

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Vol. XII.--No. 18.

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THE COWBOYS' RACE TO THE WOODS FAIR.

American Horse Monthly.

The conditions governing the cowboys' race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago, which will be started June 13, have been announced by the committee having the matter in charge, and are as follows: "This race open to any one riding Western horses; only horses bred and raised west of the Missouri river eligible to enter; each rider shall weigh with stock saddle and saddle blankets not less than 150 pounds; saddles to be 'double cinch'; each rider to be limited to two horses; to each rider will be furnished a route map, and he will be required to register at places designated by the committee.

"All horses will be branded with a spe-

over large numbers of surplus stock for lack of buyers. This increased demand for pure-bred bulls means Texas stockmen and farmers are at last waking up to the fact that they must breed a better class of cattle. It shows also that there is a general feeling of returning confidence in the future of the cattle industry.

Breeder's Gazette: The partisan press (both Democratic and Republican) stop at nothing in their efforts at creating prejudice against political opponents. As stated in our last issue Secretary Morton recently decided to dispense with the further services of an officer in the Department of Agriculture known as Chief of the Quarantine division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the practical cessation of import-

his work as a professional detractor of "the opposition."

WHY GOLD IS EXPORTED.

Rural New Yorker.

Lately our exports, especially those of agricultural products, which constitute four-fifths of the whole, have been by far heavier than during the most part of the year, as is usually the case after harvest; hence the balance of trade and a consequent influx of gold ought to be in favor of this country. On the contrary, however, the outflow of gold for the last few weeks has been almost unprecedentedly heavy, having amounted to over \$7,000,000 in the last three weeks. To what is this strange financial condition attributable? Well, some allege that the prospect of the estab-

and imports luxuries, a temporary decrease in our extravagances would soon set the balance of trade so decidedly in our favor as to send gold rushing back to this country to even up the balance.

BRAINS IN FARMING.

National Stockman and Farmer.

It has not been many years since the idea prevailed that when a boy was not fit for anything else he would make a good farmer. Quite a change has taken place in the minds of most people in regard to this. It is being demonstrated each year that no wider field for study presents itself in any vocation than that of farming. It is also clearly shown that nowhere else are the returns for such study greater than in the field of agriculture. Farming is a work,



SWEETSTAKES SHORTHORN BULLOCKS.—Owned by Milton E. Jones, Williamsville, Illinois.

cial race brand on the day preceding start; entrances to be closed June 1, and start will be made from Chadron, Neb., on June 13; purse will be divided into four moneys, of which the first shall not be less than \$1,000."

We regret to notice the absence of any rule prescribing the condition of the horse on arrival at Chicago, and trust that a clause will be added to the effect that only a horse which arrives in good condition shall be named as winner. Under such a condition the element of cruelty with which the recent German-Austrian long distance race shocked the entire civilized world may be largely if not entirely eliminated.

Texas Stockman and Farmer: There has been an unusual demand in Texas this year for improved bulls. Texas breeders of improved cattle tell us that they have been unable to fill orders this year, while one or two years ago they had to carry

ations of meat cattle rendering the position at present nothing more nor less than a mere sinecure. It so happened that the incumbent was Mr. Robert G. Blaine, a brother of the late lamented Secretary of State. Thereupon the cry is set up that Mr. Blaine was removed because the new administration was determined to promptly rid itself of one bearing the name of so distinguished a Republican statesman. In reply to this Mr. Morton simply says that the personality of the incumbent had nothing whatever to do with the order abolishing the office and transferring the quarantine stations to the immediate supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. That this could be done without the least detriment to the service must be acknowledged by all who have even a slight knowledge of the facts in the case. Where political capital is to be made, however, the average newspaper writer does not permit facts nor the application of a little common sense to turn him from

lishment of a bi-metallic standard, or, in other words, the free coinage of silver, here has so alarmed foreign investors in American securities that they are precipitately realizing on their investments; the securities in the shape of national bonds, railroad stocks, etc., coming back home in return for the gold exported in payment of them. Others maintain that the state of affairs is due wholly, or in great part, to the desire of European nations, especially Russia, to lay by enormous gold reserves to meet the belligerent contingencies. Of course there are a few 'calamity howlers' among our capitalists as well as among our proletarians, and these see nothing but financial disaster from the heavy exports of gold, especially at this season; but the best and most trustworthy economists are not at all alarmed, as they attribute the matter to temporary foreign disquietude, and expect the speedy return of the exported millions. Anyhow, inasmuch as this country exports necessities

however, that can be followed in the most haphazard way, but when done in this manner the results are as unsatisfactory as would be the work of the doctor, the lawyer or the business man, if done the same way.

Western Farmer and Stockman: Prof. Kent, of the Iowa Agricultural College agrees that for their cost pumpkins are one of the most profitable crops that can be raised for stock. He says that, in the first place, they can be raised with corn and cost nothing for cultivation, and will take very little fertility from the soil, while in the second place, they are of great value to all kinds of stock, having a tonic effect counterbalancing the evil of our customary plan of feeding, that when fed liberally with corn it widens the rations and makes it a much better and wholesome one.

Contract has been let for a new iron bridge across the Sabine at Wills Point.

743 2230 - Walnut

FARM AND STOCK.

Glanders prevails near Bryan. Last week several horses were examined by Dr. Francis, of the A. & M. College, pronounced glanderous and were shot.

Thousands of sheep on hundreds of ranches are now exchanging their winter garb for the usual thin and airy summer suit, and this will enable the flockmaster to do likewise, paying spot cash.

A strong stock company has been formed at Crowley, La., for the purpose of building and operating a 1000-barrel rice mill. This will save to farmers of that section a large amount expended in transportation of rough rice, and keep among them the proceeds of the mill's work.

This is written especially for the benefit of lambs, but will cover the case of nearly all domestic animals, without tearing. The best thing you can do for a lamb is to furnish it with a good sire; then plenty of food, good care and protection. The expense of these things the lamb will repay with a good rate of interest.

The way to insure good luck in the management of sheep is to manage the flock well, and especially at lambing time. A man who does not know what to do in a given emergency is just about as lucky as the man who "knoweth the law but doeth it not." The reason some people have such bad luck with sheep is because they were born on the increase or decrease of the moon, when in fact they ought not to have been born at all. Luck and labor are boon companions, if not brothers.

A subscriber asked the editor to tell him what to do with his sheep, as they were affected with scab. The reply was: "Rub the scabs with oil until they are soft, and then apply some healing ointment." Another paper, and one that professes to be published in the interest of farmers, in reply to a similar query, advised as follows: "Wash the affected part with warm water and soap, and then apply the following," etc. It is often difficult to tell which is most practical, the agriculture or the politics of the politico agricultural press.

Kentucky affords a good object-lesson to Southern farmers. The farmers of that State are notoriously prosperous, while well cultivated farms are rare. As far as soil tillage is concerned, Kentucky is behind every agricultural State, and yet her farmers are prosperous, have plenty of money and spend it with Kentucky lavishness. This prosperity is due solely to their utilization of grass. They have learned that their most profitable crop was planted for them when Columbus discovered America, and that it needs no cultivation, and they have supplemented this with cultivated grasses that require little labor.

There are farmers who consume, in cruelty to domestic animals, all the net profits of the farm, and then complain of the corruption of political parties and demand that the government lend every man enough money to pay his debts and run his farm on long time and at low rate of interest, and never require payment of either principal or interest. It is well known that every form of cruelty is injurious and costly. If we had a scale of prices representing the negative value of every stroke with a whip, every knock on the head with a cudgel, every outburst of passion that disturbs the tranquility of the beast, whether horse, milch cow, hog or sheep; then by keeping a diary of these manifestations of devilry, we could "keep books on the subject" and know at the end of every month or year just how much the devil charges those who serve him in this particular manner. Kindness to animals pays morally and financially, and he who disregards this fact does not deserve success, and he is pretty sure to obtain no more than he deserves.

Farmers in the Southwest have never paid much attention to the economy of hog raising. Economy is a word only recently introduced into the vocabulary of this country, and its full significance is not yet fully understood. Hog feeding at best was only followed as a pastime or to supply the family with a few spare-ribs and sausage about Christmas. Hog feeding for profit was left entirely to the financially sordid farmers of the West, who went thoughtlessly on selling us pork and laying up their treasures on earth, where moth and rust corrupt and thieves break through and steal; while we laid up our treasures in heaven—if we laid up any—for we laid up none on earth by our old method of hog raising. But we have concluded to change the programme and raise hogs for what they are worth, and as near as possible all they are worth. With our mild climate and the various kinds of food

we can cheaply produce, we can produce hogs ready for the slaughter cheaper than the Western farmers. Our farmers are studying on this line now, and some of them say they can raise the most hog from birth to the finishing off point at 1 cent per pound, and corn them off for another cent per pound by mixing peas, sweet potatoes, etc., with the corn. Can pork be raised anywhere else for 2 cents per pound? The old Southern idea, that bacon was not suitable for food unless it cost at least 10 cents per pound, is found to be erroneous. Now, if we should cause others to pay us for hog products, just as we have been tributary to the farmers of the West, who shall say us nay?

When it is understood that a number of the most dreadful diseases known to man are derived directly from domestic animals, and that the correct diagnosis of these diseases in animals is exceedingly difficult and only accompanied by any degree of certainty when made by a skilled and educated veterinary surgeon, then the farcical action of our State Legislature in providing that these obscure, but dangerous, diseases be diagnosed by "a committee of reputable citizens of that vicinity" becomes apparent. Hydrophobia, the most dreadful disease known to man, glanders, which is exceedingly loathsome and always fatal, are known to be derived solely from diseased animals. And it is now demonstrated that tuberculosis in man is largely derived from the flesh and milk of cows affected with the disease. This disease is more obscure than the others and yet its diagnosis is reduced almost to absolute certainty when attempted by a competent veterinarian. Beef and milk forms a large portion of the food of all civilized nations, and it is of the utmost importance that these articles be not made vehicles of incurable disease. They should give life and energy instead of death. Legislative incompetency has never made a more ridiculous display of itself than in treating this subject.

GET READY FOR THE CHANGE.

Until a radical change takes place in the appetites of the people of the civilized world, and the desire for flesh food gives way to that of the vegetarian, the production of meat for the market will be the most profitable branch of agriculture. But the flesh-eating habit, instead of dying out, is increasing, and the means of gratifying it, in all old and densely populated countries, are decreasing. For many generations America and Australia must supply meat for a hungry Eastern world. This duty now devolves to a large extent upon North America. The facilities for production and transportation very naturally give this country a practical monopoly of the meat supply for Western Europe. When restrictions of trade are removed and confidence in the healthfulness of our product fully established, the meat-hungry Germanic tribes, of which there are more than 150,000,000, the Latins nearly 100,000,000, of beef-eating British about 50,000,000, and several millions whose lineage we have no time now to investigate, will take every year, increasing quantities of our excellent pork, beef and mutton, and sigh for the ability to purchase more.

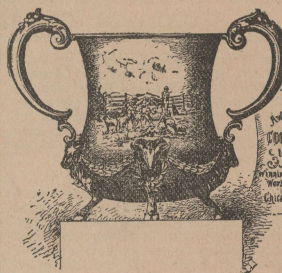
These are facts our farmers should not forget. These "blasted foreigners" must be fed, and they have enormous appetites, which they love to gratify. Besides, they produce a great many things which we need, and thus the traffic may become mutual, and this is the most satisfactory and profitable kind of trade. These people will sell us manufactured goods for our shining, yellow gold; then we will sell them our stock products and get our gold back, with interest. This is the system of agriculture that will enrich the country by enriching the producers—the people who, more than any other, make the country what it is, and who alone have enough of patriotism to maintain it in its integrity. It will pay to begin early to inaugurate the changes that will result in converting all suitable farms into stock farms. With a tariff for revenue only, trade will get a move on itself, and then there will be no such thing as overstocking the market, but every year and every month crops may be fed to cattle, sheep and hogs at a good profit. Farmers, look into this matter, and if you find that these things are probably true, prepare to take advantage of them.

The New York Sun is responsible for the following, overheard at the horse show, one young lady giving her companion points: "How can you tell a hackney? Well, I'll tell you. A hackney is the least like the Creator's original idea of a horse of anything you can imagine. If you see a four-footed dudish creature with one eye tall to speak of expending all his energy in a mad struggle to touch his muzzle with his knees at every step, and trying all manner of experiments to see how

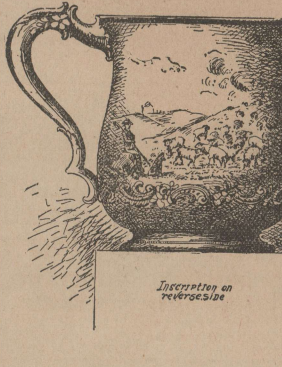
much he can spring his front hoofs without breaking them off, you may know that's a hackney and a good one. They drive them over roads with rails or something put across as they will learn to lift their feet and throw their knees like that. Every little while a fellow comes around and says he's got a hackney that can trot a mile in 2:40, 2:50 or about that, and I say to myself, 'Yes, inside a hoop he can.' They use up all their strength trying not to get anywhere. But you must talk about 'action,' don't you see? It is something like 'execution' in piano playing, and 'atmosphere' in a picture, something we don't any of us quite understand, but they are vague terms that it is safe to use since they spread over so much territory."

THE ADVANTAGES OF SHEEP DIPPING.

The prevalence of parasitic diseases of sheep many years ago, put the shepherds to their wit's end to devise some means of



combating these destructive agencies. On account of the peculiar covering of the sheep a direct application of remedies was rendered extremely difficult. But the ingenuity of man devised the plan of applying the sheep to the remedy, just as Baptists apply the ordinance of baptism. They immerse the sheep in a baptismal pond of medicated liquid. No afusion about this, but a real dipping of sheep in a real sheep dip. For a long time dipping sheep was only practiced to cure or prevent disease, especially that inveterate foe of the wool grower, scab. This, it is true, is the primary direct object of dipping, but it has been shown that where sheep are apparently in perfect health, dipping in a properly compounded medicated bath improves the condition of the animal, improves the staple and increases the quantity of wool.



Mr. Robert Clarke, manager of Sir Wm. Clarke's extensive sheep ranches, Victoria, New South Wales, testified that he had dipped 60,000 sheep in Cooper's Dip, and that the clip was the finest and heaviest he ever had. The report of the London wool market also shows that wools from sheep treated with Cooper's Dip have for years topped the market. Now, it is a fact that some dips are actually injurious to the wool if not to the sheep. Therefore it becomes a matter of interest among sheep men to wisely discriminate and use only such preparations as are known to be beneficial. We have seen testimonials from sixty prominent Texas sheep men to the efficacy of Cooper's dip. The Devil's River News says: "The fall clip will be of fine, bright, long staple, free from scab. The reduction in the price of Cooper Dip has induced ranchmen to use it exclusively, and the result is better wool and healthier sheep in the Stockman's Paradise."

