to say, but I do say that radical reforms must come, and must come quick, or the glory of America and its beautiful theories of free governments and "equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none" will eternally set in darkness and military despotism.

But my friends, evils that have been growing for thirty years cannot be cured in a day, it must be the work of an age. Here a little, and there a little, the people must post themselves, and see to it that their servants do their bidding, or relegate them to the shade of private life. I do not believe in new parties, they cover up and hide the real issues, and are ever liable to rush blindly into dangerous extremes. They may by force of arms work revolutions, but what we want is reform. Reformation must be founded upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and faithfully carried out by their servants elected to office.

H. B. HILLYER.

OPINION OF A VETERAN.

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Believe me, I have for years past, and still have and feel great interest in the present Texas A. & M. College. It has and will do great things. But let the Lone Star State establish in North Texas such a college as Texas Farm and Ranch is working for, all on a grand scale, and in ten years from the opening of the college, no institution in the Union will stand above our North Texas A. & M. College. I am an old man of 73 years, but I read your valuable and ably edited paper with pleasure, and take great interest in such things and wish to help to do good.

W. R. STUART.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosed find \$1 for Texas Farm and Ranch, cant do without the paper, don't want to miss a single number.—W. S. GULLETT, Lealito, Texas.

Seeing advertised in your columns the Carter Weevil Destroyer has induced me to give it a trial. I know that corn will be worth more next winter and early spring, and if we can prevent the weevils from eating it up we can keep a supply on hand until we know what next year's harvest will be. In many localities where corn is plenty and a market not near at hand corn will sell at 20 cents or less and unless the farmer has good stock to feed it to he had better keep it over until he needs it himself or the price gets better.

The next in order is a cheap, reliable remedy for the boll worm.—P. GREEN, Mesquite, Texas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will the winter in Northwest Texas kill chinich bugs, or would it be better to kill them before sowing wheat? Can I get the infected bugs now near Kansas? If not, what is Prof. Snow's address?—W. O. FARMINGTON, Chillicothe, Texas.

ANS.—The North Texas winters will not kill chinich bugs. The time to kill them by Prof. Snow's method is when they are most abundant in the fields. Prof. Frank H. Snow's address is Lawrence, Kansas. Infected bugs can be had no where else so far as we know.

I would like to learn who are the secretaries of the various fair associations in Texas. Perhaps there are others who would like to know also. Will you please publish a list of them?—HENRY RAMOS JR., Gonzales, Texas.

ANS.—Below is a list of all the fairs to be held in the State so far as we can give them, with dates at this writing:

Texas State.....	Dallas, Oct. 17 to 20.
Lampasas.....	Lampasas, Aug. 16 to 20.
Bell County.....	Bellton, Sept. 4 to 10.
Comanche.....	Comanche, Sept. 20 to 24.
Texas State Grange.....	McGregor, Oct. 6 to 13.
Concho Valley.....	San Angelo, Oct. 4 to 8.
Pecan Valley.....	Brownwood, Sept. 26, Oct. 1.
Coryell County.....	Gatesville, Oct. 19 to 22.
Texasians.....	Texasians, Oct. 10 to 15.
Robertson County.....	Calvert, Sept. 17 to 20.

We cannot give the names of the secretaries but any communication addressed to the "Secretary", naming the fair and place, will reach the proper party.

Please tell me if buckwheat would be injurious to a young apple orchard or not, and where can I get the seed and what variety for Texas bottom land and when to sow it for a good crop? Where can I get some red clover seed and what time must it be sown for a good crop? Will red clover hurt an apple orchard.—J. W. ALLEN, Dan, Texas.

ANS.—Buckwheat will not injure apple trees seriously, especially if the straw is plowed under. Red clover may be sowed from September until March. October is

probably the best month. Any of these seeds may be had of any responsible seedsmen advertising in this paper.

1. When is the best time to sow red clover? 2. How much per acre? 3. What is considered an average yield per acre? 4. When is the best time for cutting? 5. How long required for curing? 6. What make of machine is best for sowing? Apply same questions to red top or Hottel's grass, also will standing water injure red top.—R. A. LOCKE, Arkadelphia, Ark.

ANS.—1. October, November, February and March. 2. Ten to fifteen pounds. 3. Three to four tons on 4. As soon as large enough in spring and again as soon as large enough in fall. 5. Time for curing depends upon the size and density of growth. A rank growth will require all the ground for curing; generally, one to three days are required. 6. Cant answer; there are so many good machines.

Red Top.—Sow at same time, two bushels per acre, cut before seed matures; makes two to four tons; most on rich, moist bottoms; cures readily as any coarse grass. Overflows will only retard growth, but will not injure it otherwise.

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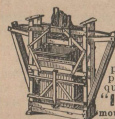
BIG REWARD!

Strayed or stolen (probably stolen) from the undersigned in Abilene about the 18th of July, a dark bay mare, 3 years old, branded diamond L. (the L in the diamond) on the side of her neck, a milky cast in one eye, caused by an injury last winter. I will pay \$5 for information that will lead to her recovery, \$10 for her return, or if stolen I will pay \$25 for the return of the mare and thief. J. A. LOWRY, Abilene, Texas.

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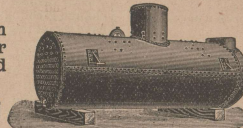
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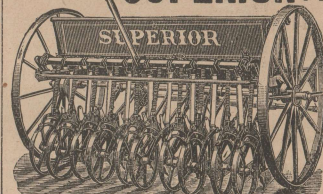
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CORRESPONDENCE

TYLER DEFENDED.

TYLER, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Mr. Matt Stevens, of Forney, visited the Horticultural and Fine Stock Association's Fair at Tyler, and says: "Tyler has always boasted of its fruits of all kinds. I, as an unprejudiced witness, say that, judging from her exhibits at the recent Fair, she certainly has a right to boast of them yet. If, instead of the dry weather before the Fair, we had had rain, I guarantee that during Mr. Stevens' stay he would have found this a very pleasant little city. Instead of the 'free-soll' movement of real estate he would have seen the prettiest and loveliest town in Texas."

The man from Forney speaks of the new-come from the black lands having to go it blind to avoid the "free-soll" movement. I think he could not "go it" with both eyes open during a rainy time on the black lands. Tyler not only put on "city airs" with the street sprinkler during the Fair, but she puts them on all the time.

The Fair was not only a financial success, but it was a success bodaciously and wholly. That baby, embroidery, painting, knitting, crochet work, and plain and fancy sewing department was very fascinating, and continually commanded the attention of a good portion of the vast crowds that visited the grounds daily.

The dancing platform mightly crowded under the heavy weight of whirling boys and girls, in height from four feet and four inches to six feet. Everybody enjoyed the dancing, the participants as well as their friends, who gazed upon the shifting masses with admiring eyes.

The fire works display, given by our fire boys, was a grand success, the main feature being the immense sky rockets, immediately followed by Roman candles.

The big iron rolling mill men kept at work until 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th, so that our visiting friends might see them moulding iron. There was also a display of iron at the Fair.

C. F. Palmer & Co., captured the \$25 premium for the best individual farm exhibit, while J. W. Story was a close second, and received the \$10 premium.

There was a good fine stock display, consisting of stallions, mares, fillies, colts, bulls, cows, heifers and hogs.

Music furnished by Tyler's brass band was very fine, and the boys were commended for their show of advancement.

Everybody went to the reunion grounds on the 28th and had a big time, there being speeches by ex-Gov. Hubbard, County Attorney J. M. Edwards, Judge C. G. White, and others. All had enough to eat and there were wagon loads of bread hauled back to town.

The Fifth Annual Horticultural and Live Stock Associations' Fair at Tyler was pronounced a success by competent judges.

CLAUDE A. SHUFORD.

SOME THINGS WE CANNOT ANSWER.

WINVIEW, OKLAHOMA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

We are very willing to acknowledge that there are many things we do not know. We are now in a new country to every one but the red man. Then the whole south-west is new to us. Farming in the north since boyhood, we fancied at least we knew something about farming, though, perhaps the recital of it would not have been worth the space the lamented Greely gave to the same subject. For five years we have been drifting south-west, and each year has seemingly added a long list to the things we don't know and the questions we cannot answer. Farm press correspondents get scores of letters from those seeking information. We are glad to get them. We answer all personally and if of general importance, through the press. We are supposed to be walking encyclopedias. Unfortunately we are not, and just now our hand books, reference books and even our files of scores of farm papers are many miles away. Practical experience is worth more than all these, but then here are some questions touching things we have either had very limited or no experience in, and so we must pass it to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PRESS. Of course the answers will be too late for this year, but "in time of peace prepare for war." So kind reader if you can answer do not fail to do so, thinking some one else will fill your place.