Wm. Cooper & Nephews, manufacturers of the celebrated Cooper Dip, have arranged for an exhibit at the World's Fair, and have offered thirteen \$30 cups and three of the value of \$100 each. Of the thirteen first mentioned eight will be

awarded as premiums to winners of sweepstakes for rams in eight separate classes, and five for ewes in five separate classes. The \$100 premiums will be awarded to winners of sweepstakes in fat stock exhibit; for best pen of five range ewes bred west of Mississippi river, and one for best fleece of range wool grown by exhibitor West of Mississippi river. These cups are illustrated below.

THE PIG PENS.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

There is no occasion for these being costly. Comfort and convenience are the principal items to be secured, and the easiest way that these can be supplied will, in a majority of cases, be the best way. The roof should be tight; this is very essential in order to have the eating floor dry and clean and the sleeping quarters in the same condition. If open in any way, as a rule the better plan is to have open on the south; as this admits the sunlight, affords ventilation and at the same time protects from northwest wind storms. All things considered, the better plan is to have the feeding floor of plank, fitted tightly together, in order to avoid wasting feed. It should be elevated sufficiently to make it reasonably easy to clean, as it is quite an item in maintaining good health to have the food the hogs eat kept as clean as possible. The feeding floor should have a good, tight trough across one end in which water can

always be given as needed. This should always be arranged so that the pigs cannot get into it and lay down. Both the feeding floor and the troughs should be roomy enough so that all of the pigs can eat readily without unnecessary crowding. Care must be taken not to allow filth to accumulate either in the troughs or on the floor. Sweep off occasionally, or rather when needed. This will be better than to run the risk of disease by allowing the pigs to take up more or less filth with their food.

The sleeping quarters should have a floor of dry earth. This will be more comfortable than any other material. Generally it will be best to fill in with soil sufficiently to raise the sleeping place fully as high, if not higher, than the eating place, in order to avoid the food and waste material, like corn cobs, from working into it. Bedding of some kind should be provided, and care taken to change sufficiently often to keep from becoming too foul.

I prefer to feed in a place of this kind because it can be made more convenient. There will be less waste of feed, while the manure can all be saved to a much better advantage. With a little care a considerable quantity of good fertilizer can readily be secured, and this on many farms is quite an advantage. By building them of cheap material they can be taken down and

moved whenever it may be considered necessary. A pen of this kind should open to a pasture or the orchard, so that the pigs can be given a good range with little or no trouble.

It is only occasionally that it will be necessary or best to confine the pigs in a close pen. Even then it will add to their cleanliness if there is small yard, where they will deposit their voidings. Pigs are not clean if they are given an opportunity to be otherwise. While a somewhat better gain by good feeding may be secured by close confinement, yet, taking the better health that can be maintained, and the better plan is to provide good pasturage in addition to a comfortable shelter both for growing and fattening hogs.

Eldon, Mo.

THE MILK SEPARATOR.

Farmer's Home Weekly.

A farmer with half a dozen cows and a good spring wishes to know if I would recommend the purchase of a hand separator. I answer, no. A separator would secure a larger return of cream or butter; but not enough more, under these conditions, to pay for the extra cost. The care for and cleaning the machine is just as



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The rains of last week seem to have reached all parts of the State, except the southwest corner.

The present State Legislature will make the record of holding the longest session and doing less than any of its successors.

MR. THOS. HARVEY, living near Tyler, recently sold a one-third interest in this year's crop on 150 acres of peaches for \$1,500.

SOME malicious rascal at Mesquite went to the place of business of Mr. Humphries and cut the spokes and otherwise injured and defaced two new wagons.

THE directors of the East Texas Horticultural Fair Association met at Tyler on Saturday last and resolved to hold the next annual fair on July 12, 13, 14 and 15.

THE Exhibition Number of Scribner's magazine, issued the 1st of this month, is a splendid production of the periodical maker's art. It contains twenty-nine separate articles—many of them illustrated—upon which the authors have done their best work, besides the editorial "Point of View," which contains some choice reading. This is an especially fine number of an especially fine magazine.

A stock show was held at Clarksville on Saturday last. The display of horses, mules and cattle was excellent and stirred up the people to take the necessary steps preliminary to organizing a permanent association to promote the breeding of fine stock.

The long looked for rejoinder to the reply of the Directors of the A. & M. College to the report of the legislative investigating committee, has at last appeared. That it was delayed until the eve of final action upon the general appropriation bill may have been a mere coincidence, bearing the appearance of design. Perhaps the committee has been too busy with important affairs of State to give the matter attention sooner, though at this distance it is difficult to determine precisely what these affairs were. Perhaps action on the matter was delayed for want of a quorum, or for some other parliamentary reason.

Whatever may have been the cause of the delay, the rejoinder seems to have appeared too late for a sur-rejoinder, and just late enough to insure a cut in the appropriation for the college. A very singular coincidence, indeed.

THE foreign news reports an immense number of foreign immigrants now afloat for this country. Ten thousand Italians are coming from Marseilles alone; 18,000 are on their way from Bremen. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 embarked during the first three days of this month.

THE promised saloon closing at San Antonio did not occur. The saloon keepers openly defied the law and the authorities, and the authorities abjectly weakened. San Antonio seems to be one of the places where the giant of evils has the public by the throat. It is not the only such place by a longshot.

THE wires report a shipment from Rochester, Minnesota, of a car load of blooded horses for Dallas. The owner, Mr. Canforth, will make Dallas headquarters, with stables at the Fair Grounds. On the same train were five cars of 1 and 2-year-old thoroughbred Durham bulls and heifers from Buffalo Illinois, for Amarillo, Texas.

THE Texas & Pacific Railway Company has issued a neat and convenient folder containing a railroad and county map of Texas, a map of the United States and Mexico, and time tables on all its various lines, covering a distance of 1488 miles. This folder also contains much information useful to travelers over its splendid lines.

A LETTER from E. W. Kirkpatrick to the Dallas News states that the San Antonio & Aransas Pass and M. K. & T. railroads have granted a rate of one fare for the round trip from a distance of 100 miles or more, for the benefit of visitors at the Rockport meeting of the Texas State Horticultural Society, on June 20th. Other roads are expected to make like rates.

ONE W. N. BLACK, writing to the Southern Farm from some point, vaguely stated as "Central Texas," tells the astounded reader that, "Texas is as large as three of some of the Eastern States." Mr. Black has not been long enough away from Georgia to obtain the material for strict accuracy in a description of his adopted State. What he probably meant was that the particular portion of Texas described in his article was "as large as three of some of the Eastern States." The area of Texas almost exactly equals that of the thirteen most easterly states of the Union. The editor of the Southern Farm, in commenting, says: "Mr. Black is right about Texas being a great State. We so regard it. * * only second to the Empire State of the South." Therefore we conclude that Mr. Black is about as well informed about Texas as the editor. Texas is capable of being divided into four States as large as Georgia and have a small State left. Texas could cover Georgia two feet deep with soil which the average goober-grabbler would consider a valuable fertilizer, and not miss it. The Texas Black Prairie region, the richest upland soil on the continent, is as large as the entire State of Georgia. It has been actually demonstrated that, for many field crops, our best manures reduce the yield. The soil is more productive alone than mixed with the best Georgia fertilizer. It will, in a few years, be necessary for all Georgia farmers to move to Texas, as Mr. Black did, or commence to import our rich calcareous loams to fertilize their clay ridges. Texas second to any State in the South! Bah! Texas is not only immensely larger than Georgia, but produces more corn, cotton, cattle and congressmen—more of everything except possums, peanuts, Populists and American citizens of the colored persuasion. The editor of the Southern Farm should reconsider this subject and then—"come off."

"MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS."

I am an old man 76 years of age and I intend taking your valuable paper as long as I live. As there is no tab on your paper I do not know when my time is up, and as I do not want to lose a single copy, kindly let me know what I owe so that I can keep on with the paper. Yours very truly.—JAMES EMISON, Mission Valley, Texas.

Please find \$1.50 for a renewal, Cream Tester and Floating Thermometer. I am an old subscriber. You are right in letting politics alone, as you do now, for if you had come down on the Peoples' Party, as some have done, you never would have got my renewal. So long as you remain neutral I expect to be a subscriber, as I think it one among the leading agricultural papers in the United States.—T. S. GAUNT, Cannon, Grayson Co., Texas.

You will do me a favor to stop sending TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to me. I will not tell you why I want it discontinued, for you may jump on me with both feet, as you did the brother from Pilot Point, but will say that I am an Alliance and Peoples' Party man to the core. Hoping that you will comply with my request, I remain yours, etc. I regret having to stop your paper, but cannot take it, for it slips in small doses of politics that don't suit me.—J. F. BROOKS, Chico, Texas.

The foregoing brief notes plainly illustrate the impossibility of pleasing everybody. Mr. Emison is 76 years old and is thoroughly pleased with the paper. Mr. Gaunt is a Peoples' Party man and candidly informs us that he would not have renewed his subscription but for our well known policy of "letting partisanship alone." Mr. Brooks likes the paper and regrets the necessity of stopping it, but he "cannot take it because it slips in small doses of politics that don't suit" him. Mr. Brooks is fortunate if he has to take his adverse politics only in small doses. There are thousands who take theirs wholesale, and they cannot avoid the necessity by declaring they do not like the dose. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH administers politics only in homeopathic doses, selecting generally the largest and bitterest doses for the party in power, because of its greater responsibility. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is strictly an agricultural and family paper. But there is too intimate a relation between the material and political interest of farmers for the latter to be entirely ignored. It has not hesitated to speak out on political questions when it has believed the interests of agriculture were concerned, and its course has been commended by many of the best men in the Alliance and Peoples' Party, among whom we may mention E. W. Kirkpatrick, E. S. Peters, Harry Tracy, J. K. P. Hanns, and others. We are not in the habit of jumping on people with both feet because they differ from us. In such case we get even by differing from them, and that ought to end the matter. Broad-minded men are always tolerant of differences of opinion. The other kind can't bear to hear or read anything that is not in accord with their narrow views. What shall we say of a farmer who will refuse to read what he admits is a good farm paper simply because it has given him "some small doses of politics that don't suit" him? Nothing; that, only, will do the subject justice.

DEHORNING A BULL.

Those who doubted whether the present national administration could run the government in its own way, may lay their doubts away with their last winter's clothes. Last week witnessed the first instance, in many years, wherein the Bull of Wall Street in a contest with the Treasury Department had his horns knocked off. Herebefore the unruly old beast has used the U. S. Treasury as a plaything, or tossed it without mercy or compunction whenever his way was disputed, and the people have longed for a time to come when he would be taken by the horns, or have his tail twisted until he consented to remain in his own pen and permit the government to travel its financial road without hindrance.

The bankers of New York tried to force the government to issue bonds by promoting large exportations of gold. They even sent Secretary Carlisle instructions as to

the time and circumstances under which the bonds should be issued and their terms and tenor, notifying him at the same time that unless the bonds were issued they would not furnish the government, in exchange for greenbacks, gold with which to meet its obligations, and confidently predicted great financial disaster unless their demands were complied with. When the Secretary hesitated, they visited Washington in a body and laid before him their proposition, which was rejected; then an ultimatum, which was also rejected. Then came bankers from Boston and other cities and offered to supply the Treasury with what gold was needed in exchange for greenbacks. This was the last straw which broke the Bull's back, and whereas he went to Washington with fire in his eye, head erect and tall on high, he returned to Wall street dehorned and his "tail all drabbed in dew." If the result shall be the total disability of Wall street to dictate the financial policy of the government, all the people, with a loud voice, will say amen!

THE AGE OF IDOLATRY.

It is humiliating to every American citizen, who has more pride of country than veneration for a fat purse, to observe with what truculent admiration and subservient zeal many of our great newspapers, and equally great statesmen, regard the golden calf which capital has set up for the people to worship. "Oh, yes," they say "the principle is all right. Corporations ought not to be permitted to hold large bodies of land for speculative purposes, but is it good policy to pass laws, which, though they may not work any injury to corporations might displease capitalists?" "Although the railroads have no equitable right to these lands, would it not be better for the State to forego technical rights than to bear the charge of unfriendliness to capital." These are not the exact words used, but the sense is precisely what has been repeatedly published and vehemently shouted from the legislative forum at Austin. According to these counselors it is better for the State and people to be robbed, flagrantly and pitilessly, than to be frowned upon by this golden idol which the children of Mammon have set up. If honest officials try to recover the stolen property, they are condemned as guilty of the unpardonable sin of "unfriendliness toward capital," infidelity to the Golden Calf, which is too adorable to have its liberty in any way restrained. It must be permitted to enter the parlor and devour the lace curtains, stable itself in the bay window and feast on geraniums, begonias and gladioli, and if any of the family object, these editorial and political high priests are astounded at the irreverence. "We are sorry, but is it not better to bear these things than to offend the golden calf—yes verily. It is a timid beast, and if displeased might go off with the range cattle." And all the people are expected to repent in sackcloth, and to say with devout acclaim: Come, oh golden calf, and paw dust over us, trample upon us, gore us, and do whatsoever thou wilt with us; for is it not better to be trodden under golden hoofs or impaled upon golden horns than to live without the smiles of the greatest fraud, humbug and tyrant of the age, "capital," personified in the golden calf?

THE Taylor Fair opened on May 2nd, with fine weather and a good attendance. Generous rains had put the people in a frame of mind suited to the enjoyment of patriotic public occasions, freshened up the foliage and flowers, laid the dust and added much to the pleasures of the occasion. Our Uncle Short was on the ground, and will tell all about the fair in next issue.

J. N. STALLINGS, who has fifteen acres of young watermelon vines near Terrell, reports that bugs are playing havoc with the crop. He has one man employed whose business is solely to fight these pests.

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Best workmanship, best results in operation. More clear money from its use. We have imitators—all good things have, but none equal the old original Munger. We hold pioneer patents; no danger of infringement suits. Note two clauses from our patents:

1. The combination, with a cotton gin, of a pneumatic conveyor for the cotton, means for delivering the cotton from the conveyor to the gin, and an exhaust-fan for creating an air current through the conveyor, substantially as described.

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We feed gins with or without distributor, though we recommend the former. Send for Catalogue, or write for prices.