An Oklahoma City correspondent writes me, "I am going to venture to ask you for some advice. I wrote a short time ago to the— but fear I shall not hear from them in time to save my squash vines. If there is any salvation for them. Then too I don't believe up north they ever heard of this miserable loud smelling squash bug. I never saw one until I came down here. I've had an awful fight over all my vines

all this spring, kept my vines white with lime and sulphur that did keep the striped bug from destroying the vines and the melon vines are looking very well but the striped bugs are still around and ruin lots of blossoms. The lime seemed to have no effect on the squash bug. Lately I've tried putting London Purple on. One heaping teaspoonful of the powder to about three quarts of water and still the squash bug is as lively as ever. Nothing I've tried kills them but to pick them off by hand and crush them. I've two rows of Sibley squash and some sweet pumpkins that I've "hand picked," and the vines are many of them good sized ones and have been blossoming for two weeks or more but no fruit has set, the bugs look after that, but of course I can't keep it up all summer and there is no use, if the bugs ruin the blossoms. Now do you know any way to drive them off. I'm clear discouraged over my garden."

Now it was very poor encouragement I could send in answer, and not very consoling advice, to "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer," for we never met the "miserable loud smelling bugs" but once, and as that was a year of extreme drought and we gave up the fight before the summer was over, as the fervent heat was against us, but shaking off and killing with paddles, and picking the eggs which are laid on the under side of the leaf seemed to be the only expedient that gave any promise of success.

"The worms took my Cory sweet corn and not an ear did I get." Since coming southwest we have tried this and other first early sweet corn, two years in Kansas and two years in Missouri and failed so far last season and this, have given up the firsts and depended successfully on second early. Are you troubled with worms on earliest corn and can you prevent their ravages?

I have a number of rows of Henderson's bush lima beans. They have been blossoming real full for a long time, but they don't fill and some of the pods are dried up, and lately in the evening when I walk between the rows there are such lots of white millers fly up that I am afraid they are working mischief. Is there any thing I can do for them?

Our Bush Lima's did well in Missouri last year but for some unaccountable reason our full supply of seed was mislaid this spring and we have so far as we know none in our garden in old Oklahoma nor in the sod here, so are having no expense with them this year.

"The cabbage worms are awful bad. I've tried everything I could hear about and now I am trying London Purple on my late cabbage." It has been so many years since we have been troubled much that we almost forget what was the best remedy and so with the other question pass it to your readers who can perhaps give recent experience.

J. M. RICE.

LETTER FROM ARKANSAS.

ROCKY COMFORT, ARK.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

In response to your private solicitations I will venture to write a short letter at random.

We have very good crops here in the piney woods, considering the unfavorable season, but the black lands and river bottoms report sorry crops. We were needing rain very much, but after twenty-seven days of hot, dry and windy weather, we were blessed with plenty of water last Saturday.

The reason why TEXAS FARM AND RANCH never gets anything for publication from this part of the country, is the majority of the people are mortgaged to the merchant for supplies, and it takes all their time at scratching in the dirt to make enough so their merchant will let them mortgage the next year, and if they do get a little rest spell between times they put that time in in cussing hard times and their merchants, or on top of the fence, cussing and discussing politics with their political neighbors and office seekers. And as a rule they never read anything for themselves. They seem to all want a leader to do their reading and thinking for them, and that class of farmers can always quote more scripture, more law, and know more about politics than a man that does his own reading and thinking. And ask them for proof. "Well, Parson B. said so, or Lawyer D. said so, or somebody else said that or this, etc.," is their reply.

I don't know of a single farmer (or scratcher, for they are more scratchers than farmers) that takes or reads an agricultural paper or even send their names to the director of the Experiment Station for the bulletins of the station, and some of them would not read a paper if you would send it free of charge. I think that if every farmer that is now mortgaged would take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for one year he would exercise better judgment and learn how to live without the

mortgage and it would partially cure his hard times that he always talks about every time he meets you in the road. I had as soon try to be a lawyer without the aid of law books as a farmer without the aid of some good farm journal. Try TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, it tells you what to plant, when to plant; when to work, how to work, harvest and store away; how to raise and care for stock of all kinds—there is big money in it, and only costs one dollar a year.

J. T. BOLAND.

FROM MINITA RANCH.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

One of your subscribers, Mr. Northington, of the firm of Duncan & Northington, Wharton county, Texas, was up last week to look at our stock, and after showing him all over our pasture we sold him five splendid registered Devon calves. He was very much astonished at seeing our cattle in such good condition with little or no grass in the pasture. They have been living on bushes and leaves for a month or two. Mr. Northington says he never saw a herd of Devons before on a Texas ranch, but is satisfied now that they are the cattle for our State. We give credit of above sale to your paper.

A. Y. WALTON, JR.

WANTS TO KNOW.

DRIPPING SPRINGS, TEX.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

What has become of that experimental farm? Did you not promise us that you would have tested, if not all, some at least, of the leading farm implements, seeds, etc., that we might make our purchases intelligently and safely? Do you know of any good make of mower that has at the outer end of outer bar a light steel wheel instead of steel spring or ground slide? In soft ground this slide sinks too deep, and if ground is damp clogs in our black lime soil. Do you know of any good mower that has a reel attachment? If you are cutting with the wind, tall grass, oats etc. fall forward, crowd down the grass in front of the sickle making it more difficult to cut, and the grass falls too often in masses, curing unevenly. This could be avoided with a light reel properly adjusted. I use only the Buckeye. Perhaps there are others better, with the attachments I have mentioned.

I. C. P. McLENDON.

Ans.—The Ellis county experimental farm is under the management of J. E. Little, who has made considerable progress, and the numerous articles in these columns by Mr. Little and wife, are the result of their experiments: You should read them.

We have tested and reported on many new implements covering nearly everything except patent cotton pickers.

The Johnson, Osborne Deering and several other makes of mowers supply a wheel instead of shoe when desired. A "dropper" could be arranged for use as a mower with reel.

SOME PRACTICAL POLITICS—No. 2.

BELTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

[Concluded.]

But next to the tariff I place the patent office as the grandest fraud in all the land, and it is strange it has elicited so little attention. Inventions are generally made by genius, but the capitalist soon gets hold of them and makes the money. Monopolies are the bane of any society, and yet our government fosters millions of these by our patent laws and our people pay the advanced prices. Take one instance—the sewing machine. Millions have been sold for \$50 to \$100 that cost less than \$10 to make, and out for the monopoly of the patent laws would have been sold to the people for a few dollars profit. The French buy all patents that are useful, the rest are used as secret processes. I am firmly persuaded that the monopolies created by our patent laws have done more genuine highway robbery than any other one thing, tariff excepted. Patents should be refused the great majority of small things; the few of real value should be granted for far less time than is now allowed. Five years to-day is better time to compensate a man for a patent than twenty years was fifty years ago. He can make and sell, and get over more territory now in five years than he could have done in twenty years, fifty years ago, hence you can see the absurdity of basing a national campaign upon one or two items of relief.

Our whole government needs remodeling, and our laws altered and shaped as to suppress these great money lords, and watch over and protect the poorer laborer, even though it be called by that obnoxious name of paternalism.

When our forefathers set afloat that

grand old axiom, "the greatest good to the greatest number" is the basis of all good government," they were right. We have absolutely lost sight of it, and if we cannot get back to it all is lost, and twenty five years more of corrupt misrule will destroy free America and end in anarchy, and a military despotism backed up by this great and combined money power.

These are not visionary dreams of a theorist, but the common sense deductions of sober reason.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Why is it that our rural districts are of late years being deserted by the most talented and best educated? This was not the case fifty years ago. Every president we have ever had was born a farmer boy, and many of them continued to farm all their lives—fifty years ago farmers were the nabobs of the land both North and South. Farmers were good lives, lived in great ease and luxury, and always had money laid up in bank. How changed the conditions, and whence this change? Crop products bear about as good prices now as then, at least a bushel of corn or wheat will purchase as much that a farmer needs now as then. Our lands are as rich; markets far more acceptable. Then why the change and what the remedy? No great effect can exist without an adequate cause. This is the great question that confronts us to day, and upon its speedy solution depends our very existence as a free nation. Well may we pause and think, and it is a sad fact, that the most intelligent and best educated among farmers are now, and have for years past, been disposed to quit the farm and enter into town life, commercial, political or professional. Why these changes?

Now the plain solution of many of these facts, is that

1. Farmers as a rule have not educated themselves for the farm; have not studied the books and agricultural and stock journals, and hence have not adopted the new and improved farm methods by which their profits might be doubled; nor have they been enterprising in seeking the best methods of marketing their crops; in other words, they have not kept abreast with the times, but are mostly walking in the beaten tracks of the ages gone by, while all else has been rushing past them, and outstripping them in the race of life.

2. The burdens of government fall heaviest upon the farmer, and no law attempts to lift one of these burdens, or even to lighten them. Everything a farmer buys he pays an advance of 50 to 100 per cent for, either by reason of a protective tariff or a monopoly granted by our patent laws.

3. The great combines, corporations and trusts are all fostered by law, and they hold the reins of power and lower or raise the price of commodities as they will; legal and medical fees are put far above their value by combined rates of charges, and law will enforce them. Factories and mines are all protected by a tariff of from 40 to 100 per cent, which must be paid by the consumer, and hundreds are further protected by having a complete monopoly as granted by the patent laws, and the people at last pay the advance price. Railroads, telegraphs, telephones and insurance companies regulate their charges by combination of capital and mutual interest, so as to pay large dividends upon immensely watered stock, for if their prices were reasonably low, and on a par with the other industries, how is it that in a few years all these corporations amass immense fortunes, while the great mass of the people are toiling on making only a bare living from year to year?