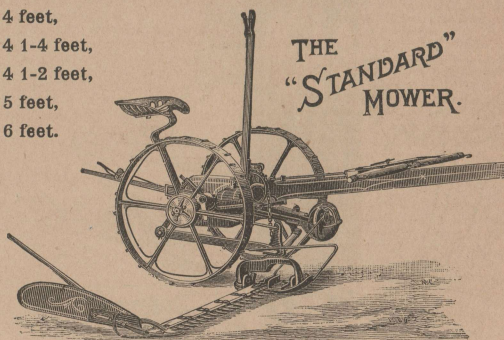
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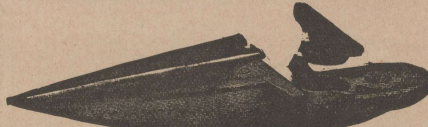
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4 1-4 feet,
4 1-2 feet,
5 feet,
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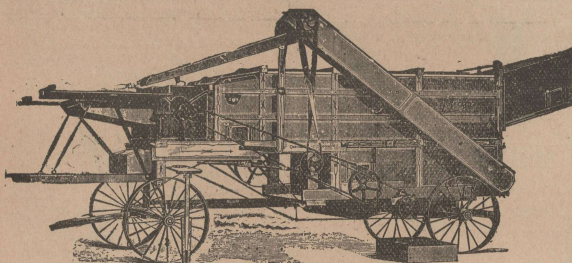
Obliquely recessed under the knife back. No loose material can become packed between the Guard and the back of the knife. Guard Rail made separate and reversible. When worn out the rail can be replaced for five cents, instead of buying new Guards for fifty cents.

These Guards are furnished with a sickle edged guard plate. The barbs keep the smooth grass from slipping forward. This plate will help to keep sections in good cutting order longer than is possible with a smooth edge plate.

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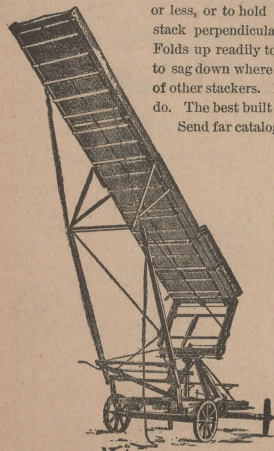
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WENDELKEN, Manager.

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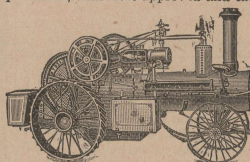
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Mounted on high steel wheels, of Most Approved Design. The recognized leader over all threshing machines in the United States, and demonstrated in Texas as the lightest draft, simplest, easiest operated, most durable and most perfect working Separator made.

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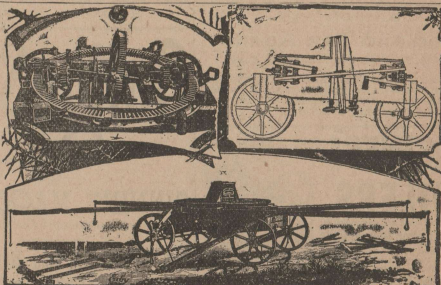


bearings for cross shaft, and it cannot spring or get out of line. Strictly non-bucking axle behind fire box, and it cannot buck. Strongest and best built steel wheels, with retarding braces. More power to the size than any other make, guaranteed. Write for full descriptive catalogue of these engines, as well as our return flue straw, coal and wood burner traction and plain portable engines, all of which are superior in point of make, convenience and power, over any other field engine made.

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Table on wheels. Driver's stand is rigid and does not turn. A most perfect brake is furnished, so teams can be stopped instantly, in case you want to, or in case of accident. Best metal wheels as on separator.



KEATING IMPLEMENT & MACHINE CO., Contracting Agents, Dallas, Texas.

Orchard and Garden.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If any canes affected with rust appear in your blackberry patch, cut them out and burn them. So doing, this disease may be kept in check.

Keep down the weeds in the orchard and garden. May is the month of rapid growth, and if we are not watchful we will be overrun. The cultivating harrow is an excellent tool for the orchard.

Look out for the striped melon bug; he will pounce on your vines without mercy, and unless you are ready to do battle, will destroy them. Take a gallon of fresh, hard wood ashes, add to them two tablespoonfuls of kerosene, mix thoroughly, then sprinkle upon the plants every two or three days till vines begin to run.

The Pilot Point Horticultural Society inaugurated some years ago the beautiful custom of decorating the graves of their honored dead. This is being perpetuated under the joint auspices of the Society and the Ladies' Cemetery Association. The first Tuesday in May the entire population join in decorating with flowers the city of the dead. The memory of those we love is thus kept green and a love for flowers is instilled into the hearts of the people.

Fruit growers and truckers will be glad to know that immediate steps are to be taken by the State Railroad Commission to regulate the rates charged by express companies for the transportation of fruits and vegetables. While the proposed rate is not a low one, yet it is decidedly better for the shipper than old rates heretofore made. We trust the Commission will stand by this provisional rate. It will give shippers relief from the exorbitant tariff of the past and will not cripple the express companies.

Mr. Lackey, in another column, asks Orchard and Garden about sprayers, and if knapsack sprayers of a recent style will kill a man to work them. We give it as our opinion that it will make a man tired to handle any knapsack sprayer. We prefer a barrel sprayer, which we construct by using a whiskey or oil barrel. We take out half the top head and hinge it to the other which remains stationary. A force pump is fastened to it by bolts—the pipe extending to near the bottom of the barrel. With a rubber tube eight or ten feet long and a vermoral nozzle, we are ready for work. Our sprayer is carried on a sled, with a horse for motive power and a stout man to work the pumps, we get on pleasantly enough. We give in this connection a short extract from American Gardening for May:

A CHEAP HOME-MADE SPRAYER.

I have seen nearly all the different spraying machines for spraying grapes, from the Eureka knapsack sprayer to the large automatic sprayers on wheels, made by some Western company. I am, by far, satisfied with one of my own devising. I took the wheels and axle of an old mowing machine, rigged a framework upon it to support a cask lying horizontally, attached heavy shafts, and thus quickly and cheaply had a cart just suited to the purpose. Upon the cask I placed a Douglass force pump, arranged with two lengths of hose and two nozzles. The man who drives the horse walks behind the cart and works the handle of the pump; two men, or boys, one on either side, man the hose and put the spray just where it is wanted. The horse walks slowly and the work is hard for neither man nor beast. I spray both sides of the row, use about 300 gallons, and take about two days in going over 6,000 grapevines. I spray six times, at intervals of ten or fifteen days. Out of thirty-six tons of grapes last season I did not lose five pounds by rot. But I shall spray, rot or no rot. Spraying adds greatly to the health of the vines and consequently to the size and beauty of the fruit. The knapsack sprayers, as a rule, fail to produce a fine enough spray; it is a mist we want, and not a fine rain.

A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEMANDED.

We are advancing, slowly it may be, but surely, to the time when we shall have fuller recognition from the law makers of our State and also of the general government than is now accorded to horticulture. Prof. L. H. Bailey, Editor of American Gardening, voices the sentiment of a large and growing body of intelligent men and women in the following extract from a recent issue of that most valuable journal:

Universities and colleges and experiment stations may be expected to undertake floricultural instruction and experiment

when the florists make sufficient demands. In the meantime, the importance of the subject should be urged upon the department of Agriculture. We do not desire any special favor shown to horticulture in the industry, but we demand that such interests shall be adequately and comprehensively represented at Washington. We have before pointed out that horticulture as a whole has no place in the agricultural bureau. There is a division of pomology and another of gardens and grounds—for both of which we are duly thankful—but we submit that if there is a branch devoted to the whole subject of animal industry, there should be a like one devoted to plant industry, and which shall comprise within its scope the whole range of the science and art of cultivating plants. There is no logical reason for the inauguration of a division of pomology when vegetable gardening and floriculture and other co-ordinate interests are really not represented. The division in charge of grounds is largely a local necessity, and has never appeared strongly to the country at large. We are not criticizing any branch of the government agricultural work. We desire to hold fast to every recognition which we have obtained, but we would enlarge an incomplete and illogical equipment into a complete and comprehensive one.

PEAR GROWING NORTH.

It would seem that the field for profitable pear growing is to be in the South and in California. Many growers at the North are becoming thoroughly disheartened, while wonderful success is crowning the labors of our Southland fruit growers. A recent article in the Prairie Farmer recounts numerous failures from dying out of extensive pear orchards in different localities North, even after the most intelligent care had been taken to achieve success. Texas would welcome these disconsolate pear growers and supply them with soil and climate suited to growing pears.

PACKING FRUIT.

One of the most important questions just now to the grower of fruit is that of shipping. Especially is this true of the wide-awake horticulturist who desires to get high edge prices for his fruit. The problem is that of gathering and packing. Fruit of second-rate quality, well packed, without bruises, will sell for better prices than the very best quality that is bruised in gathering and poorly packed. We commend to readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the following wise words from Green's Fruit Grower:

"The amount of fruit that is sent to market by wagon, train or boat, every season that is unfit for market is something enormous. Why is it that farmers or fruit growers, who appear to have enough sense in many other matters, will persist in trying to sell to their customers fruit that they know is not fit for sale, and packages that they know they have packed with the best berries on top, while the bottom of said package, whatever kind it may be, basket, bag or barrel, is filled with poor, miserable, small and wormy stuff, and entirely unfit for food? Farmers and fruit growers, if you have been doing this, stop at once. To those who are free from the vice, we say, don't commence—you can't do it and make money. Pick and pack your fruit honestly and fairly, if you want to succeed in the end. If you get a good customer, don't try to cheat him by giving him an inferior article for a good one; if you do, he is lost to you. If you send altogether to commission men, the buyers know your brand or package in a day or two, and if you are caught with false packages you will be the one to lose, for they will buy your fruit at about half price on account of the previous bad packing. Remember that the trade once dropped because of bad packing and poor fruit is hard to regain, if it ever can be. Send your good fruit sorted by itself, and if you send poor fruit, don't top out your package with good fruit; you will rue it if you do. If you don't do the packing yourself, watch the man who does. He will not be likely to pack right if not watched and instructed. The idea is just this: If you ever intend to succeed in fruit culture, you must strive to grow the best fruit possible and pick at the proper time, pack and consign right good fruit, and you need have no fear of the consequence. The buyers are in the market among the sellers every day, and it only takes a few days to find out what kind of fruit the grower is sending, and the buyer is there to buy it on its merits.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

J. C. JONES.

I notice a communication in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH from J. M. Rice of Oklahoma. In this letter he quotes Rickor as saying that it is all folly to plant evergreens, only those nursery growth. Now I have fifty red cedars in my yard from three to fifteen years old and I dug all of

them up in the cedar brakes. I select small size—from one to two feet tall—in good mellow soil and dig them up, leaving at least a half bushel of soil on the roots of each cedar and set them about the same depth, and I don't loose more than one in a dozen. I live on high black land prairie. I do not cultivate them any. I transplant each cedar from December 1st to February 15th. Had very good success with some transplanted in August. A stout man can easily take his wagon and team and go five miles to a cedar brake and dig up twenty small cedars and come home and set them out in a day, and any farmer who does not have all the cedar trees he wants has certainly some Indian lawless in his blood. We transplant hackberries which are from three to six inches in diameter. Cut off all the top, leaving the roots only about twelve inches long.

Crawford, Texas.

HO, FOR ROCKPORT

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

The enclosed letter explains itself. I have written to the officers of the North Texas Beekeepers' Association asking them not only to meet with us, but also we would be glad to have them indicate a programme and we would print it in our programme and premium list. Now I would like to reach the South Texas Beekeepers' Association and all other similar associations in Texas.

Now for the poultry raisers; have they an organization? If so, we want them to meet with us; and if not, no better time will ever come for them to meet from all over the State and organize.

I am now convinced that my meeting at Rockport, June 20th to 23rd, will be the grandest convention of associations and individuals ever held in the State of Texas. There is not a feature wherein the internal development of the State is concerned but what will be represented, and there is not a subject calculated to supply home with comforts and luxuries or beautify the same with flowers and ornaments but what will be discussed; also how to make money on a small amount of land, will be told by men who have made and are making money on small amounts of land. The people of Rockport are fully alive to the importance of this meeting and are making grand preparations to entertain the visitors. Let the good work go on. I would like to see Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Atchley, Mr. Graham, and others, express themselves on the importance of the beekeepers of Texas joining in this convention.

E. L. HUFFMAN, Sec.

GREENVILLE, TEXAS, April, 25, 1893.

E. L. Huffman, Esq., Fort Worth:

Dear Sir—W. R. Graham, of this place, handed me a letter that he received from you to-day, and asked me to reply to same, which I do at once. I think the beekeepers will be more than glad to lend a helping hand and attend your meeting at Rockport on June 20th to 23rd. The President of our association is Rev. W. K. Marshall, Marshall, Texas; First Vice-President, W. R. Graham, Greenville, Texas; Second Vice-president, A. M. Tuttle, Gainesville, Texas; Treasurer, J. A. Wilson, McKinney, Texas; Secretary, E. J. Atchley, Greenville, Texas. Anything that I can do to help in this matter I will be glad to do so, such as informing all the beekeepers of Texas of the meeting, and send them any printed matter you may send me. Yours very truly,

E. J. ATCHLEY.

Sec. North Tex. Beekeepers' Ass'n.

FRUIT PROSPECTS AT MESQUITE.

S. G. LACKEY.

We are needing rain badly. The fruit prospects are very good. Peaches promise a fair crop, except Chinese Cling; but few on them. The plum crop is good on the varieties that missed the ax in the latter part of March. I cut all the Japan and Asiatic trees down, except Botan and Ogan, which have borne a full crop, except one year, since they were three years old. These trees are now full of fruit, which makes the fifth crop. The trees cut down were Simoni and Kelsey, which were eight years old, and not a half dozen plums ever ripened on these forty-five trees. The Kelsey blooms too early and the frost destroyed the fruit every year, and Simoni was so badly diseased with something like black knot that it was worthless, and the disease spreading to other good trees, such as Botan, which is one of the most valuable varieties of Japan plums that I have tested. Chickasaws full of fruit; Mariani, full crop—needs no fertilizer with me; trees bought from Prof. T. V. Munson, who got his cuttings from Chas. N. Eley, Smith's Point, Texas.

Japan persimmons full of blooms, they have borne a full crop the past eight years, except in 1887, the January freeze killed most of the buds, and the crop was very light that year.

Blackberries are about done blooming;

the Dallas has a better crop than last year which was a good one.