4. The burdens of government are too great, and no people can bear up under such burdens long. Too much extravagance in all branches of the government; too many offices—our Senate is about right, but our House of Representatives is too large and unwieldy. It should be reduced to not over double the number of senators. Ten men can enact more and better laws in one month than 500 can in a year. Palatial government buildings costing hundreds of thousands of dollars are an outrage and should never have been tolerated. We do not see our federal tax, it is indirect, and invisible, but it is a fact. For ten or fifteen years after the war it was not much felt, because the enormous accumulation of money in the North during the war rushed down South and bought up our lands and mines and stock and thus gave us millions of money outside of our regular crops; yet by degrees this was all absorbed and carried to Washington, and to the factories, and the homes and offices of corporations and bond holders.

5. From statistics which I think are reasonably correct, the taxes paid by the American people, State and federal, amounts to about one billion, 800 millions a year—this is \$28 per capita, and this does not include the vast over charges amounting to millions paid annually un-

himself in a newspaper than to see a fat man slip on a banana peel. The narrow-minded man reads it seven or eight times and then goes around and steals—appropriates—what copies he can. The kind-hearted man goes home and reads it to his wife, then pays up his dues to the paper. The successful business man who advertises regularly and makes money at it, immediately starts to find the editor and speaks words of acknowledgement, and then two men leave the sanctum and walk silently and thoughtfully down the street together and the business man takes sugar in his and they both eat a clove or two and all life is sweeter, and peace settles down upon their hearts for the moment. Such is the experience of seed as it falls on different soils.

Lanesville La., Record: As a rule we give too much of our time to matters foreign to our interests. Let us address ourselves primarily to matters at home, such as the industrial development of our communities, the improvement of our agricultural methods, the encouragement of white immigration, the building up of our educational institutions, the securing of good public highways, and the result will be our people will be contented, prosperous and happy.

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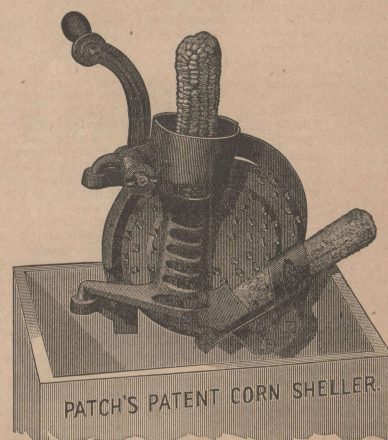
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Poultry and Bees.

wis for the table should be kept in a coop and fed for several days before killed.

When chickens die, the problem is not to do for them so much as what ails them. The case must be correctly diagnosed before intelligent treatment can be instilled.

The poultry houses should be white-washed outside and in at least twice a year, should be done thoroughly. Lime is used, and the time and labor required is considerable.

Coxes full or partly full of dry road dirt are very important appendages to a poultry yard. They are the bath-tubs to the chickens. Everybody knows this fact, and yet we will venture the statement that not one chicken raiser in ten, the country over, has made any such provision for the comfort and health of his fowls.

In egg farming the profit consists in having the fruit of the bird when it is scarce and dear. In summer eggs are worth eight to ten cents per dozen; in winter, about three times eight. This difference ought to be sufficient to cause people interested to take the necessary steps to have a winter crop of eggs for market every year.

Most diseases of chicks is lice. In all cases, if you are in doubt about the diagnosis, consider that it is lice, and you will be right nine times in ten. To determine the matter finally, part the feathers on the head and look carefully. Also examine for the eggs on the small feathers on the under side of the wings. Kerosene emulsion freely applied will remove them.

It should not be forgotten that just as soon as eggs for hatching have been supplied, the cocks should be separated from the hens. The hens will lay more eggs and the eggs will keep longer than those which have been tampered with by the male bird. How few there be who will take even this slight precaution for increased egg production? It is too much trouble they say. It is too much laziness they say.

Pure bred fowls and breeders of pure bred fowls are necessary to all improvement in poultry stock. But what the poultry raiser wants is eggs and meat—not fancy points—consequently he must be a breeder in a secondary sense. He must combine the work of the fancy breeder with his own as to get what he wants and what the breeder cannot furnish him, that is, the hardest fowls and the best layers and the finest table fowls to be had. He must take the fancy poultry and supply what the fancy breeder has neglected. The fancy breeder has bred for standard points. The poultry raiser must breed for eggs and flesh. The two can and should and do work together for good.

The farmer should not attempt to handle pure bred fowls only, unless he has a distinct taste and capacity for that business. If the object is eggs and fowls for market, he should select large, common hens, the best layers he can find, and after killing off every scrub male, procure a first-class male of some active breed—Leghorn, Andalusian or Minorca will fill the bill. Every year select enough of the best pullets of the preceding year to keep up the flock, and continue this course, and give them intelligent care, and the result will be a hardy and prolific flock. A new thoroughbred cock should be purchased of some reliable breeder at least every three years. In fact, the improvement may be continued until the scrub blood is bred out, and the result will be equal to the pure bred stock and superior for all practical purposes.

BOB LUCK.

GEORGIA E. REAW.

As there has been repeated calls made through former issues of this paper for its subscribers to make known through its columns what they have tried to raise, and if we failed, to let the cause be known; and as it seems that all of us, from some cause or other, have forgotten, here of late, to contribute our mites to the Poultry Department, I will give you my experience at the business this year.

Moving at the time I did caused late laying, beginning the last of March, and not wanting to set till the first of June, and not being blest with artificial hatcher, I had to use native incubators. In one week I set sixteen hens, putting twenty-five eggs under each hen, in good, large nests made of hay, turning eggs three times a day. Out of the 400 eggs 370 hatched. Knowing the disposition of the hens so well, I removed the chicks as fast as hatched to a

warm place and kept them confined until seven days old, seeing that there was no mites or lice on them; I then turned them in the garden. In a few days they began to die by the dozen, but no lice, mites, ticks or redbugs on them. If cholera, I could not detect it, but doctored for that disease, but it availed nothing. They died just the same until the last few days—about 100 left. Seeing how these died, when some later settings hatched, I left them with the hens and they all died.

Now, I find no cause for this monopoly in deaths among my little chicks, unless it is this monopoly of heat in the air, and as the markets are all overstocked with eggs, I see no alternative but to bring in use once more the time-honored practice of preserving them until prices are better, and as TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is not a free advertising medium, I will do this much: Any one, landlord or tenant, or no matter what their occupation, if they will send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope, I will send them a recipe for preserving eggs that is honied with age, having passed down through the hands of four generations. The ingredients to preserve twenty-five dollars worth of eggs will cost you less than 30 cents. If any person desiring the recipe will write to me I will send it, and if they think it is good they can send me 25 cents, if they are able to do so. Those who are not able need not send anything. I hope to see more of Texas Farm and Ranch family give their experience with poultry.

Edom, Texas.

ROOSTING.

American Poultry Yard.

"Father," said a promising son of an intelligent fancier, "I should think it would make birds and hens awful tired to hang on with their claws, as they do all night long, when they are roosting."

"I do not wonder that you think so, if you have not learned the philosophy of the subject," was the reply. "A bird while sleeping on the limb of a tree does not retain its hold by a constant action of the will, or by a muscular effort such as a boy uses while grasping a limb to keep from falling, but simply bears down with its own weight, bending the hock joints. The bending of these joints draws the cords that extend to the toes, and thus the claw is forced downward, making a tight grasp on the perch. So you see, my son, the hen has only to sit down and the wing is done without an effort or expenditure of vital force to speak of."

When we recall the answer to the query of our young friend, and noticed his countenance as he eagerly received a new idea, we thought of those boys who never get such questions answered, but are turned off with the rebuff, "Don't bother me with your questions."

Many a full grown man, with whiskers, has never learned that fowls do not make a constant effort of will while roosting, in grasping the perch. The fact is, the least bending of the hock joint acts on the toes. When birds, large or small, roost on the slender branches of trees, the perch is not usually level, and they necessarily hold on by one foot, drawing the other to a warm place among the feathers. The grasp is involuntary as is the closing of the eye while sleeping. The force is only the gravitation of the body—its weight. When a hawk swoops down on a chicken he places his talons on the back of the victim and rests his body down, bending the hock joints, and thus his sharp nails are driven into the flesh, the hooks are fastened and off he goes.

HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY.

Live Stock and Farm Journal.

Some years ago secrets were sold at good prices which were guaranteed to solve the "mystery" of making hens lay. It was believed then, as it is to a certain extent now, that it was unnatural for hens to lay when cold weather sets in. And acting upon that theory, the hen on the farm was allowed to enjoy herself as best she could on her regular diet of corn. Such a thing as picking out the best layers from a large flock was the work of a magician. Dividing up the flocks into small families was a waste of time and labor. The feeding of mash was a foolish act, and the performance of such work as cleaning out the houses at least once a week was fit occupation for a crank, but not becoming a practical farmer. Even the building of warm houses was considered unnecessary. "Poultry don't pay, and we have no time to fool with them," was the excuse. With hens roosting on trees, in wagon sheds, and all over the farm, is it a wonder that any eggs were gathered?