Grapes are in good shape. The Cynthiana is in fine condition and as usual promises a heavy yield, which it has always made for me without the use of fungicides; Concord, the crop appears to be a light one this year; Black Spanish, full of forms, Taylor, in fine condition and promises a full crop; Salem, light crop; Catawba, full of forms. I commenced the treatment of the black rot of the grape on the 20th of this month with Bordeaux mixture, half strength. For this experiment I have selected 500 grape vines of the following varieties, Concord, Catawba, Salem and Black Spanish, and three varieties of plums, Mariani, Botan and Indian Chief.

The spraying apparatus that I have is not what it was represented to be at all, as represented by F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio. The one I bought is the Myers' bucket, brass spray pump, complete with hose and combination spray nozzle, as shown in his price list, Fig. 476. This diagram shows the pump in operation by a man, and shows the nozzle to be throwing a spray as fine as mist, and which he says it will do; but my experience with the pump, after working it two days, is that it will not do any such work. Instead of throwing a fine mist, it throws a small stream, like a syringe, with considerable power, but not sufficient power to break it up into a fine mist. It is a regular man-killer. I tried closing up the hole in the cap of the nozzle, and then the fluid clogged it up so that it would not work or throw a stream as fine as a hair. I would be pleased to hear from others through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH who have had any experience with the spray pump.

Dr. Ragland, what about the new improved knapsack pump with improved vermoral nozzle? Will it throw a fine mist as represented by those who manufacture it, and do the work with ease and not kill a man to carry it and work the pump? It's information that I want about an easy working pump and one that will do good and effective work, or a nozzle that I can attach to the pump that I now have, and not fungicide, Doctor. But if ever I get so financially embarrassed that our druggist will not sell me the chemicals necessary to make the fungicides to spray our grape patch, you will hear of this little horticulturist emigrating back to the old State from whence he came, but will be sure to leave a dollar to pay for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, so it will follow him. Mesquite, Texas.

NOTE—The manager of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has an F. E. Myers' bucket spray pump, and is using it on a garden of vegetables, shrubbery and a dozen or more fruit trees. It gives perfect satisfaction, and a child can successfully use it. These pumps have two or more nozzles to throw a single stream, a coarse or a fine spray. Mr. Lackey is probably using the wrong nozzle, or the combination nozzle may be out of fix.—Ep. T. F. & R.

PRUNING THE HERBEMONT.

R. R. HOFFMAN.

I was called on yesterday by my neighbor, Mr. Stiff, to look at his vineyard. I find his Hermann, Cynthiana and Herbe-mont vines, which were set four years ago last February, almost bare, except from one to three shoots at top of last year's growth. Now in February, 1893, these vines were pruned back to about an inch stub, with two to three arms from 10 inches to 15 inches long. During the year they made a heavy growth, say from 15 feet to 40 feet in length, and bore a fair crop of grapes. These vines had no pinching, or summer pruning. February, 1893, these vines were cut back to within 5 or 6 feet of old stumps, and have from five to eight arms trained for shape. At this writing the buds are sound and seem to be in good condition, but at least three-fourths are dormant. Those that are trying to put out are making a weak growth, except, as I before stated, from one to three thrifty shoots at the top.

If it is not asking too much of your valuable space, would like to hear from Prof. T. V. Munson through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, a vineyard of about the same size adjoining on the north is doing well and setting full.

Denton, Texas.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

GEO. W. WALLING.

Will you allow me just space enough to answer one of your contributors: Mr. J. M. Rice, of Oklahoma, who has the laudable desire to beautify and protect our homes from the winds that sweep over the prairie countries? I had the same questions to ask years ago myself, and after many failures and disappointments, I finally hit on the idea of taking up a lump of dirt with them, and I have transplanted hundreds of white and red cedars

great for a half dozen cows as for twenty; and it costs nearly as much in time to run through a small milking of a hundred pounds as two or three hundred. That is, when everything is ready and the machine started, an additional hundred pounds of milk only adds about twenty minutes to the run with a Baby No. 2, and adds only this amount to the labor. The more milk the less proportionate cost. A separator will pay, even with but half a dozen cows, I think, if the choice must be between that and the use of ice, or setting the milk in the cellar. But where the farmer has a good spring, the conditions are different. Running water in a good milk house, where the temperature can be kept at 55 or 60 degrees, will secure very good results in creaming and at a minimum of cost. Under such conditions it is questionable whether the increased yield of butter from the separator would pay even with a herd of a dozen cows or more. I should say it certainly would not pay with half a dozen.

WHY THE JERSEY COW MUST BECOME POPULAR.

Price Essay, by Thomas Clarke, in Jersey Bulletin.

The Jersey cow, which until recently was generally considered "more ornamental than useful," is fast becoming a general favorite, not only as a family cow, but as a valuable adjunct to the dairy. The old-time objections as to her being very delicate and requiring extraordinary care do not apply to the animals raised in this country, where they have to contend with the extremes of heat and cold of our northern climate, and live on the same kind of food as the other cows in the herd or dairy. Doubtless some cows are more hardy than others, and this applies to cows of any and every breed as much as to the Jersey. Even in the Jerseys imported direct from their native home, a little island from whence they derive their name (being one of the Channel Islands, a small group on the coast of France), there are the small hardy cow of the mountainous district, and the larger and softer breed of the warm and sheltered valley, differing widely in color and structure, but always possessing the same docility and gentleness of disposition which is a natural trait of the little Jersey, and makes her the pet of the dairy.

One of the principal characteristics of the Jersey is her persistent and continuous milking qualities, even with very young. To illustrate from personal experience: The writer bought a Jersey heifer that had been in milk about five months, and was supposed to be pregnant, but in the spring, when she should have been near her time of calving, it became apparent that she was not with calf. She continued to give from five to six quarts of milk per day throughout the summer and winter, falling off to three quarts when only about six weeks from calving, and never going dry, even for a single day; and not only so, but her milk continued to make the finest quality of butter to the last day she was milked, only ten days before calving. Thus for fully twenty-three months a heifer that had had but one calf continued to milk, and no difficulty was experienced in churning the butter throughout the entire winter. Since calving last spring, this same cow has continued to give from eight to ten quarts of milk per day, and to make from six to eight pounds of butter a week.

When the writer brought home this heifer (having bought her at auction at a mere nominal price) there was a strong opposition manifested towards the little Jersey, and, as compared with the large native cows, she did look very insignificant; but in less than a week the little Jersey, like Sam Slick's clock, had become a household necessity, had made friends with everybody, and now "none but Jerseys need apply."

A few reasons why the Jersey must become popular, and is destined to become the dairy cow of the future:

1. Being smaller, they consume a third less food at least, and a saving in food is a saving of dollars.
2. The cream of the Jersey is not only the richest but produces the finest natural colored butter, not only in summer when in pasture, but in the barn in winter on dry feed; and so marked is this trait that a Jersey cow's milk, if mixed with the milk of two or three other cows, imparts a delicate change of color and flavor, and thus enhances the value of the entire product of the dairy.
3. Jersey butter is very easily churned, even in midwinter, and always commands a ready sale and the highest price at all seasons of the year.

WAYS AND MEANS.

How can farming be made to pay? Is still an open question and to many thousands of farmers it will continue to be "the unknown quantity in an intricate problem" until some means is devised by which the winter season can be made sufficiently

profitable to meet at least the household expenses of the farm instead of consuming in winter what is made in summer, as is too often the case at present.

In the humble opinion of the writer, the most feasible solution of this problem will be found in winter butter-making, so that dairymen shall become one continuous industry throughout the year, and a sure and certain source of profit to every farmer who will keep pace with his neighbor. The export of butter will then become one of the leading exports of this vast country.

This will take time, care and study, if our export butter is to reach the high state of perfection already attained by our cheese; and before this result is accomplished we shall hear less about the cost of raising a bushel of wheat or growing a bushel of potatoes, and much more about the cost of producing a quart of rich, yellow cream, capable of being converted into the finest quality of butter. Then will one of the most potent factors in contributing to the wealth of this country be found in the Jersey cow.

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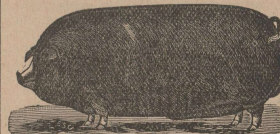
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Household.

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

LOVE NEVER CHANGES.

MILDRED MERLE.

When the soft, brown locks you stroke so fondly
Have whitened o'er my tender brow;
When age has marked my face with furrows,
Will you love me then as now?

When the soft, brown leaves of life's November
Are falling o'er our way
Will your love prove just as true and tender
As now in the sunny May?

Ah, yes, for th' true heart knows no changes;
The fond soul pays no heed
To whitening locks, no time estranges
Hearts that are one indeed.

Two lovers who tread through earthly mazes
Hand in hand, the way of truth,
Shall one day pass beyond age and shadow
To the "Land of immortal youth."
BELMONT, IOWA.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

Dents, in response to Fanny B., makes a painfully plain statement of the conditions existing in polite society between the young people. As he says, "It is a great shame and pity that a subject of this nature should find space for discussion in public print." And to one uninformed and "out of the swim" in fashionable slang, it seems hard to believe that our young girls are so utterly devoid of all maidenly modesty and self-respect. Since reading Dents's communication, we have met many pretty, sweet-looking girls on the street cars, on the side-walk and in church, who looked like pinkies and roses, in their fresh young beauty and sprightliness, and looking, we wondered, "can it be possible that beneath this beautiful exterior, behind these coy but lovely smiles and blushes, there is no innate womanly modesty prompting them to fly from the first advance, which remotely indicated any such familiarity?" If the condition of society is only half as bad as Dents believes it to be, it is in a deplorable state, and just why it is so and where to begin a reformation, are subjects which should engage the thought and study of our best men and women. We have heard much of such things, but have believed that by far the greater part of what we heard was scandal, and that a girl who really kissed the boys or allowed them to kiss her was one in hundreds—not in twentys—and we feel saddened, humiliated and deeply grieved at the outlook of the future when such girls shall become mothers and shall have the training of future generations of children. Our girls have too much freedom, not only in action, but in the selection of their reading and amusements. Their ideas and tastes are vitiated by coming in contact with, in books and at theaters, much that is impure which is partially veiled with the glamour of love and romance. They exist in an ideal realm, which, alas, they sometimes adopt as real. It is a state of affairs which can be remedied or cured by girls alone. By their own determinative womanliness, modesty and chastity, they must stand or fall, and we adjure you, girls, in heaven's name, rescue yourselves and others from this condition by acting toward young men in such manner that they dare not offer you the affront of a familiarity such as Dents writes of. We believe Dents to be conscientiously in earnest, but hope that he is mistaken in his estimate of our girls, and his letter shows very serious and thoughtful consideration of this painful subject, being a young man, of course he has opportunities which none but a young man can have, to hear other young men talk freely, giving the histories of their love-making, the weakness and silliness of their victims. We commend his principles and grieve that there are so few like him.

Mildred Merle, after long absence, comes back to us much to our gratification and pleasure, and we earnestly hope to have her come often. Apropos of her recipe for ice cream, we read in a newspaper a few days ago a very simple process for making ice cream without ice. Whether it can be done by that plan remains to be tried; we give it that those who live in the country where ice cannot be had, may try it; shall try it myself.

Make a weak solution of sulphuric acid and water, put it into a wooden bucket; put the cream to be frozen into a smaller bucket or crock, cover closely and set into the bucket containing the solution of sulphuric acid. Into this throw a handful of Glauber salts. The result will be frozen cream in a few minutes.

Mrs. Vanderhoef is welcome, as usual, and I am sure brother Bob will appreciate her cordial greeting. He should decide to crawl out and obliterate all traces of that hole. We think at least he will, after reading her letter, surely.

Another correspondent from Arkansas, Mrs. Leatha Bell. We always feel hon-

ored when we have a visitor from another State. "Electra" came once from Arkansas, and now that she has company, we hope will come again. Mrs. Bell, like so many others, enjoys the Household, and it is a kindness we appreciate to have her tell the sisters that she does.

SOCIAL PRIVILEGES.

"DENTA."

Esteemed Household: Although belonging to that unfortunate gender of human kind who were not primarily intended "rights" in this department of our own TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, yet I claim a share of the privileges which have been accorded others of the masculine persuasion, and also privileges due my individual earnest and sincere sympathy and interest with whatever cause or plan is promulgated for the protection and advancement of the gentler sex in intellectual acquirements, morals and genuine womanly loveliness and purity of soul and character; for when these fail to find protection from social laws, when these fail to advance rather than to stand passive or retrograde, then the society of our country—which woman's gentleness and virtue graces and sustains—will lose its power to mould, influence and gauge the aspirations and efforts of our men, and this nation, now the cynosure of the world, will have reached the beginning of the end of its existence as an independent and Christian government. Sam Houston said: "All laws grow out of the needs and wants of society." And the paramount need and want of society is the encouragement and preservation of respect between the sexes. Houston was right, and a society that needs no law to govern strictly the relative proprieties of its subjects in familiar intercourse is very poor society; and the nation whose laws are the product of lax requirements give very poor assurances of stability and permanence.

The foregoing thoughts were suggested by reading Fanny B's letter in this department in the issue of April 8th. Like her, "I am only a young man" myself with small experience in such things, but as far as my research has extended, no analysis of social customs could have been keener or more exacting than mine. And while giving my opinion from an entirely opposite point of view and knowledge to hers, yet I feel I must first endorse her conclusions and agree with her when she expresses a belief that "a girl who will allow a man to put his arm around her and kiss her will not have the respect of that man." Of course not. Respect, says Webster, is to regard with esteem; to honor. Is it reasonable to presume that I, being a man, would esteem and honor that woman as I should otherwise do, who, letting me kiss her, would also allow others the same privilege? Now some little innocent may exclaim, "Oh, we don't allow every man to do that." No, my dear; I understand you do not allow every man that privilege at the same time, but I also know that very likely you have had several beaux since your debut into society; and doubtless have been engaged to all of these who, of course, claimed the lover's privileges, and you were kissed awhile with much fondness, until the newness wore off, when you were ready to "break up," and welcome the affections of the new lover.

Now, I shall make a statement, which I would be too conscientious to do if my own personal experience and knowledge did not impel me to firmly believe it. We will take the state of Texas, and any town in it for instance, and I will say that I do not believe there is more than one young girl out of every twenty in that town who has not been kissed by one or more of the young men, also engaged to them in a manner. The larger the town the fewer the number of girls who have not been kissed by others than a brother or a favorite first cousin. I will not censure the mothers for this thoughtlessness of their daughters, for, indeed, they have enough burdens to bear without my heaping another upon them. And besides, it might seem rather precocious and unwarranted on my part—being only a young fellow just out of his teens—to presume to advise parents how to bring up their children. I believe the newspapers are, in a great measure to blame for the habit with young people in society. It is an inexhaustible source of joking in newspapers and caricature in humorous publications. If the papers would cease to make sport of it the habit will become, I will say, at least less general than it is now.

It does seem a great shame and a pity that a subject of that nature should find space for discussion in public prints. But the condition—as the politicians would say—devoid of all theorizing as to its future appearance, is with us now, and it is the duty of all good people of both sexes to wage incessant war against the loose habit of promiscuous kissing by young people

until society is restored to its erstwhile status of purity and refined excellence; until the character of the girls of "our period" will suffer nothing in comparison with those of the time when our mothers were girls; until our boys are imbued with the nobleness and chivalry that characterized the young men of the time when our fathers were boys.

Yes, indeed, Fanny B., "a girl who will grant a young man such privileges will lose his esteem." Not only that but she forfeits her right to expect of him respect and confidence in her purity of character if he be of that noble quality of manhood which Mrs. Bertie Baby would have of her daughter's acquaintance and associate.

Telling my own secret, I must say that my girl does not live in the "city's mad-dening whirl," but is in a secluded country place (where all the best girls are), and where I know no white-faced, smooth-tongued, evil-intentioned "society man" has ever made love to her and kissed the freshness of her ruby lips away.

If a girl will resist the first advances in this direction of a young man, and give him to understand at once that even at the cost of his friendship she will preserve her self respect, she will be sure to win his confidence and his respect for her true womanliness, if not eventually his love, for respect must exist before love. And if I were a girl, I am sure I would prefer to live single all my life and have the respect of my acquaintances rather than be married and have neither the respect nor love essential to conjugal happiness, and which a girl who allows the indulgence of these social privileges may never expect to possess of a true man.

But cannot agree with Fanny B. when she says she does not believe that a young girl should allow her lover such privileges, even after engagement. (I have reference now to genuine love affairs between two noble and true young people.) But with honorable young people who have made a study of each other, who really love, and have concluded that their dispositions are congenial, and conscientiously agreed together to assume the responsibilities of married life—why, yes, indeed; I think a kiss would be the natural and proper thing to ratify the agreement with, and make assurance of affection doubly sure.

I do not want to be regarded as a kicker at social customs, but there is another habit I would like to call to the attention of "our girls," and then I shall apologize for my lengthy usurpation of space in this department. It has lately become the rule for young men to take the arms of the ladies whom they escort, or rather are supposed to escort to public places. Now, girls, this is not right, and you are responsible for this custom. Anyway, I know one girl thought it was incumbent upon her to instruct me in this, "the latest, don't cher know?" She insisted that I should take her arm, offering it in the usual way for gentlemen, and, of course, allow her to accompany me to church. I offered mine, too, and our arms collided. She did not accept mine, nor did I accept hers; the consequence of which disagreement was non-attendance at church that night; nor have we accompanied each other anywhere since, and the next time you hear from us we will very likely continue to be at arm's length apart. Girls, if I should be so fortunate as to have the privilege of going with any of you to a public gathering I would expect you to look to me for protection from injury or insult if it should be necessary. But if I were to place my arm within yours, I know, our relation to each other would appear to be reversed, and I would seem to be trusting to you to shield me from harm. No, girls, this habit of reversing the respective positions of gentleman and lady in social intercourse does not honor any one who practices it. Let me insist that "our girls and boys" of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH do not allow themselves to sanction or assume these ill-devised customs of society, and then after awhile we will all discover that by thus being true to ourselves we will have become purer and truer women and nobler and better men. Good bye.

Temple, Texas.

HOME-MADE ICE CREAM.

MILDRED MERLE.

Do all the farmers' wives and daughters know that ice cream, almost as delicious as that procured at the confectioners, may be made at home, even without the aid of a patent freezer? First, I will give you the recipe I use, and then give you the freezing process. One pint milk, one pint cream, four tablespoons sugar, a few drops of vanilla, lemon or other flavoring; mix together. Beat the yolk of one egg and add to the mixture; beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and add three tablespoons powdered sugar. Pour the mixture into a small tin pail or can that will set inside another pail leaving at least two inches of space between the two, for the

ice and salt. Pound the ice finely and sprinkle a layer over the bottom of the larger pail. Sprinkle this freely with salt and set the pail containing the cream on this layer. Then another layer of ice and another of salt until there is sufficient to freeze the cream. I should have said be sure and place the cover on the can or pail before this process to prevent salt from falling into the cream. Stir until frozen, with a strong spoon. You can make any quantity in this way by using plenty of patience and "elbow grease," but if there is a large quantity, do not expect it to "come" in a few moments, as did a small youth who was once helping me. Mashed strawberries mixed with the cream before freezing makes it very delicious. Some omit the eggs and use gelatine or crystal flakes.

Belmont, Iowa.

A NEW MEMBER WHO ENJOYS THE HOUSEHOLD.

MRS. LEATHA BELL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan—I have, for the past two months, been a reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH; my husband, who was born and raised in your State, is a subscriber to the paper and we both like it very much. I enjoy reading the letters to girls very much, for I am only a girl, though married. I was married last December and am only 20 years old, but I always had a good Christian mother, who was ever ready to give me advice and sympathy. I think it very necessary for mothers to be free with their daughters and for girls to never have secrets too good for their mother to share.

We live four miles south of Eureka Springs, which is a health resort. There are a great many people there for health and pleasure. This country is very rough and many people come here just to see the country with its great mountains and rocks, making grand scenery. There is a great variety of wild flowers and ferns growing here, and we have plenty of good fruit of all kinds. I am sorry to say that the people who have always lived here do not take much interest in fine fruit or stock. But the people who have come here from other places are beginning to show them what the rocky hillsides of Arkansas are good for, and they can raise almost anything they put in the ground and give the proper care and culture. Farmers are planting their corn; most of the gardens are up and looking well.

Best wishes for the Household and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

Eureka, Springs, Ark.

IN A HURRY.

MRS. F. W. VANDERHOEF.

Yes, I am in a hurry to enter once again into the charmed circle. Now don't, dear sisters, look so cross, and say, "she's taking more than her share of the room." But I can't stop to gossip with you ladies; I must hurry on to Bro. Bob, as I have come just on purpose to shake him warmly by the hand and bid him welcome to our dear peaceful home, for at our hearthstone there is, oh, such lots of room and you know that kindness and good fellowship are always there, and I want to thank you too, for the recipe to make biscuits; you know we can never have too many really good recipes, and I tell you, Bro. Bob, if all boys and men knew how to make a cup of tea or coffee, and how to cook a palatable meal, it would be a good thing and would probably stand them in good stead many a time. And I now leave that you to get up early to-morrow morning, take your spade and fill up that hole you have dug just as quick as possible. The idea of a "young fellow" with the amount of "gumption" which you possess crawling into a hole to "hate himself to death"—is too preposterous! Suppose this is the woman's corner, I, for one, am glad to know you and hear you say your say! I know I will never be content to read just our home department and nothing more. There is not a page of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH which does not interest me. How I do enjoy reading those letters by Uncle Snort! they are always sensible and to the point.

I was so glad to see Mrs. Wells once more in the home. I began to fear she had forsaken us.

Fanny B., I like your principles, and thought, as I read your letter, of the illustration of innocence given in an Italian legend: "A Hindu was bearing to his home from the sacred city an image of Vishnu, which he could not lay down; for if once laid down no power on earth could take it up again."

Was not that a nice thought of Mrs. Buchanan's about our baby boy, and Stella so generously seconds the motion. The "Household Baby" looks up into my face with his brown eyes filled with wonder and laughter, and I am sure if he could only understand all your good wishes he would make you his best bow, and one of the very best wishes I can make for him is

Cousins' League.

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

THE LEAGUE CORRESPONDENTS.

I am getting along very well out here on the frontier of Borden county, six miles from the Staked Plains and twelve miles from the county seat. It is building up fast now. I ride after the mail nearly every Saturday. Uncle Mike, did you ever see a buffalo? I have seen two since I have been here. I can grub and do nearly any kind of field work, and can ride wild horses. I am 14 years old, and attend the round-ups and get papa's cows. I have a 32 calibre rifle, and brother and I have fine sport hunting wolves, badgers and skunks. I buy my cartridges with the money from these hides. I don't believe in dancing. I think Miss Deane Hill and Miss Earl Jones had better be at college, reading their Bible, or some other good book.—LORENZO DOW, Gall, Texas.

[Yes, I have seen buffaloes, but never when they were in a wild state.—UNCLE MIKE]

I am a little girl 11 years old. I am going to school. I have no pets except a pony. I cook and wash dishes for mamma. I have started a quilt; the name of it is Oddfellow.—MAMIE BOWSER, Richardson, Texas.

[I would love to see the quilt when finished; I know it will be pretty.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little boy 8 years old. I have one sister, Mame. We have a pony between us; we call him McGinty. I picked cotton and bought me a saddle. Our best time is on Saturday, when Mame is at home. She goes to school, while I study at home; but I will start to school soon. When my lessons are over I take Sheep and Fido, my dogs, and go hunting.—O. P. BOWSER, Jr., Richardson, Texas.

[McGinty is a very popular name for your pony—be careful he don't "fall to the bottom of the well."—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am too old to join the League, Uncle Mike, or I could say "Bro. Mike," as I am called Uncle George. I live three and one-half miles from Mart, Texas, eighteen miles from Marlin, our county seat. I am a farmer. I have some Jersey cows and two dogs, but I cannot call them my pets; but I have two pet babies, one a girl, 45 months old, and the other a boy 19 months old; they are very jealous of each other.—GEO. W. WALKER, Mart, Texas.

[No one can be too old to join the League—neither can they be too young. The League is for all.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl 11 years old, and read the cousins' letters. I live three miles from Vernon. I go to school. I have three sisters and two brothers.—BELL LOWE, Vernon, Texas.

[There is plenty of room for you and all your brothers and sisters.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little boy 11 years old. I have two pets, and I think the world of them. I have to help milk both night and morning. I live a mile from town. I drive papa to town every morning and go after him at night. I have three sisters and one brother. I go to school every day. I have a nice teacher; her name is Miss Gillespie. We have a large school; have about 500 scholars on roll. Uncle Mike, don't you ever get tired answering letters?—ENIS DYER, Henrietta, Texas.

[How could I get tired reading such interesting letters as are found in the League?—UNCLE MIKE.]

We live two and one-half miles from Jolly, on a farm of 960 acres. I am 12 years old, and am five feet and three inches high. I live a mile from town, and hope to go to the Agricultural & Mechanical College. We have 18 horses, 10 cows, 4 Jersey calves and six pigs. Mother has 37 white guineas and 6 turkeys.—LOUIS D. WARING, Jolly, Texas.

[You have quite a collection of pets and should feel proud of them.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl 13 years old. I have no pets. I am going to school now; my teacher's name is Mr. Ling. I can do almost any kind of housework; can wash, iron, cook, wash dishes, make beds and sweep.—LIEW HASHA, Gerald, Texas.

[You are indeed a valuable little girl and a big help at home.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a farmer's boy 13 years old. As this is my first letter I will make it short, and promise to come again.—FINIS MAPLES, Aberfoyle, Texas.

[Not a big letter, but a welcome one.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I live on the borders of Texas and Mexico. I am 18 years old; I have dark

eyes, dark hair and dark complexion. I can wash, iron, cook, sew, milk, or do any kind of housework. I have been my mamma's cook for six years. I like cooking better than any other work. I have two sisters and one brother younger than myself.—ADA HAMBY, Laredo, Texas.

[Mamma is very fortunate, indeed, in securing such a trustworthy cook.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little girl 8 years old. I have two pets, a little fawn and a cat. I go to school. Aunt Emma, do you care for two sisters to put their letters in the same envelope?—ADA HASHA, Gerald, Texas.

[Certainly not, Ada. I want all the family to write, and the letters can all be in the same envelope.—AUNT EMMA.]

Perhaps I am not old enough to be called an old bachelor, but I guess that is my doom. I bached last year and it will be a year long to be remembered. Uncle Mike, how do you like baching? I admire W. P. Walker's grit; a man will not have to bach that is not afraid of girls—as myself. Boys, don't get discouraged.—E. W. MAPLES, Aberfoyle, Texas.

[No, I do not like baching. How could you stand it a whole year?—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little East Texas girl 12 years old. My brother takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH; he is a farmer, and we live in Red River county.—GERTRUDE McCONNELL, Rosselle, Texas.

[I am glad you came, Gertrude. East Texas must be a very fine country.—AUNT EMMA.]

Aunt Emma, is it very cold up in New Jersey? I can pick 121 pounds of cotton in a day. I live one mile from the post-office and sixteen miles from Dallas. I have one brother older than myself, but I have no sisters. I am my mamma's baby, but I can cook and wash dishes all the same.—IRMA COOPER, Haught's Store, Texas.

[Yes, it gets very cold up here in Jersey. You are a profitable baby.—AUNT EMMA.]

Are there any jack-rabbits in New Jersey? There are a great many here. Uncle Mike, you ought to be here to help shoot them. Do you ever go hunting? If you do, I wish you would come down and go hunting with me.—ARTHUR COOPER, Haught's Store, Texas.

[I never heard of any jack-rabbits here. No, I never go hunting, for I cannot shoot. You ought to come up and teach me.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little boy 10 years old. I go to McKinney Avenue school. I thought Uncle Mike lived in Dallas until I began to write. I love to read the letters so much. My papa is in the nursery business and loves to read TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—CHARLIE YEARGAN, Dallas, Texas.

[Sorry I do not live in Dallas so I could call on you. But still we can be satisfied through the League.—UNCLE MIKE.]

We have some nice pet pigs, and when we scratch them they will lay down. Our school began December 5th. My sister was my teacher. I like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and the Cousins' League.—ALICE L. MORRIS, Archer City, Texas.

[You must have lots of fun with your pet pigs. Wont it seem cruel to kill those pets?—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little boy 15 years old, and have been going to school; our teacher's name is Mr. Berryman, and I like him very well. For pets I have two hound puppies. I like to hunt with them very much; their names are Raddler and Traller. We live among the mountains. It is a beautiful place to live. Papa has a farm and a blacksmith shop. I can plow, hoe and pick cotton. Papa works in the shop, and brother and I work on the farm.—WILLIE CRADDOCK, Sanco, Texas.

[That is very nice that you and brother can do the farm work while papa attends to the shop.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl 9 years old. Papa takes seventeen papers, but out of them all I like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the best. I have no pets but my doll.—KATIE IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

[A doll makes the best of pets, and I know you have fun with it.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little boy 10 years old. I like to read the cousins' letters very much. I live in the mountains and like to live here very much. For pets I have seven little chickens.—EDDIE CRADDOCK, Sanco, Texas.