To make hens lay when the prices are the best we must have: First, warm and dry houses for them to roost in; second, alongside each pen there must be a shed

for them to occupy during bad weather; third, corn should only be given at the evening meal during cold weather to impart a warmth to the body; fourth, all grain should be buried among chaff, leaves or other litter or thrown in scratching pens, to induce exercise; fifth, mash made from ground grain, fed scalded or dry, to which is added two or three times a week ground meat scraps, must be given every morning; sixth, there must be a liberal supply of green food, such as cabbages; seventh, fresh water must be given daily; eighth, sharp grit and cracked oyster shell must be constantly within reach; ninth, there must be perfect cleanliness.

Hens don't lay when they are lousy. They can't lay when too fat. They can't lay when they have not the proper material with which to make the eggs. They won't lay when cold. A lazy hen is a misery to herself. A hen that is continually scratching and keeping busy does not mind the cold, and in consequence is the one that gives the eggs. Hens in crowded quarters breed sickness, and sick hens are unable to lay. Fowls, like mankind, must be in condition to yield a profit. If it pays the dairyman to take such great care with the cows, why will it not as well pay the poultryman to give the hens good attention?

There is too much "dead" stock kept on the farm. An advertisement run in a paper beyond the time paid for is termed by printers a "dead" advertisement, as there is no money in it. It is the same with old fowls. The years of usefulness in a hen practically end when she has reached her third year. That is a good age for fattening for market. The yield of eggs is the best with the early hatched pullets, and with the two and three-year-old hens. By getting out early pullets we have good winter layers. With proper management we can have good layers the entire year. Get the business down to a science or system and it is as paying as any other for the money invested. Neglect it and it becomes a sinkhole.

SHADE FOR BEES.

Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Bees should be in the sun up to the first or middle of June, according to the season, for they need its warmth to bring forward the brood. If the growth of two colonies, one in the shade and the other in the sun from April to June, be watched, it will be seen that the one in the sun is stronger.

From June on the bees should be in the shade. It is better for the bees and more comfortable for the beekeeper. There is little pleasure in working over bees in the hot sun. Some beekeepers have the hives near trees and gradually, a foot a day or so, move them back under the branches. But this may disturb and confuse the bees and equal time and labor will provide shade as good and at the same time be profitable in itself.

If an apiary is arranged as it ought to be all colonies are together and not far apart, not more than two or three feet, to make easier and more convenient the work of the beekeeper. The hives are in rows, the rows not more than six or eight feet apart.

Cut alders or birches, leave the branches on and place in the ground like bean poles on each side of a row of hives, and bend down the tops and entwine or tie with cord. Around the poles plant beans or any climbing plants. The poles should be long enough so that when bent down, they will be at least six feet above the earth. The beekeeper may then walk under them without stooping.

It is as easy to raise beans or the product of any climbing plant in the apiary as in the garden, and thus the labor of providing shade for the bees is paid for by the product of the plants. It is claimed by some beekeepers that the bees must have an unobstructed flight when they leave the hive. It is not necessary. The plants providing for shade in the way suggested, may grow so profuse and dense that the bee must crawl through the foliage to reach the entrance. It does not matter. They will find the hive and lose little time in finding it if accessible at all.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.

American Farm News.

Many of our farm friends make a practice of shooting all the blackbirds, crows, sparrows and hawks that come within range of their guns, justifying themselves with the explanation that they destroy much of their crops and fruit. It is true, they do destroy a good deal, but if it were not for the birds the farm would soon be overrun with insects and worms. Not much can be said in defense of the English sparrow, to be sure, because he not only destroys a large amount of grain and fruit, but also drives away other birds. He feeds on the buds and blossoms of fruit and shade trees, and on the young and the eggs of other birds. In the fall the blackbird destroys some corn, but in the spring he does much to make the corn a good crop

by eating the insects. The same with the robins and cherry birds. They eat some fruit, but if they did not destroy the insects we would have very little fruit anyway. What the birds destroy is more than made up by having the beautiful creatures about. How delightful it is to have them singing in the trees about the house. After the summer showers the music they make lifts our souls higher and makes us better. Spare the birds, teach your children to be gentle with them, and you will find you will be a gainer in the end.

Hush the voices of the birds about your house and you might as well live in a graveyard, so far as getting enjoyment from out-of-doors surroundings is concerned. Would that I could impress this stanza upon the minds of all, so that when they are tempted to kill the birds, its words would stand out bold and bright:

"Don't kill the birds, the pretty birds
That play among the trees;
'Twould make the earth a cheerless place,
To see no more of these."

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

COLWICK & COLWICK, Norse, Texas, breeders of Italian Queens. Tested, \$2 untended, \$1. Smokers, Fdn., etc.; Root's Dovetailed Hives, 14 or 8 story complete at \$1.45 each, or \$12.50 per 10. Circulars free.

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The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry Culture. Twenty-two varieties of Poultry, also Pigeons, Pet Stock and Scotch Terrier Dogs; 18 first and 10 second prizes at Dallas Fair. Write for wants. Send 3 cents for 16-page catalogue.

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Stock first class, carefully mated in large, roomy yards. Birds vigorous and healthy. Eggs \$2 per 15 from Barred and White P. Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff, Pekin and Japanese Bantams, \$3 per 15 from Ga. Shawnee and Blue Heron Pit Games, and Exhibition B. B. Red and Red File Games. Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 per 11. Angora Rabbits and Guinea Pigs \$2.50 per pair. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees and queens. Price list for a stamp, 43 years in Texas.—B. F. GASKELL, Blooming Grove, Navarro Co., Texas.

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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

ers of ash heaps and garbage barrels collect every day, in the city of Paris alone, at least 100 pounds of hair, which some hundreds of thousands of women have combed out of their heads during the preceding twenty-four hours.

This hair, all mixed together and soiled, one would think beyond redemption, is sold to hair cleaners at from \$1 to \$1.50 a pound, which shows simply that the fair sex, in one city alone, throws away annually about \$60,000 worth of hair, for which they afterward pay—and it is the same hair, mind you—considerably over \$200,000. The cleaning of this refuse hair is an operation which requires careful attention. After the hair has been freed from the dust and dirt and mud, and other unpleasant things with which it has come in contact in gutters and slop buckets, it is rubbed in saw dust until it shines once more with its pristine gloss, and then the process of sorting is begun. In the first place, skillful hands fix the individual hairs in frames with the roots all pointing the same way, and then they are arranged according to color. Finally, when a sufficient number of hairs of one color have been obtained—nor is this number so immense as is generally supposed—they are made into the beautiful braids which are shown so seductively in the windows of the fashionable coiffeurs. If, as the book says, wisdom goes with the hair, she who places on her head one of these conglomerated braids might be said to receive a portion of the wisdom of hundreds of thousands of other women who had worn those hairs before.

CONTRAST OF CHILDREN.

Florida Dispatch.

With an incredible faculty we give our children pies, cake, preserves, hot biscuits, coffee, pepper, and all other condiments we can collect from the four quarters of the globe, and then wonder that their stomachs and nerves are a wreck before they are 15. We have seen children carry pepsin and quinine to school to take with their dinner. Their parents were not invalids; they endowed their children with strong frames and good digestion, but the young stomachs had been so debauched with villainous hot bread, hot cakes drowned in syrup, strong coffee, fried potatoes liberally dosed with pepper, and other such abominations that they were unable to nourish the young bodies through the trying period of the rainy season without help of the stimulants above mentioned. On the other hand, children sitting at the same desks, upon whom were originally bestowed no better physical systems, if as good, went through the summer in the enjoyment of the perfect health which is comprehended in the saying, "There was little falling off in the animal spirits, vigor, and color they showed in the far North." Why? Because they were never allowed to take tea or coffee, pepper or spices, and seldom hot, heavy bread and rich pastry. They were abundantly nourished on oatmeal and cream—Jersey milk with the cream stirred in—graham or whole-wheat flour bread, made light and wholesome, and fruits well and plainly cooked, with not enough sugar to neutralize their natural acid.

ONE OR TWO IN A BED.

Coleman's Rural World.

Persons often ask, "Is it healthful for two persons to sleep in the same bed?" This same question is varied thus: "Is it healthful for an aged and a very young person to sleep together? If not, which suffers most, the aged or young person?" We have always answered these questions by saying No, to the first question. It is always unhealthful for two persons to sleep together in the same bed and under the same covers. The air under the bed covers immediately surrounding the body of the sleeper is exceedingly impure, becoming more and more impregnated with poisonous substances, escaping through the excretory glands of the skin, from the moment the person retires until he arises. The odor of the bed clothing, after having been occupied for the night, is often positively offensive to the nostrils of a person with an unimpaired sense of smell, especially one who has just come in from out-doors, where the fresh, pure air, has been breathed.