[It must be cool in summer on the mountains. Chickens make very fine pets.—UNCLE MIKE.]

PAINT YOUR ROOFS.

On completion of a frame building it is given two or three coats of paint, inside

and out, with the exception of the roof. Now, if this is necessary (and it certainly is), why is not a paint prepared for shingles and metal still more so for the preservation of the roof, which is more exposed? It is self-evident, while the roof is least taken care of, it is the most essential part of the building, and should have more attention. The pores of the wood and metal become saturated with moisture, which during warm and cold weather causes them to expand and contract, and results in rust, decay and cracking.

The best and cheapest roof paints made are manufactured by the W. E. Campe Roofing & Mfg. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., whose "ad." appears on page 11.

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Commencing April 2d, 1893, the Santa Fe will inaugurate a double daily service between Galveston and Houston and St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago.

THE COLUMBIAN LIMITED,

a solid vestibule train, will run from Galveston and Houston to St. Louis, via G. C. & S. F. R'y and Frisco Line, carrying Pullman Palace Sleepers, free Reclining Chair Cars, Day Coaches and Dining Cars. This train will also carry a Pullman Sleeper to Kansas City via Fort Worth, Purcell and Newton.

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from Galveston and Houston to Kansas City, via Purcell, is solid train of Pullman Buffet Sleepers, free Reclining Chair Cars and Day Coaches.

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Big Four and New York Central R'ys,

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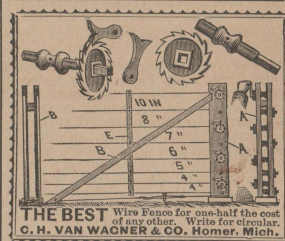
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WELL MACHINERY.

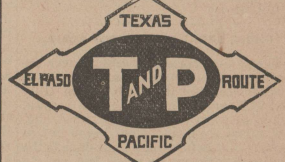
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Two Daily Trains

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F. H. JONES, W. H. WINFIELD, Trav. Pass'r Ag't, Ft. Worth, Texas, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't, Tyler, Texas.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Abilene and Bruceville are establishing cotton seed oil mills, and Houston an oil refining establishment.

On Tuesday last the steamer Amethyst crossed Galveston bar drawing 15 feet 11 inches, which breaks the record, 15 feet 9 inches being the deepest draft previously reported as crossing the bar.

Mrs. D. F. Lathner, of Paris, was attacked by a snake on Thursday last. It coiled about the lady's neck and bit her several times at its leisure. She removed it and it was killed.

Doney Watson, of Palmer, Ellis county, was accidentally killed last Thursday while carelessly handling a shotgun.

There was a serious wreck on the Santa Fe, near Celeste, Hunt county, on Thursday. Engineer, fireman and several others were severely injured.

A factory for the making of cotton ginning and handling machinery is in course of erection at Hillsboro.

A fine stock exhibit was held at Vernon last Saturday. Blooded cattle, horses, jacks and hogs were exhibited, speeches made and preliminary steps taken for holding a fair in the fall.

San Angelo's wool receipts to the 29th ultimo amounted to over 2,500,000 pounds.

A solid train loaded with oil meal for Velasco, and thence by ship to Europe, left Corsicana Friday of last week.

M. W. Wynn is responsible for the statement that Goldthwaite is building up rapidly since the recent fire, eighteen stone buildings being in process of construction.

Canning factories at Tyler and elsewhere in that grand fruit section are preparing for a big run this season.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Dallas Cotton Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by W. White & Co., Cotton Buyers, Dallas, Texas.]
DALLAS, May 3.—Very little doing.

Ordinary.....	5	15-16
Good ordinary.....	6	7-16
Good middling.....	7	3-16
Middling.....	8	4-16
Good middling.....	9	5-16

Galveston Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, May 3.—Spot cotton closed quiet.

Low ordinary.....	5	15-16
Ordinary.....	6	7-16
Good ordinary.....	7	3-16
Good middling.....	8	4-16
Middling.....	9	5-16
Good middling.....	10	6-16

Dallas Live Stock.

Common to fair steers.....	\$1.50 @ 2.00
Choice fat cows.....	2.00 @ 2.50
Common to fair cows.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Choice veal.....	2.75 @ 3.00
Common to fair veal.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Choice fat yearlings, per head.....	5.50
Choice milk cows, per head.....	30.00 @ 40.00
Choice fat hogs.....	6.50 @ 6.75
Common to fair hogs.....	6.00
Choice fat muttons.....	8.00 @ 4.00

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.
Corn—Wholesale, 41c per bushel in sack; retail, 43c; in ear 31c @ 30c per bushel.
Oats—Sacks, 22c @ 30c per bushel in ear lots; 35c single bushel.
Bran—75c per 100 lb in ear lots; retail, 75c per 100.
Hay—Loose, local, \$7.00 @ 8.00; best prairie hay, baled, \$5.50 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., \$9.00; small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, \$7.50 per ton in carload lots.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.

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

Alfalfa, per lb 35c, free by mail; per peck \$2; per bushel \$7.50.
Amber cane seed, per lb 15c; per bushel \$1.00.
Red Kaffir Corn, by mail, per lb, 30c; peck, 75c; bushel \$2.50.
Milo Maize, yellow or white, per lb 15c; bushel 50c.
German millet, per pk. 40c; per bu. \$1.25.
Timothy, per lb 30c; peck 90c; bushel \$3.
Evergreen Broom Corn, best, per lb 15c; bushel \$1.50.

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

Dallas Wholesale Produce Market.

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

Chicks—small, 2.00 per doz.; chicks—large, 2.50 per doz.; hens—small, 2.50 per doz.; hens—large, 3.00 per doz.
Eggs—fresh, @10c; store 8 1/2 @ 9c per doz.
Ducks—average, 2.00 @ 2.25 per doz.
Turkeys—large, 7.00 @ 8.00; gobblers, 9.00 @ 10.00 per doz. Good demand.
Butter—fresh, 19c @ 20c per lb.
Potatoes—Greengrocers, 1.15 per bu. banks, 1.30 per bu.
Onions—Northern, 3c @ 3 1/2c per lb.
Cabbage—South Texas 3 1/2c @ 4c.
Beans—Navy, 4 @ 4 1/2c per lb; Lima, 4 1/2c.
Beans—One-third bushel boxes, \$7.75.
Cucumbers—2 1/2 @ 3c per doz.
Lettuces—No demand.
Strawberries—Per crate, quarts, \$3.00
New Potatoes—2.00 per bu.
Squash—60c @ 75c per crate.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 6c; light, 4c; dry salt, 4 1/2c; gr. salt, 3c; butcher green, 2c.
Wool—Light medium, 17c; low medium, 14 1/2c; fine, 15 1/2c.
Horns, hoofs and bones—\$3.00 per ton, delivered.

TEXAS Farm and Ranch Lands

In the "Wichita" Country, improved and unimproved, in Wichita, Clay, Archer, Baylor and Wichita Counties, at \$25 per acre.
Can suit any buyer on prices and terms. Large bodies of lands from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Arrangements made to refund to all buyers to the amount of \$2.00, their railroad fare on return home, if within 100 miles. Enclose stamp for circulars and maps. L. T. MILLER, Box 143, Wichita Falls, Texas.

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In Wichita County, in east part of Baylor County, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls, 5 miles south of Bellah Station, two 640 acre tracts, about 150 acres on each cultivated, on one 150 acres growing wheat. Crops go with land. Fifth good crop season; no black mud. About \$8 per acre.
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Illustrated Visitors Guide, with Map of the entire fair grounds, including Streets, Railways, Waterways, Depots, Hotels, places of interest or amusement. Beautiful View in Colors of the Great Exposition Buildings, Parks, Boulevards, etc., etc. How to enjoy the attractions and save money. Most complete, interesting Souvenir Guide published. Mailed for 25c. Agents wanted.

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I also offer, undivided, one league fine land (428 acres) in Lamb County, terms easy.

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Standard by Breeding, Standard by Performance, Standard by Progeny. Sire of the fastest two-year-old—both ways of going—in the world. Sire of more than 230 or better performers than all the stallions in Texas combined. Sire of Prospect, 220 lb, 2:14; Richfield, 230 lb, Geo. Campbell, 2 years old, 2:22; Dollie W., 224 lb; Reno's Baby, 2-year-old pacing record, 2:24 1/4; trotting record, 2:25 1/4. Breeding of dams of above unknown. Reno and his colts stand unbeaten in the show ring.

Season, \$50, with free return privilege. Address W. T. CAMPBELL, Fair Grounds, Dallas, Texas.

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PALMER, TEXAS.

April 1, '93.

Murray Ginning System Co., Dallas, Texas.

Believing to your

favor of a recent date

asking how I am

pleased with the Mur-

ray Ginning System,

will state that after

using it one season

will submit the fol-

lowing facts: I have

ginned about 2,800

bales of cotton on two

210-saw Murray Gins,

having ginned about

1,600 of the above

amount on one gin

and could have

ginned 4,000 with per-

fect ease on the out-

fitting. I have never had

an hour's trouble

caused by the outfit

during the entire sea-

son. Have never had

a hot box nor a belt to

slip. My belt to-day

is as good as it was the

day I put it on, and the

gin throughout is

ready for another sea-

son's work without a

dollar's repair, and I

consider it a model of

success throughout,

being far superior to

any other system now

in use. Sixty-five

bales per day is an

easy, quiet run with

my two Gins. You

may rest assured that

you will never miss a

sale to any competent

ginner who will take

the pains to investi-

gate the different sys-

tems before purchas-

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KNOW THAT THE

MURRAY GINNING SYSTEM

Has been granted a patent by the Commission of Patents for the United States of America.

Being the very latest and best, it is not yet imitated by any one; all other systems for handling and ginning cotton are badly left, and later may try to catch up with the procession.

Experienced and prosperous ginner, such as Mutz & Cassidy, Ferris; J. A. Jackson, Palmer; Mr. Wilbrink, Garrett; A. H. Rowe, Ennis; W. A. Collier, Hubbard City, and many others have discarded the other systems, after thorough trials, and put in the Murray, which has no spikes to get loose from the belt and ruin gin saws, no slat feeder to get out of order, and runs a gin of thirty bales daily capacity with one belt.

—WE GIVE—

Greatest Capacity

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with perfect work and no break-downs.

Space in this paper costs too much to describe our patents and detail our numerous advantages, but the ginner who will investigate for himself, will never buy any other outfit. Write or call at our factory.

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\$3.50 HUNTING CASE FREE

A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant richly jeweled gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch, pay our sample price, \$3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you the Free. Write at once as we shall send out samples for sixty days only.

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New in Principle. Beautiful in Appearance. POWERFUL in OPERATION.

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We solicit the closest investigation. Also

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STATE AGENTS, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Write for circulars.

UNEQUALLED IN THE LINE OF Pumping Wind Mills.

last fall. The predominating symptoms are a soiled tail and a peculiar sprading of the hind limbs, with knocking of pastern joints; other symptoms are, low condition, hair slips off in patches over the body; the testicles of stallion swollen; the mares' bags are badly swollen.—J. T. MONTAG, Greer, Groer Co., Texas.

Ans.—From your letter I am very much afraid you have "maladie-du-coût" to deal with. This disease appeared in Illinois several years ago, and it was thought to be killed out. I would urge you to get a veterinarian at once.—F.

Please identify for me through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH inclosed specimen of grass. What is it good for and how does it grow? It seems to stand lots of dry weather.—J. G. KENAN, Seymour, Texas.

Ans.—The specimen is Bromus Unioloides, or Rescue grass, fully described in last TEXAS FARM AND RANCH as a magnificent winter annual well worth all the time and trouble Judge Kenan can bestow upon it.—Geo. H. HOGAN, Ennis, Texas.

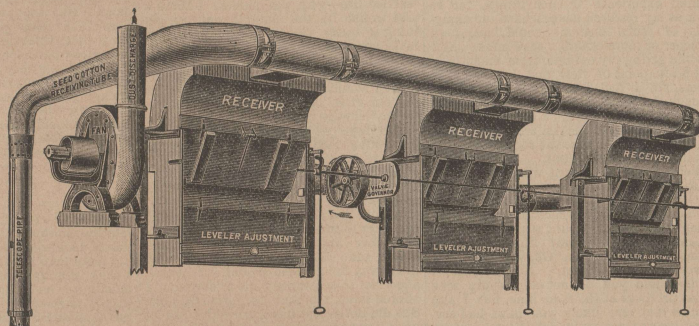
I have a horse that is 12 years old that has had a dry cough for about three months. There is no discharge from the nose, and lately have noticed a kind of rattling noise in his wind pipe or in the head. He breathes with jerks, and my other horse has caught the same trouble. Otherwise he is all right and eats well. Please let me know what is the matter with him.—C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Holdway, Texas.

Ans.—The horse probably has the heaves. Feed hay only at night and dampen it well. Medicine will not do much good.—F.

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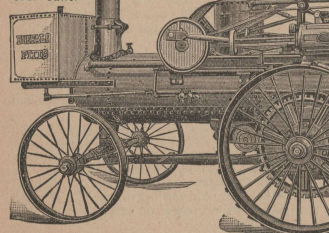
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CORRESPONDENCE

MORE OF THE STOCK LAW CONTROVERSY.

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

When your issue of April 15 was received and I found Uncle Snort's picture, below it his real name, with the ever to be honored, self-sacrificing handle, and accompanied by one of his characteristic articles written for your journal, I was very much pleased, but I will not attempt to express the agreeableness of feeling I experienced upon finding my own name in print at the ending of a piece on the same page as Uncle Snort's picture. Well, of course I read it first and looked at the picture and read Uncle Snort's piece afterwards. After reading my own piece, I will confess it did not appear in print as formidable as I had hoped. But the climax was reached with almost fatal results when your exceedingly short article printed in large type just below my name was pointed out to me by a friend, the sum and all of which was: "The information will be forth coming." In my excitement I had overlooked it and Uncle Tom's piece in the first column of the same page, entitled, "Give us the Stock Law." My feelings immediately dropped to zero and might have continued to grow colder had not my mind in my extremity reverted to the conspicuous scholarly heading you had so kindly given my piece. Had it of the life-preserver I caught, and it saved me. I have been trying ever since to bring myself in my imagination to the intellectual and scholarly requirements of that suggestive heading, determined that "sink or swim, survive or perish," I will set my mark high. I will become a literary reviewer or die in the attempt. This timely decision relieved me of the apprehension of being loaded to the guards with bundles of unanswerable information. I will examine them from a higher standpoint than answering. I will review them. I then read Uncle Tom's piece and reviewed it about this way: Any assemblage of words the editor may esteem worthy of printing will not be grammatically criticized. I am not after the dress they may wear, but the ideas. I can't agree with Uncle Tom that fencing land in his vicinity is costly. One hundred and sixty dollars expended for fences by a man who owns or controls 640 acres or more of land—twenty-five cents per acre—is too cheap, stock law or no stock law, to bring any good results to the owner. I argued out that \$1920 expended by twelve land owners in eight miles square—64 sections—is less than five cents per acre. I would be sure that the nesters with stock in that vicinity are in the swim, without being blamable for it, but I can't think how the nester manages to keep the stock from eating up his five or six acres of sorghum, while Uncle Tom is minding the stock out of his fields and the nester is riding around the country procuring the necessary meals unless he has made better fences than Uncle Tom has made. He said surely the owners of stock can afford to fence. I infer that they have successfully fenced their sorghum patches. There is a bare possibility of this inference being incorrectly drawn. Therefore I say surely the land owners can much more afford to fence and call it two better than a stand off. I say much more because they own the land on which to build a fence, and the stock owner without land has not where to build a fence. Mr. Story, of Garbitt, thinks the grass on outlands is a disadvantage, but I fall entirely to see how the reasons he gave support that view. A good farmer should have good stock where he can get them when wanted, but that would not interfere with his turning them outside and catching them as easily as in a 100 acre pasture, if properly broke and managed, as many good farmers do. A farmer can get the use of the outside grass and have a few acres fenced for grass too, as many good small farmers do, and large ones too. The elimination of stray stock, by a pound stock law, would not increase peace or plety in any way that I can see. As Mr. Story has seen how easy enough is saved by a man and scythe on the roadside to keep an Ohioan's stock through a long winter, if he will shoulder his scythe, go to the vicinity of Mr. Foster, near Green, ville, "where there is no stock outside," and give us a practical lesson on the subject it will materially aid his view of the utility of that method of wintering stock. I think he should secure a patent on his recent discovery that a stock law is what is needed to have fine stock in Texas. Mr. E. T. Schaffer, of Cisco, agrees that farmers should fence their fields under a stock law and get the benefit of all vacant lands in the vicinity, but opposes the man with no land at all but a town lot, getting any benefit of unoccupied lands. This don't look fair, but I reckon it is scriptu-

ral: "From him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath," and "to him that hath shall be given," under a stock law. This would make man-eating sharks of the land owner that would swallow up all the small stock owners and tenants together with the State lands and lands with disputed titles, etc. He says: "Keeping cattle on other people's grass and water is simply stealing—nothing else." In this he is not consistent for he favors fence and a stock law in his vicinity that he may have exclusive privilege of grazing the adjacent vacant lands. This he would not get however because itinerant herders would occupy it until the grass was all eaten up and depart to more verdant fields, and as soon as it grew again, return and graze it down. J. H. ROGGS.

THE STAKED PLAINS.

SANTO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Something from the Staked Plains may be of interest to some of your readers whose minds are not in accord with the facts as they are found. Generally speaking the Plains are considered one vast wilderness, consisting of sand hills, alternated by sage grass and mesquite brush. This may be said of some portions, and can only be found in a very small area, generally speaking. The Staked Plains is a stock country, sustaining millions of stock on its luxuriant grasses. Its rainfall being insufficient to raise farm produce successfully, hence, as a rule, only feed is raised without irrigation. We know that many of the cotton planters of East Texas would refuse to locate in such a country. They would rather risk a foot at a loss, it being out of their line of business to raise stock for profit. They have no idea that a man with ten acres under irrigation can make more real cash than a cotton planter with 300 acres, besides receiving more solid benefits in the way of fruits and vegetables. There are hundreds of people on the Staked Plains who suffer sickness and even die for the want of vegetation, because they refuse to develop a five or ten-acre tract by irrigation. While nature furnished means by which irrigation can be developed, yet there are but few who utilize these means. There is an under current that is inexhaustible, and by the use of wind mills can be utilized and made a good paying investment; yet men lay idle and let opportunities pass them that in a few years would make them comfortable. The writer of this has in his garden ten choice kinds of California grapes, and all doing well. Planted strawberry plants in December and the 16th of April ate the ripe fruit. Blackberry vines are full of young fruit. One year old Mission grape vines are fruiting. In the garden we have English peas, radishes, lettuce, onions, cabbage and celery, all of which are doing well, yet men will say that the Staked Plains are unproductive. Give the Staked Plains an opportunity and they will beat the world, especially in grape culture, which will discount cotton. There are millions of acres of land just as productive as the writers, and the State of Texas says: "Take this land and use it for forty years; all I ask is the interest," which is about \$62 per section, five acres of which put under irrigation will support a small family, pay the interest and give a good margin of profit. Put the remaining 630 acres under fence, put in 60 head of cattle; sell the increase above that number each year, and instead of raising cotton at a loss, you can raise funds sufficient to place you in a position of independence. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is a State paper, hence we appeal to those cotton raisers to come west. Martin county has 600 sections of unoccupied lands; Midland county has over 38,000 acres of homestead land only three miles from the writer. The State will give 160 acres of state land only in return actual settlement. Will you take this offer—good soil and good water?

A. RAWLINS.

ALL SORTS.

RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

We had a good rain last night which has done much good. It has taken the wrinkles out of farmers' faces, put a grin where the wrinkles were, and has revived things generally. The only injury that it has done us, that I can see, is that we will be at a loss, for a few days to know what to grow about. Everybody seems happy but me, and there is always something turning up to vex my righteous soul every day. I have been writing for the newspapers some and was smiling smoothly till I decided to try my hand at novel writing. I wrote one short novel which was founded on facts, but of course I drew rather largely on my imagination, to make the story ring, you know, but it seems because I selected a pig for my hero the novel was misunder-

stood. A friend said to me the other day: "See here, Uncle Snort, I have always had a very good opinion of you till you wrote that enormous ju-le about that pig." I tried to explain to him that that was just a little novel, but he shook his head and said: "Look here, you can't palm that off on me for a novel; that was just a straight lie." Of course I looked at him as though I pitied his ignorance, and said nothing, but since then I have heard a great many remarks made about Uncle Snort and "that pig." A great many have come to see "that pig," and there are a great many remarks made which seem to reflect upon my veracity. I now want to say to all that "that pig" is a reality, and I will have him on exhibition at the Dallas Fair this fall and further that he is developing into a real manly fellow. No little cussiness is in him. He does not drink, swear, nor "shoot craps," does not go to church, stand outside about the door, smoke cigarettes and make remarks about young ladies as they enter the church; does not go to Sunday School on Sunday evenings and slip off with a gang of "frying size" boys into the brush and play cards, chew tobacco and swear big oaths to make the other boys believe that he is smart. If he was half as mean as some boys that I know, I would take him out and kill him.

Said, did you ever have the wind taken out of your sails when you were soaring high and feeling big? Well, if you ever did you can have some faint idea of how I feel just about now. Seeing that I could not write novels without being misunderstood, I read a paper written by one of my friends and decided that I would try my hand at criticism. I sailed into that fellow and gave him a rousing criticism, sent it to a newspaper editor, feeling very sure that it would be published "with thanks," but try to imagine my surprise when a few days after sending it I received a note from the unconverted heathen of an editor, saying: "Dear Uncle Snort: I have carefully read your criticism of— and please allow me to say that I consider it too valuable to be published in a newspaper. It should be filed and published in pamphlet form later." I replied at once: "That criticism needs no filing; it is the sharpest thing I have ever written." I don't think I ever felt so important in all my life. I took the train, went to see the editor with self-confidence and "big I" up to 140 in the shade, and when I walked into his sanctum he met me with a sort of suspicious smile. I at once sailed into him about that "criticism." It only took him about two minutes to tell me that he had chuckled it into the waste basket. Being a sort of church man, I did not kill him nor curse him, but simply walked out of the office feeling about like a fresh shorn sheep looks after a cold spring rain. In less than two hours my literary zeal had cooled off till I was as cold as the end of a dead cat's nose. I am now somewhat undecided what course to pursue. It will not do for a great mind like mine to be idle. To be misunderstood is bad; to have my vapors chucked into the waste basket is worse. I guess if I write in the future I will just tell the plain truth and attend to my own business.

UNCLE SNORT.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Find \$1 for my renewal of as good a farmer's paper as there is in the United States. We have got good stands of corn and nearly done planting cotton. The farmers are planting more cotton by 25 per cent than last season. The fruit crop is fully 50 per cent short.—DAVID CUNNINGHAM, Emberson, Lamar county, Texas.

I see an inquiry in regard to warts by Mr. Sam Hart. If he will get what we call sheep sorrel, and fry it in lard and rub the wart three or four times, it will be a sure cure. Fine tar will cure sheep of nasal catarrh, or what us old folks call sheep rot. Put it on their nose and in the nostrils and sprinkle in the feed trough.—R. C. SLOCUM.

We have had a good season here. Everything prosperous. I would like to hear from some one on planting and culture of strawberries; a great many will be planted here next fall. Our grass is fine; will be shipping hay about last of May. Everything is on the move here—country settling very fast, towns building, etc. This country will rival very soon the best vegetable and fruit country in our great State.—G. S. GORDON, El Campo, Texas.

You will see from the date of these few lines that I have changed position in this world, but I hope for the best, and if so, I shall always give your paper credit for it for the information it gave me. When I left Missouri, I let a friend have my unused time, in hopes of its inducing him to try his luck in the Lone Star State. I feel lost without my paper and hope you will change it from Fort Lyon, Benton county,

Mo., to Boydston, Donley county, Texas.—ALEXANDER SCHAFER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Dr. William Folsester—I have a valuable mule that for the past two months has been strangely affected. About the 15th of February I thought he was taking distemper, as he had had two previous attacks of it about five or six years ago. He commenced coughing and occasionally discharging lumps of pus from his nose. About the first of March cough ceased and then he seemed to be taken with a heavy abdominal breathing, and it continues; has continued to lose flesh, though his appetite is good, and he is running in a good pasture and fed on corn and fodder. I do not work him. When he attempts to bray he seems hoarse and can't make any noise clearly. What is the matter with him, and what is the remedy? Please answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, as I am an old subscriber. I shall lose him if I do not get a remedy soon.—A. McJINKER, Arlington, Texas.

Ans.—Your mule has heaves and is now incurable. Give him one of the following powders once a day: Chlorate of potassa 3 ounces, tartar emetic 4 drachms, sun vomica 2 drachms, made into twelve powders, plenty of fresh water, oats or corn, and only small quantities of fodder or clean, fresh hay—no musty feed whatever—and he will do fairly well at slow work.—FOLSESTER.

1. Will you please tell me through your inquiry department how to rid my fields of the pine trees that are growing on it. They are from sapling size up to six and eight inches in diameter, and I want the quickest method to rid the land of the entire growth.

2. What kind of clover would succeed to plant in an orchard here in East Texas?

3. How far apart must blackberries and dewberries be planted?

4. Will raspberries mix with above mentioned berries?

5. What season of year is best for the budding of fruit and where can I get a simple treatise on grafting and budding?

6. What proportion of lime could I apply with benefit to my soil, that is very light sandy loam, and at what season?

7. How many bushels of peas could be raised on such land that yields from 15 to 20 bushels of corn?

8. Should peas be in drills or broadcast for heavy yield?

9. Can the Hubbard squash be successfully raised here, and is it used for winter use when, when is it planted for this section and when does it mature?

10. Can peas be profitably planted in cotton with some fertilizer used?

Now if you will kindly answer all of these questions you will greatly oblige me, as I write most of them here.—W. S. COOK, Marshall, Texas.

Ans.—1. The quickest method of clearing your field is by cutting, drawing the stumps with a good stump puller and burning.

2. Japan clover does well on deep sandy pine lands. If the subsoil is a deep, red clay, either the red or white clover ought to do well. On such soil the white ought to grow spontaneously.

3. A good distance for blackberries is rows 7 to 8 feet apart; plants 2 to 3 feet apart. Dewberries, rows 4 feet apart; plants, 2 feet apart.

4. No.

5. Any time from June to October, when the bark slips freely.

6. Anywhere from 50 to 200 bushels.

7. About same as corn if carefully gathered.

8. In drills and cultivated.

9. It can, and is excellent at all ages and seasons. Plant after settled warm weather.

10. Peas are out of place in cotton—interfere with pickers and pickers tramp down the peas.

One day I found one of my horses to be lame; had worked him pretty well every other day in a wag n; had him examined, but could not find what was the matter. I put him on grass two weeks, but he did not improve. The third week he showed a swelling on the first joint of his foot and it is still there, now about six weeks. Have him with liniment, but it does not do any good. When in the stable and fed on hay, he coughs considerably; when on grass, he does not; he coughed long before he was hurt.—F. A. KOENIG, Lugo, Texas.

Ans.—If the description you give does not state whether it is a fore or hind foot that is affected, nor the exact location of the enlargement. Therefore to reply is guessing. You did right in allowing him rest on grass.—F.

Please give a remedy for mange on hogs through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—W. FAIRBANKS, Joppa, Burnett, Co. Texas.

Ans.—I suppose you refer to an eruption on the ears and neck of pigs, sometimes called measles. It is not probable that it is genuine mange. Turn the pigs in a grass lot and I think it will disappear.—F.

What is the matter with my mare? I tried to breed her for three years without any success. She is 8 years old, in good condition, but she gets with foal. She gets in heat every three weeks regular.—C. SCHMID, Harrold, Texas.

Ans.—It is probable that the opening leading to the uterus is closed. Dilate it with the finger.—F.

We have a disease among horses here. The symptoms and history are about these: A gentleman keeps a stallion and about twenty or thirty mares. He served mares for the public, and his stallion mated five of his mares, and now hardly able to travel around the pasture. In fall of 1891 he lost one mare with the same trouble, and in the fall of 1892 three or four more mares; and all of the twenty mares, but two, lost colts about the size of jack-rabbits in 1892. Only one mare besides his own has contracted the disease, or at least show any symptoms of it, and she died

with uniform success. It may, at first, be supposed that this plan involves too much labor, but I find that by using a good grubbing hoe or mattock, and digging a ring around the tree with the back, and not the edge of the hoe, toward the tree, so as to cut off clean the roots, and not tear them, as a side lick would do, that it is soon accomplished. Eight inches in diameter will do for the lump, and after the circle is dug one or two dexterous licks will cut the tap root, and then you have it ready to set in the prepared hole which should have a small margin all around in which to put fine earth, and wash it in tight to the lump. I can dig up a cedar three feet high, which is as large as they need be, in fifteen minutes, and I know my labor is not lost, and I don't either consult the moon or the month; but in winter, spring or summer I go for them with confidence in the result.