The poisonous character of this under-the-bed clothes air would be somewhat more likely to affect the susceptible constitution of a child than that of an adult. In elderly persons, the amount of impurities in the air surrounding the sleeper must be greater than in young persons, consequently, while both persons would be more or less injured, the proportion of harm would doubtless be greater to the young person than to the person of more advanced years. Mr. Treves, of the great London hospital, has recently called atten-

tion to the fact that wounds, especially of the lower limbs, heal much sooner when kept exposed to the open air, instead of being covered up by bed clothing. He remarks that the air under the bed clothing is foul and almost hot, and hence, likely to be very harmful to wounds in which it may come in contact. This seems to be a very ample demonstration of the correctness of the views above expressed, to which we have before given expression.

Farmer's Home: The following tribute to a good mother's life, example and words, as it comes from the heart, will speak to the heart. Not a few of our readers will be thereby reminded of their own good mothers passed on before; and others will call to mind the loving care and good advice of a mother far away, and be incited to do more for her, while we trust that those of our readers who have a mother's presence still in the house will cherish her more tenderly, and make the best use of her sound advice. From childhood to the grave, there is no name so dear to us as "Mother." In infancy, the first word we hear is "Mother." In our youthful days, in sickness or in trouble, we inquire for mother. As we advance in years, for advice we seek our mother. As we get out into the world and take our chances in life's battle, mother's prayers follow us. When a friend proves false, and we need sympathy, we always find it in mother. Others may point the finger of scorn if we make mistakes; not so with mother. The man lost to all shame and low down in degradation will start at the name of mother. Many a youth has left his parental home and tried to drown his feelings in the wine cup, forgetting self and friends, but on entering his room would start at an open letter, or a Bible presented by his mother.

Have
You
Got
Piles

FOR AN INCURABLE CASE, itching Piles known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and Blind, bleeding, or Prolapsing Piles. DR. BO-SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected, relieves all tumors, always itching, and effects a permanent cure. Etc. Druggists, or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko Med. Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

FAT FOLKS

using "Anti-Corpuence Pills" lose flesh, a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Particulars (cost) 6c. WILSON SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

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Especially Adapted for Family Use,
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Modern Improvements.

The Only Perfect Attachments.
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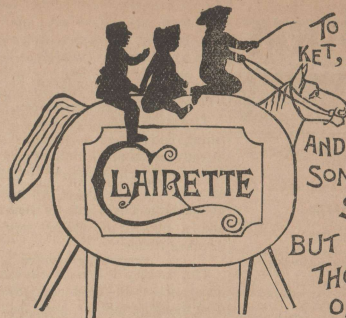
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Needles for all kinds of sewing machines 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra.

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TO MARKET, TO
KET, AND WHAT S.
WE BUY
SOME BEAN
AND SOME BARL
SOME RICE AN
SOME RYE.
BUT NEVER MIN
THOSE IF YOU
ONLY BE SURE

AND REMEMBER SOME

CLAIRETTE SOAP

TO PROCURE
N.K. FAIRBANK & CO., ST. LOUIS, MAKE IT:
ALL GROCERS KEEP IT:
EVERY HOUSEWIFE WANTS IT.

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BUGGY

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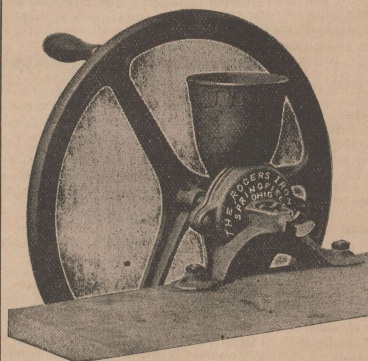
Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated board around boot, silver plated seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Seven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt does not pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price. We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds and are Headquarters for Harness. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND BULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Meal, Hominy, Graham Flour, Chicken Feed, Etc.

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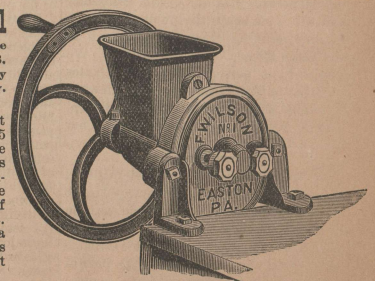
THIS MILL IS ESPECIALLY MADE FOR GRINDING GRAHAM FLOUR OR CORN MEAL FOR TABLE USE. IT CAN ALSO BE ADJUSTED FOR CRACKING THE GRAIN IF DESIRED.

It is a valuable implement to have in the kitchen, as you can have fresh Graham, corn meal and coffee. It will grind a pound of coffee in two minutes. This mill is not to be compared to those made on the old style coffee mill principle. The grinding surfaces are of very hard material, especially made for this purpose, and are ground off perfectly true on emery wheels and will last for years. The shaft is made of steel, and will not bend or break.

No. 1 Poulter's Mill

This Mill is especially made for GRINDING DRY BONES, SHELLS, GRAIN and many other Substances for Poultry. WEIGHT 35 POUNDS.

No family is at home without one of these mills. Price, \$5 each. Purchaser pays the freight. We use them on TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Experimental Farm and can fully agree with all that is said in favor of these useful little machines. Either mill will be given as a premium for seven subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at one dollar each.



Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.

M AND STOCK.

A cow will make more pounds of food in a year than a steer will in a life-time, and you have the cow for next year when the same process is repeated.

A pound of butter that can be made a cow determines the gross income that source. The cost of the feed is estimated, and you know how many of the dollars that come in will be lost.

Those fault is it that, as stated in the Dairyman, that all the hotels and restaurants in Dallas, Texas, use oleomargarine instead of butter? The writer says that it is so used, and is set before as butter, which is a fraud.

COTTON CULTURE-VI.

JEFF WELBORN.

As you have given much space to the boll worm bulletin compiled by Professor Mullen and sent out by the Agricultural Department at Washington, I will inclose you a letter from Mr. S. B. Mullen, a farmer near Harrisville, Miss., and comment on both.

Mr. Mullen has, I am certain, done more towards investigating the boll worm problem than any man I know of. Much of the contents of the bulletin you have just published is due to his investigations, although he gets no credit for his work. Here is Mr. Mullen's letter on cotton insects and crop report (I have same kind of cotton report from Mr. George Trullit, the cotton man of Georgia):

HARRISVILLE, MISS., July 25, 1892.

MR. WELBORN:—In the last Home and Farm have made some request, though badly embarrassed by misprints. "First to last of April" should read "after the last of April and First of May, lice are fostered through winter in egg state by common ant, and if we can establish the fact that late cotton escapes the first brood of lice, we score a point for cotton that will bear late planting." My experience is that late cotton escapes. Please look around and inquire on farms that you know were planted late, and let me have your opinion. I am engaged this season also on the study of the insectivorous birds of our country, and would be pleased to have you make some observations on that point. About the 18th of next month select some small patches of green corn, and I believe you will become greatly interested in what you shall discover. Many birds are ruthlessly killed that are highly beneficial to us, and their slaughter a reproach to our occupation. You will pardon me for seeming egotism when I assume the position that the destiny of the farmers of the South are in their own hands, and the dissemination of valuable knowledge depends upon our intelligence through the agricultural press of the country. What benefit has the Division of Ornithology been to the South? Since '54 or '55 the Department has been at work on the boll worm, and while their conclusions in many instances have been correct, the means of informing the people have been too limited, and hence I take the position that among ourselves we can do more by intelligent investigation and effort and observation for ourselves than the Department of Agriculture. I would like to have "crawls" and stomachs of corn-picking birds when you can secure them together with right wing. From Alabama to the Mississippi river it is a general down-out; can safely put cotton at 50 per cent, and I estimate the crop at 4,000,000. It is destruction in all directions. Cotton not laid by and foul. Mine was plowed out three weeks ago; haven't been able to plow since. Corn crops, cane, etc., fair. I am still a short limb man, and believe that under all circumstances it is the best.

S. B. MULLEN.

I am not well enough posted to comment upon how cotton lice are carried over the summer or winter, but will say lice seldom hurt the lime lands of Texas if the land is well drained and deeply plowed during the fall or winter and not planted too early. The plants will have just as many lice on them, but it will be shrifty and out-grow the lice (or the little spring web-worm). Mr. Mullen's bird remedy for the boll-worm is o. k., but there are very few birds in the prairies of Texas. And the green corn is o. k. also east of the Mississippi, because corn is planted there the first of June will make good corn, and at the same time serve the purpose of protecting the cotton crop. But on the prairies this late planting of corn is extremely uncertain and is very dangerous to feed to stock, if made, on account of the worm dust and a black fungus that is more or less on the late corn, besides its protection is not so good on the prairies as in the sandy, timbered

country east. While I am certain Mr. Mullen is correct for his country, and that birds should be spared everywhere, still I hold that my investigation, published in Texas Farm and Ranch in September, 1890, and published in the above named Agricultural Department bulletins without credit, i. e., that the raising of cow-peas in the corn, after small grain, and on poor or third spots, all planted so as to come into bearing from 1st to 20th of August. No harm from boll-worms will be noticed in early cotton on the prairies after the 20th of August, because all early cotton will, nine years out of ten, have made all the crop it will make by this time. There is nothing that will loosen up and generally improve prairie lands like cow-peas, and there is no better hay, and they succeed on lands too poor or tired to produce any other crop. I make a fall crop of peas and vines, when all other hay or grain crops are burning up with drought. Can be planted in corn without damage, and in each and every case would leave the land greatly improved.

The way I have our little hill home planted: I have of course very select seed of all kinds. My corn has been improved to grow low stalk, with broad blades, and is capable of making a quart of shelled corn per stalk under favorable circumstances. To make only fifty bushels per acre should have from sixteen to twenty square feet per stalk. My crop has about twenty square feet per stalk. At laying by I planted between the hills of corn a hill of Sixty Day peas. My corn was sowed the first week in June. By the first of August these peas are in full bloom and the corn is getting hard. Of course the corn, or boll worm, is in the corn until it gets hard, when the worm drops to the earth for the change. When the moth comes out again, which is always between the 5th and 15th of August with me, it is in the midst of its favorite food, the corn—corn peas—and I assure you they will never leave a pea field for cotton. My plows will turn under this mass of stalks and vines soon as lightly pastured, in November, with a two horse plow turning clay out on top. By this means I will get a good crop of corn (50 bushels per acre), a fair crop of peas, save my cotton from the boll-worm, improve my soil, destroy the worms while in their pupa state, and get rid of spring cleaning up and spring plowing. I have neither clods or trash in my way from first to last plowing in making my next crop, and the fast growth of plants in the spring makes it an easy matter to dispense almost entirely with the hoe. My corn this season is through the middle of the field, cotton on each side. Next season will have cotton through the middle and corn on each side. By this means I have no dread of boll-worms. I will have corn on cotton land and we might say cotton on pea land, all free from trash or clods, with the minimum of grass or weed seeds to germinate. But we must remember that while peas gather their own food, and manure besides, after they shade the soil from the atmosphere and soil elements that were locked up from the corn, or other non-shade crops, peas and all other plants must get their start from ready prepared food in the soil, so if corn is thick on the land, or tasseling out when peas are planted, they will do no good. Corn never calls on the soil for its full force until earing, if it has sufficient distance to fully develop the ear. When corn is laid by (as it should be) from waist to shoulder high and planted in peas, will be able to loan the peas ample food to cover the land before it needs it, and the peas can then return it and more, and it is a waste from every standpoint to leave two stalks to make the same amount one stalk will make. The more foliage without shading the soil that is exposed to the sun, the quicker the soil will be relieved of its moisture, also volatile plant food.

New Boston, Texas.

KILL JOHNSON GRASS? DONT.

HERBERT POST.

An occasional howl and blast against Johnson grass has been published in your paper during the past year. While it has been somewhat amusing to read their creeds and watch the painful contortions of the writers as they condemn this, "the worst pest ever known," I have felt a little guilty in not relieving their troubled minds. But when I have thought about doing so the feeling has arisen in my mind, would it not be in the nature of murder to advise a man to kill his best friend, which he does when he kills Johnson grass.

For fifteen years, in central Alabama, a part of the time on the original Johnson farm, I have grown the Johnson grass hay for market, and the only thing I had against this grass was that I never could get enough of it to supply the demand,

which came from many cities in adjoining States.

The only objection that I can learn which is made to it by Southern men who don't know the value of grasses on the farm. In all my residence in the South I have never known one Northern farmer who disliked Johnson grass or any other grass, for they know that grasses are the foundation of good farming in all countries, because they enrich the soil and make more profitable crops.

When a Southern farmer neglects the growing of grasses he is neglecting the best crop he can grow. A kind providence has blessed the Southern States above the Northern in the gift of the two best grasses in the world—Johnson grass for hay and Bermuda for grazing.

I am well aware that many who read this will say, "that man is wild." Well, I will know what I am saying, and men who have a true knowledge of these grasses will agree with me in this also, that these two grasses contain vastly greater wealth for the Southern farmer, and are worth more annually, if rightly used, than all the net money earnings of cotton for the past twenty years. The cotton farmers on an average earn less money than any other farmers in the United States, one reason being that they neglect grass culture, which is one of the very best renovating crops that can be grown.

If the northern half of the United States could have grasses which have such tenacity as the above named, the farmers could consider themselves the most fortunate of agriculturists. The Southern farmers will learn this after a while, and see what mistakes they have made all these past years while fighting their best friend.

The farmers in Alabama, who once were just as bitter as some of the Texas farmers against Johnson grass, now say, "We cannot get enough of it, it is dying out." Such will be the verdict here in a few more years.

Farmers with half an eye can see that these farmers in this State who have from 200 to 1000 acres in Johnson grass are making vastly more money than those who run exclusive cotton farms. But of all the ridiculous movements ever heard of, was the petition to our legislature two or three years ago to pass a law to prevent the sowing of Johnson grass seed, just as if the members of legislature could not think of enough foolish measures to introduce to make themselves the laughing stock of the whole country. A few years ago some silly cot tried to get such a law passed by the Mississippi legislature, who was never heard of after that session. Vastly more sensible and more beneficial to the State of Texas would be a law passed making it a punishable offense to plant over twenty per cent of the acreage owned by a farmer in cotton. I well know a great many of your readers will not agree with me in what I have said, and will be better pleased if I will tell them how to kill the grass. I would much rather say to them, grow twenty crops of Johnson grass by setting apart the land most thickly set with it and adding more seed, and grow your own hay, and plant twenty acres in Bermuda grass for pasture. Then you have made a move in the right direction in raising your own food for your stock.

While I am well aware that these grasses are not desirable in the cotton field, yet they are very desirable for you, as you can grow your crops so much cheaper than you can without grass.

To kill the Johnson grass effectually can be done only after the sap has returned to the root, which is in July or August, after the summer growth is made. During August, take a two-horse plow and break up the ground at least six inches deep, leaving the ground as rough as possible, so the sun will draw away the dirt from the roots, all of which that are exposed to the sun will be killed. Within thirty days go over the same ground cross-wise and cut to the depth of eight inches, if possible, leaving the ground rough. After three or four weeks go over the ground with a straight-toothed harrow and rake to the surface all the roots you can reach, and the hot sun will now destroy them. Your land is now thoroughly cultivated, on which, in October, you can sow with profit a wheat, oat or rye crop. When that crop is cut off in the early summer you can plant any crop you please, whether that land has little or no grass left to trouble you. Certainly no more than the usual crop of weeds which every farm grows.

Should you have a few bunches scattered about your garden they are easily killed by digging down and cutting off the root six inches below the surface and cover same with a handful of old salt, and cover your hole to the surface, and you will never see that stalk again. Coal oil is good also, but more expensive than the salt, which can be bought cheaply of dealers who sell bulk meat. In plowing, cut

narrow furrows so the ground will be well pulverized, exposing the roots to the sun so they will be killed.

Any other time during the summer months you break up the ground you are cultivating the grass instead of killing it.

Follow the above plan and you will be enabled to kill out this grass at your pleasure. If a farmer cannot, it reflects upon his industry in the attempt. There is not a grass or weed that grows but what you can destroy if you know how.

We need a new agriculture in the South. The all cotton system has brought ruin and poverty. The remedy is for the farmer to grow all the crops he needs to sustain himself and family with his stock, not forgetting that grass culture is the foundation crop of all good farming. When this is done, then grow cotton if desired, and you are nobody's slave.

Fort Worth, Texas.

THE BREEDING BOAR.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

The boar should be reasonably well matured before using for breeding. To do otherwise is to lower the vitality. The age at which he can be used to a good advantage will depend very largely upon his treatment. An animal that is well fed from the start, so that a vigorous, thrifty growth is made will be better matured for service at from eight to nine months of age than another that has been let go will at twelve. In nearly all cases it will be best to select the boar that is to be saved and used for breeding in good season, so that he can be given extra care in order to secure a vigorous growth. It is very necessary when the time comes to use him that his condition be the best. Too much fat tends to lower his vitality, while being too thin is equally objectionable the other way. Oats, barley, mill feed, oil meal, with plenty of grass, with a little corn to make up a variety is a good way to feed, making such changes as are necessary to keep with a good appetite. The boar is more than half the herd as the quality of every litter of pigs of the sows that are served to him depends largely upon him, and it is important to have not only a good quality but in a good condition.

Generally it is best to mate a young boar that is being used for service for the first time with old matured sows, or at least with those that have had one litter of pigs. This will usually give better results than to have both young animals that are being used for breeding the first time.

The boar should have a small yard and a house to himself. Allowing him to run out not only frets him, but is nearly almost certain to make him more or less vicious and if he once gets to breaking out will be found a difficult animal to control. Turn the sows, when they are in heat, into the pen or yard and admit of but one service. It is an injury to a good boar to allow more than this, or to turn sows in with him waiting for them to come in, while it is of no possible advantage to the sows.

Properly cared for, a boar will be a good breeder for several years, but it is often the case that he is abused, so that one or two years of service is all he will be able to do. Now is a good time to get the boar needed for fall service, so that plenty of time can be had to get him into a good condition for service.

Eldon, Mo.

A VICTORY FOR DEHORNING.

National Stockman.

Some time since a humane society suit was entered against E. E. Hazen, Beaver county, Pa., for cruelty in dehorning cattle, it being held that the defendant was guilty of violation of law in this treatment of his herd. The case has been one of special interest, and has attracted widespread attention, both because of its intrinsic importance and the bearing it would necessarily have on the future of dehorning in this State. The trial came to an end last week in a victory for the defendant, the judge holding that the intention evidently was to benefit the cattle, that the charge of cruel and wanton treatment could not be sustained by the evidence produced, and that in case of a verdict of guilty he would be obliged to grant a new trial. This outcome of the case will be accepted with general satisfaction.

CHURNING ON THE FARM.

Hoard's Dairyman.

Every farmer boy and his mother, at least, know what a disagreeable job churning is. Sometimes the father is persuaded to take a hand in it, but it is not long before he has to "see a man" or a horse at the barn, and he leaves the old torment to be fought out by the wife and son. A variety of ingenious powers to aid in this work has been invented for the use of dogs, sheep, etc. All these have produced more

FARM MACHINERY

Quite a number of fanning mills have been sold in Texas this season.

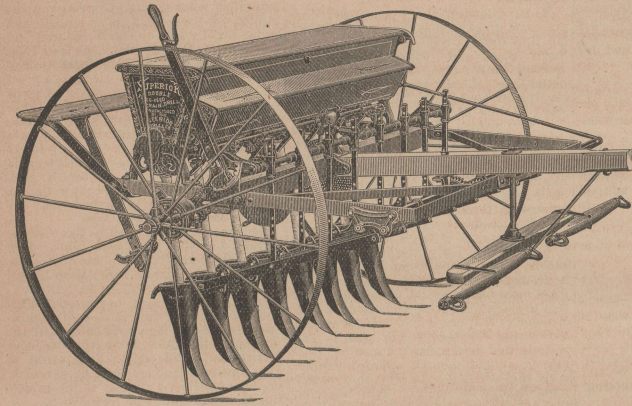
Patronage is worth more than a pension to any factory that may be established.

By guaranteeing patronage instead of giving donations, any city can secure factories worth having.

Col. Doug. Kingsland, of St. Louis, is doing more than any one else to cause the trade of Mexico to come to the machinery and implement manufacturers in the United States.

The black land plow factory which was to be established at Temple has not yet materialized. A fruit canning, evaporating and pickling factory would be more likely to pay dividends.

If the Texas State Fair should set aside a special day for the owners of stock in cotton picking machine companies, and could succeed in getting them all to attend,



It would be the banner day so far as attendance would make it. The day might be designated as all fools' day.

Experienced manufacturers, with sufficient capital to operate a factory of any capacity, can be found ready to locate at any desirable point that can guarantee a demand for the output at fair prices.

To settle up and improve a new State like Texas requires a people of great energy and endurance. Such are the great majority of the citizens of Texas. This same class of people are also fully capable of enjoying the luxuries of life as soon as they become able to do so from the fruits of their toil, and there is no people now more prosperous than the industrious Texan. Then why not ride in a good buggy. The advertisement, in this issue, of Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas, tells all about their Special Chancellor Buggy. They say it is fully guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Write them about it or any other style vehicle you may need.

THE SUPERIOR STEEL FRAME GRAIN DRILL.

The question now most prominent among the intelligent Texas farmers is how to sow the next grain crop so as to reap the best results. There can be no question as to the thorough practicability of a first-class grain drill. In the Panhandle country this season this fact has been fully demonstrated. Those farmers who have been careful to prepare the soil properly, plant at the proper time and put their grain in with a good drill, have been more than repaid for their care, whereas those who have farmed on the cheap, haphazard style, broadcasting their grain by hand or sowing with disk seeders and various other methods, are without remuneration for time spent and seed used.

The next question is, what drill shall I buy? Not being fully acquainted with all the latest improvements, and having been badly swindled in the past in this class of machinery, the careful man is naturally cautious, and should be. On the other hand, there are many who, being not at all accustomed to grain sowing machinery, are inclined to the belief that a grain drill is a grain drill the world over. In this all we can say is, Beware!

In calling attention to the Superior Drill we have taken some pains to investigate its record, and find that what we say about it is substantiated by a clean record in Texas of eight years, during which time thousands have been sold, and it has been especially adapted to the peculiar

wants of the Texas soil. As will be seen by the accompanying cut, it has a solid steel frame, being in one continuous piece, without joints at the corners, making it unusually strong. The wheels are also of steel, with dodge spokes, insuring great strength. Whilst the above features contain unmistakable merit, the most important point in the make-up of a successful grain drill is the ability to distribute the grain properly. In this it is claimed that the Superior surpasses its competitors. It has a double force feed distributor. The most exhaustive tests have been made, proving beyond doubt that a differently proportioned carrying flange and distributor opening are necessary to sow large and small grain, and that to sow the Texas red rust proof oats satisfactorily requires a distributor particularly adapted to them. Very few of the existing grain distributors adapted to wheat will sow oats in the desired quantity. To meet the demand of an absolutely accurate distributor for wheat and also one that will sow the most refractory oats properly, the improved Superior double force feed distributor has been devised and has

proved a complete success wherever used. The change from one class of seed, such as wheat, rye, rice, etc., to that of oats, corn, beans, peas, etc., requires but a moment's time. Has no gauges or valves, set screws, removal of cogs or other complications. The grain is delivered in an unbroken, uniform stream, always in the desired quantity, whether going up hill or down, fast or slow, leaving not a single grain in the hopper in finishing to sprout, corrode or mix with other grain. The feed wheel also projects up some distance into the hopper, which, together with the agitator, prevents oats from banking. The device for changing quantity of seed is a marvel of simplicity. This drill is also supplied with a hose pressure attachment, so that the hose can be locked in the ground, so that all the grain will be sown uniform in depth. The doubletree is adjustable, so that the machine can be adapted to large or small horses and yet be perfectly balanced. Space forbids reference to many other points of merit found on the Superior Drill, but descriptive circulars will be mailed free to any who may send their name to the State agents, Messrs. Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas. The Superior Drill is made for all kinds of land, and whilst working perfectly in the black lands, they are also made for sandy lands. In size they are made with 8, 10 and 13 shoes, and also with 8, 10, 12, 14 and 20 shoes or runners, with press wheels. In point of draft this drill is necessarily light, having high drive wheels.

The Cunningham Cotton Harvester will be at the Dallas Fair to show what work it can do in the field. Jeff Welborn has used these machines, and is the general agent for them. Jeff claims that the picker picks, and the cleaner cleans; that they will not strike, will not steal hogs, chickens nor corn from the horse trough, nor cotton out of the pen; will not ride work mules at night, burn the top rails off the fence or leave without a final settlement, but that a religious man can use the Cunningham Cotton Harvesting Machinery without falling from grace. Correspond with Mr. Welborn if you are interested in this matter.

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THE ENGINEERING FEAT AT NIAGARA.

St. Louis Age of Steel.

Among the greatest enterprises in modern times is the attempt to harness the stupendous power of Niagara to the wheels of industry. Few people are aware of the stupendous and difficult nature of this

undertaking, or of the issues involved in its proposed accomplishment. The horse power developed at the falls is said to be equal to all the steam power at present used in the world, and a practical appropriation of but a marginal fraction of this power will distribute its motor power over immense areas and to remote distances.

The project, so far satisfactorily carried out, includes the digging of a canal 1,500 feet long, at right angles to the river, at something more than a mile above the Falls. A vertical shaft 140 feet deep is being sunk, and from the lower level a tunnel, 28 feet high, 18 feet wide and 6,700 feet long, has been carried at a slope of 7 feet per 1,000 to debouch at the foot of the bluffs below the Falls. This tunnel is being lined with four courses of bricks, the work progressing at the rate of 100,000 bricks per day. Hydraulic problems have been dealt with by leading engineers, both home and foreign, and the electric part of the work has been laid out by the best of experts and practical men.

Part of the power is to be used in factories built directly over the shafts, and also on land owned by the company, which has a perpetual right to use this power over five miles of river frontage. Railways will connect with the system of factories, the power of one being furnished by an electric locomotive. Thirty acres of land have been reclaimed from the river, and a project formulated of deepening the stream alongside the company's wharves. The right of making a second tunnel under the Falls has been secured by the franchisees of property owners.

All these phases of stupendous enterprise simply antedate the founding of a manufacturing city or center, of which some of the streets are already laid out. On the Canadian side an exclusive right to use land in Victoria Park has been secured for 100 years, by which a branch of the river going around Cedar Island can carry sufficient water to utilize 250,000 horse-power, while the tunnel from the bottom of the shaft to the base of the fall will not exceed 500 feet in length. The plans, so far as carried out, have operated at a surprisingly low cost, while the energy and foresight of the directors have insured a steady and continuous progress, without relapses or failures in the original designs. The completion of this enterprise will be one of the wonders of modern engineering skill, as the Niagara Falls are among the wonders of nature.

BALING PRESS DECISION IN U. S. COURT.

We learn that in a recent decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City the Whitman Agricultural Co., of St. Louis, Mo., won a final victory in their suit on baling press patent. The case was first tried some time ago in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, where the decision was in their favor. This decision was appealed and is now affirmed by the final court. We understand this is the last of a long continued patent litigation between the same parties.

New York Recorder: A curious list has been made of the kings and emperors of Europe who have been overtaken by misfortune. It appears that 364 have been ousted from their thrones, 108 have been condemned to death and executed, 21 have committed suicide, 34 are on record as having been placed under restraint in consequence of having become insane, 123 have been killed in warfare, 25 have been tortured to death, and 251 have been officially declared to have been assassinated. The number of monarchs who are suspected of having been assassinated is infinitely greater. It will be seen from this that the possession of a throne is not without its extremely objectionable and disagreeable features.

PROTECT YOUR ROOFS FROM DECAY.

A good cheap paint, manufactured from Coal Tar and mixed with ground slate, is a splendid preservative of wood and shingle roofs. The creosote oil contained in the Coal Tar penetrates in the wood for a depth of a sixteenth of an inch, and positively prevents the moisture from being absorbed in the wood, which causes it to rot and decay, if not protected. It also makes a roof practically fire-proof, as it has been demonstrated by severe tests that a roof painted with either an Asphalt or a good Coal Tar Paint will not ignite by lighted sparks or brands being thrown upon it. Such a paint is manufactured by the W. E. Campe Roofing & Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., who will be pleased to give any further information desired.

Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY

Established 1877. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue. MORGAN, KELLY & TANEYHILL, Waterloo, Iowa.



BEST FARM FENCE, made of GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE. FENCES AND GATES for all purposes. Write for free catalogue giving particulars and prices. Address THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.

IDEAL In Name and In Fact.

DEA Steel WIND MILL

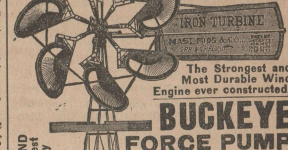
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The LATEST and BEST.

Sizes 8-13 ft. Geared. Sizes 10 and 15 ft. Ung geared. Tower ERS. 20, 40, 50 & 60 ft. Mills with or without graphite bearings.

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IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINE BACK GEARED



The Strongest and Most Durable Wind Engine ever constructed.

BUCKEYE FORCE PUMP

Works easy and throws a constant stream. Has Porcelain Lined and Brass Cylinders. Is easily set. Is the cheapest and best Force Pump in the world for deep or shallow wells. Never freezes in winter. Also manufacturers of the

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Steel Derrick, BUCKEYE and Spray Pumps, BUCKEYE and GLOBE Lawn Mowers, BUCKEYE Wrought Iron Fencing, Cresting, etc. Write for Circulars and Prices.

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Be Happy While You Live, for You Will Be A Long Time Dead



To Be Happy Buy a **DANDY STEEL MILL**

AND A **Dandy Steel Tower.**

With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill Requires No Oil for Years, therefore

No More Climbing Towers No More Tilting Towers

To break down and injure you or your estate. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and will be sent to Good Parties on 30 Days Test Trial

If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, secure and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be under-sold.

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

BUSINESS LAW.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Every boy in this country who has a spark of ambition expects to earn his living as a man, and therefore requires a business education. In this branch nothing is more essential than a knowledge of money matters, and the most important of these relate to the legal validity of a negotiable draft, note or check.

There are five essential elements, which may be classed as follows:

1. It must be payable in money—that is, gold, silver or greenbacks, possibly also in United States currency, not in any kind of merchandise. Thus a note "payable in one hundred calves" has been decided to be invalid.

2. It must be payable without any contingency or uncertainty. A note promising to pay "\$1,000 out of the proceeds of ore to be raised and sold from any mine," is invalid. But a particular fund may be designated, as "I promise to pay out of the estate of B., deceased."

3. It must be payable at a certain specified time—a time certain to arrive. A note payable to A. B. "when he is twenty-one years of age," is not good, for he may not live to be twenty-one, and so the time is not certain to arrive. But a note payable "on demand" is held to be good, for demand is in the nature of things certain to be made at some time. The owner of such note would not possess common sense if he never demanded payment.

4. It must be payable to the order of a certain party therein named, or else payable to bearer. Otherwise it is not negotiable, although as a simple written contract it is good as between the maker and the person to whom it is payable. But it is not capable of indorsement unless the words "order" or "bearer" appear.

5. The amount payable must be specified and certain. A note for \$100 "with interest" is good, because the interest can be calculated and thus certainly ascertained, but a note reading "pay \$100 or \$200" is not good.

Honey Grove Citizen: George Clark stated that the commission would not stand one hour in the courts. There's where you are wrong again, George. The judges have been trying to decide the case for a week already.

Midland Gazette: God has certainly smiled on the Midland county people for once. Reports from all parts of the county are to the effect that they have not had such a rain for years and that every ditch and lake in the country is full up.

Baird Star: Capt. W. J. Maltby made the Star force a present last week of a basket of the justly celebrated El Paso grapes raised on his farm in this county. Capt. Maltby is one of the most successful farmers and fruit growers in the State.

Granbury News: In the course of an article on "Industrial Education," Mr. T. M. Scott suggests that the State borrow the permanent school fund and build and equip an Agricultural and Mechanical College in North Texas. This proposition is far ahead of Gov. Hogg's scheme to loan the money to railroads.

Cuero Star: Cotton is now opening very fast on the uplands and picking will soon be the order of the day, but at prices conformable to the low price of cotton. We are glad to learn that the price of corn is advancing and that some of our farmers have already engaged the new crop at 50 cents a bushel, owing to the short crop generally in the corn region. If such be the case our farmers who have corn to sell should not be in haste to dispose of their crop, but wait awhile, as it will be money in their pockets.

Karnes County News: Cotton is now coming in pretty freely and is opening rapidly. Pickers are plentiful and are working for less than ever before known, viz: 35 cents per hundred and board themselves. This is very low, but is all planters can afford to pay while the price of cotton remains so ruinously low. We are informed that in some parts of DeWitt county only 25 cents per hundred is paid. Farmers can't afford to pay old time prices for picking until they can get old time prices for the staple.

Corpus Christi Caller: A good rain has fallen in many portions of Southwest Texas the past few days and new life has been given to the country. It was a needed rain, in fact a God-send to thousands of poor people whose eyes have been turned heavenward many weary days, weeks and months looking in vain for those refreshing showers which fill the earth with gladness and the absence of which causes blight, desolation and suffering. But at last they have come and

many a humble heart will offer up its silent thanks for this long-wished for blessing which only the Ruler of the universe can give.

Fairfield Recorder: We have in our office several sample heads of very fine broom corn raised by Dr. J. I. Bonner, on his farm about six or seven miles north of Fairfield. He planted, by way of experiment, about six acres in broom corn and was very agreeably surprised in the yield he got. The stalks, he says, are from six to eight feet tall, and the heads long and full, the straw being from eighteen to twenty inches long. The six acres will make a large amount, as to weight, and would yield a handsome profit, if a good market was near by. The Doctor is figuring on having the straw manufactured into brooms here in Fairfield.

Ballinger Leader: The rainy season has at last set in and bountiful rains have fallen in many localities throughout the county. And although old mother earth has for the past few months presented a dreary, parched, and brown appearance, she will now sing a very different tune. She will send forth an abundant and luxuriant growth of grass to tickle the ribs of all the dumb brutes and the fancies of the farmers. Not a few farmers have already commenced preparing their soil for the sowing of millet, and should the seasons prove favorable a bountiful harvest will be reaped, which will obviate the necessity of buying a great many bushels of corn next winter.

Orange Judd Farmer: Give us the cash received on any ordinary day by the deceiving and the out-and-out swindling fraternity in Chicago alone and we will buy one of the best farms in Illinois. One more day's receipts would stock that farm in first-class shape, and salt down enough good bonds to supply interest coupons for all running expenses of the farm with plenty of pocket money besides. This is not a fanciful or wild statement, but based on known facts. Then right in the same territory from which the Chicago deceivers and swindlers gather their harvests, there are hordes of similar frauds in operation, with headquarters in all other larger cities and in numerous smaller cities and towns. Some operate from centers in towns so remote and obscure that you can not find them on any ordinary map.

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 distinctively battle field 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, Annetam, 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.

Luling Signal: A peculiar case occurred in Burleson county last week. A 2-year-old child of Mrs. Harris was playing out in the yard with an old dog and a puppy. The mother took the child into the house to bathe him, and while so engaged the

puppy died with fits. The little boy was soon taken with convulsions and died in half an hour, and about the same time the old dog fell in a fit and expired. The occurrence is shrouded in mystery, but it is believed that all were poisoned.



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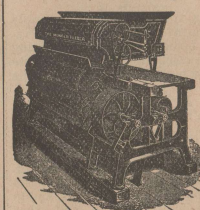


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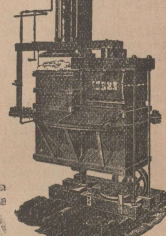
Gins, Feeders and Condensers, Suction Elevators, Cleaners and Distributors, Revolving Double-Box Presses, Self-Packing Revolving Double-Box Presses, Flue System of Handling Lint Cotton, Spiked Belt Elevators, Gin Saw Sharpeners.



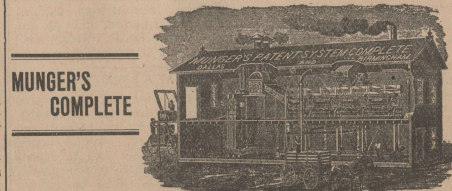
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