One thing more. If you have to go a distance for them just put plenty of straw in your wagon, and as each tree is dug up bed it in the straw, which will steady it, keep the dirt from falling away, and also keep the wind and sun from getting in their deadly work.

Your Round Rock friend's plan is also good, and if the trees are gotten from sandy land, where it would be difficult to get the lump of earth, then it would be the very idea. But my plan is absolutely safe and about as expeditious as any.

That every prairie home may be adorned with beautiful evergreens, is my wish. Fickville, Texas.

HOW TO WATER SEED-BEDS.

J. A. Boyle in American Gardening.

It is common among amateurs and some professionals who sow seed of various kinds, either in or out doors, whether the soil is moist or not, to water immediately after sowing. From repeated trials I have found the above practice to be a serious mistake. If the soil or compost in which the seeds are sown is moist at the time of sowing, do not water, as the soil becomes stiff and forms a crust on the surface, which prevents the seed from pushing through. After sowing the seed in any soil, except an extremely dry one, wait a day or two before watering, until the soil dries up pretty well. Then water gently with a fine sprinkler sufficient to moisten the soil moderately throughout, which will suffice until the soil shows signs of dryness again. Do not do as a great many do, give a little sprinkling every day. This only makes the case worse.

RUST ON APPLES.

Rural World.

There was universal complaint the past season and I had my share of it. One thing I have learned is, that the fruit on the lower branches which are shaded is the most affected. The open tops have much the cleanest specimens. Low heads are recommended and I always advocated them, and still do, but there is a limit. Fruit on the limbs near the ground is seldom perfect. At one time early in the summer, my Newtown Pippins threatened to be all rusty; this was after a dry period, but a few good rains checked the disease. While picking these I was again impressed with the importance of thinning out while the fruit is small. I did this on about half of one tree, when some other work called me away and it was not finished. The apples on the part I had thinned are worth more than double the remainder. My orchard was too full, and no doubt next season I will have what they call an "off year."

GARDENING FOR WOMEN.

L. H. Bailey in American Gardening.

There are two arts combined in the florist's profession—the garden-craft which grows the plants and the artistic sense which chooses the best and uses them effectively in decorations. The latter art is clearly a place for women, and it is not surprising to find that about one-tenth of the florists of the country in the census year were women. The first flower lovers in any new country are women. The beds of roses and hollyhocks in the old gardens, the jasmine over the door, the trumpet-vine on the arbor, the pansies and phloxes and petunias, which sow themselves anew every year—who but the women planted them? When the earth was rough and hard and wet, they labored with it in hope and love, and that sentimental institution which we know as "old-fashioned garden" is the result. This style of gardening was the germ from which all our recent pretentious achievements have sprung, but floriculture now, as then, is the legitimate sphere for women.

The peach crop promises well; plums damaged by curculio; apple, a very light crop. Blight having rendered the European pears a failure in this section, great hopes were entertained that the Oriental

varieties would prove blight-proof, but now the first orchards of LeConte planted are showing blight, and seem doomed. Kieffers in the same orchards are not yet affected.—W. B. MORROW, Calvert, Tex.

One of the neatest of Texas catalogues is that of Ramsey's Nurseries, Mahomet, Burnett County. But neatness is not its chief merit. It gives a list of tested fruits and complete instructions for planting and subsequent care—just such as the average person needs. Ornamental trees and plants, and flowers innumerable are also fully treated.

Among Judge E. Rockwood Hoar's dislikes was one for Wendell Phillips. They say that on the day the great orator's remains were borne to the tomb, some one met the judge and inquired: "Aren't you going to the funeral?"

"No," was the reply, "but I approve of it."—Argonaut.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water.

ERA, TEXAS, Oct. 3, 1892.

Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas:

SIR:—In reply to your letter I will say that I am well pleased with my Buffalo Pitts Threshing rig bought of you. I got a Pitts engine and threshed with Coffee stacker. I think the Reeves stacker the best. I made a good run, threshed 66,483 bushels. I will try to come down during the fair. I want to see your weigher and stacker. Yours respectfully,

J. A. WELBORN.

SOUTHERN HOPE COTTON.

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

SHERMAN NURSERIES—18th Year.

First-class stock Home Grown True. Low prices, fair dealing. I pay the freight if desired. Choice trees by mail. Write to JOHN S. KERR, Prop'r, Sherman, Texas.

THE VINELESS

And Genuine Yellow Yam Sweet Potato Slips and Sets for sale in any quantities at reasonable prices. Address O. F. YARBROUGH, Care of Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

FRUIT BOXES.

Just received car of BERRY BOXES AND CRATES, ONE-THIRD BUSHEL BOXES, WIRE HANDLE GRAPE BASKETS. Car each Amber Cane and German Millet. Also Alfalfa, Broodmare, Crowder and Stock also. Vineless Sweet Potato slips, 50c. per 100, \$1 per 1000. Yellow Yams, 40c. per 100, \$3.50 per 1000. Beautiful catalogue free. Texas Seed & Floral Co., 362 Elm St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

STOCK PEAS

Cane Seed, Alfalfa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS NOW READY:

VINELESS SWEET POTATOES—50 cents per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.
YELLOW YAMS—50 cents per 100; \$3.75 per 1000.
NANSAMUN SOUTHERN QUEEN—40 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.
TOMATO PLANTS—50 cents per 100; \$3 per 1000.
CABBAGE PLANTS—40 cents per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.
Send for our catalogue.

DRUMM SEED & FLORAL CO.
800 Main Street, FORT WORTH TEXAS.

ROOF

Your Buildings WITH Black Seal Roofing

TOUGH and DURABLE as leather, FIREPROOF as asbestos, WATER-PROOF as rubber, and at prices within the reach of every one. Put on by anybody and good in any climate.

PAINT

Your Roofs and Buildings with ROYAL ROOF PAINT

In Red or Brown; or with our glossy jet black, IMPERIAL ASPHALT PAINT, all fully guaranteed.

Cheapest and best paint for metal and wooden use. Send for Pamphlet, Catalogue and Color Card to the manufacturers—

W. E. CAMPE ROOFING & MFG CO., Kansas City, Mo.

CAMPE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

SPRAY PUMP FREE



to one man in each town if you become agent and send the. If you don't want agency send \$2. Circulars free. It sprays tree, shrub, vine, plant, lawn, street, garden, puts out fire washes wagons, windows, hall boats, whitewash henhouse, control earwigs, bees, cattle syringe, throws water 60 ft. A. Speirs, B. & N. Wadman, Maine.

ALCOTT & MAYNOR, DALLAS, TEXAS.

ORGANS.

Hardman, Gabler and Schubert Pianos.

Write for prices and terms. We will save you money.



THE CHAMPION WAGON.

Will guarantee it to please or no sale. No whipping of tongue, and no side draft, no matter how rough the roads. Parts peculiar to the Champion warranted for three years. Be sure and see the Champion Wagon in Annex to Transportation Building at the World's Fair.

Write at once for prices, terms and agency.

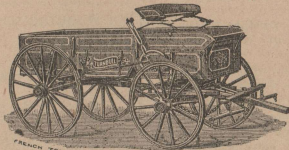
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The Turnbull Wagon

Is justly celebrated for unexcelled material and workmanship, for durability and light running qualities, a warranty that means absolute protection to every purchaser. Examine it before buying a farm wagon.



Keystone Corn and Cotton Planters, Plows, Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Hay Loaders, Disc Harrows, Seeders, Corn Shellers, Stalk Cutters, Spring Wagons and Carriages, Road Cars, etc. Write for free descriptive circulars, prices and terms to

GEORGE C. KILLIAN, State Agent, Dallas, Tex.

TEXAS GIN & ELEVATOR CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

(Successors to Van Winkle Gin & Machinery Co., Dallas, Tex.)

State Agents for the celebrated Van Winkle Cotton Ginning Machinery and manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Feeders, Condensers, Suction Elevators, Pneumatic Seed Conveyers, and builders of Complete Ginning Outfits. REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

The Best Machinery. Moderate Prices.

If you are interested in Cotton Ginning Machinery, we only ask you to examine ours before purchasing. Descriptive circulars, prices, terms, etc., free. Write us.

TEXAS GIN & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas.

CHAMPION FULL CIRCLE ALL STEEL BALING PRESS.



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

CONTINENTAL Changeable Speed MOWER

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



CHAMPION Flexible SWEEP RAKE



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

We also handle Baling Ties, Dutton Mower Knife Grinders, All Steel Sulky Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers, Hay Loaders, Steam Power and Detached Horse Power Hay Presses. We carry a large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Road Wagons, Cais, Delivery Wagons, Mail Buses, Harness, Cultivators, Sulky and Gang Plows, Sorghum Mills, Evaporators, Grain Drills, Wagon Scales. We are state agents for COOPER, BAIN and OLDS Wagons. Write us for your Wants. PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. DALLAS, TEX.

Poultry and Bees.

A poultry journal tells us that a little flax seed meal and a little soaked oats twice a week are good to condition fowls. We would add that these things in proper quantities nineteen or forty times a week are good, and that corn, wheat, sorghum seed, broom corn seed, millet, and so forth and the like, are good for fowls every time that flax seed and soaked oats are.

The California Poultry Keeper says that a cross of Plymouth Rocks with Brahmas will produce fine, hardy fowls. That's so; but the cross will not be as good as either of the breeds composing it. The same is true of any kind of stock; crossing tends to mongrelism; grading up tends to approach the full-bred. The only advantage a cross possesses over the pure-bred is, that if from neglect a few or many are lost, the loss is not serious.

No progressive farmer should fool away his time with scrub fowls. Life is too short and time is worth too much per square minute to be squandered in vain. Those who desire to do so, should procure thoroughbred fowls and keep no others. Those who cannot or do not care to give fowls the attention needed to keep the breeds pure should select the best common hens to be had, and then purchase the best male bird of the breed desired, and then grade up. By continuing to select the best pullets every fall, and then mate only with the pure-bred cock, the flock will become in all useful respects, equal to full bloods.

UNCLE SHORT ON POULTRY AGAIN.

The poultry craze is sweeping over the country and hundreds are selling into the business while the tide is up. I am truly glad of it, and I almost wish that I could live to see every scrub chicken, scrub hog, cow, horse, sheep and man driven out of Texas. But before this can be done in the poultry department we must first get rid of that idea that scrub, or the so-called "common chicken," is a harder, better layer, more thrifty chicken than the pure breeds. And another idea that should be forever buried and never resurrected is, that there is any such thing as cholera-proof chickens. That is about on an equality with "in the moon" ideas. Might as well say you have a breed of dogs proof against strychnine. Strychnine never kills a dog till it eats it; cholera never kills a chicken till it eats it. Another idea we want to get rid of is, that one variety of chickens is very far superior to all others. Most any pure variety of chickens is good if properly managed. The success of every poultry raiser depends upon the proper management of chickens much more than on the variety of chickens. It is true that some varieties of chickens lay more eggs than others. It is also true that some varieties grow larger than others. If you want only eggs, select some one of the Spanish varieties and stick to it. If you want only meat, select some of the Asiatic varieties and stick to it. If you want both eggs and meat, and you are willing to be satisfied with a fair supply of both, select some one of the medium varieties and stick to it. If you don't want to be imposed on in buying eggs and chickens from these fellows who use printers' ink freely and the great number all over the country who claim to have pure-bred chickens, but who in fact know perhaps very little about pure-blooded chickens or of what the peculiar marks of the variety or varieties they have, or claim to have, should be, then get a copy of the American Standard of Perfection and be governed thereby. A very personal friend of mine, who advertises largely, sent me a sitting of Langshan eggs. I was very proud of them, and on my first visit home after they were hatched, I went out to see my new Langshans. Imagine my surprise when I looked down and saw that their feet and legs were yellow. And then try to imagine the sort of astonished, quizzical expression on my wife's face when I turned to her and said, "Wife, you can kill and eat these as soon as they get large enough." "Why?" said she. "Well," said I, "because there is more Black Cochins blood in them than there is Langshan blood." The legs should be bluish black and the web and bottom of feet pinkish white. The friend that gave me these eggs is one of our very best men and is strictly honest, but has been imposed on by somebody. I once bought some Plymouth Rock eggs, and when they hatched some of the chicks' legs were greenish black, when everybody knows they should have been a bright yellow. At a certain fair last fall I saw in the poultry show a pen of Barred P. R. (I) with top-knots. I have been much amused at the poultry shown at several fairs that I have visited. I have seen some of the most common mongrels shown as pure-bred poultry, and the parties got red-hot

because they did not catch the blue ribbon.

If you are in the poultry business and do not thoroughly understand your business, read good authorities, get "The American Standard of Perfection" and study it till you know a chicken from a pig when you see it. Don't conclude that every man who looks wise and talks knowingly and writes long-winded articles for the poultry or farm journals knows it all. There are men in the poultry business, just as there are in every other vocation, who never learn anything only by experience, and not much at that, and yet if you will listen at their talk, you will conclude that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Notwithstanding all this, I have learned a great deal by reading the experience, thoughts and suggestions of hosts of wide-awake poultry raisers, and I am more than glad that there are so many of these in Texas and in other Southern States who write splendid poultry articles for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I am still learning and hope I will never get too old or too foolish to learn.

I want to say before closing that the reason why the idea with some prevails that pure-blooded chickens are not healthy, "hardy" chickens, is too much in-breeding. You buy a sitting of eggs from some poultry man and you take the cockerel and pullets of this hatch, which were perhaps from a pen of inbred chickens, and you mate them and the next year you do the same thing, and when your chicks hatch they soon begin the shrinking process, knot up, refuse to eat, and of course die, and you go to abusing pure blooded chickens and declare that they are not healthy. If you buy a sitting of eggs of one man, but another sitting of the same kind from some one else and mate the pullets of the one with the cockerels of the other, and my word for it, if you will keep them clear of lice, you will have chicks that will be hard to kill with a stick. And again, this is why it is that what you call a "cross" is healthier than the pure-bred. I have tried this in-breeding and cross-breeding till I know whereof I speak. There may be some plain talk in this, and if any who read this want to fight, please drop me a card and I will wait on you at once. I am now employed as the fighting editor of the Poultry Department of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

P. S.—I wish E. B. H. would tell us whether or not that Wyandotte double geared editor, when she weaned one brood of chicks, went to sitting again without laying any eggs?

Second P. S.—I saw a chick several years ago which the man who owned it said hatched out of an egg in a barrel among some old rags, and it had not been sat on at all. Come again.

Richardson, Texas.

NOTES FROM THE PINES.

J. G. McREYNOLDS.

People generally don't like for minnows to nibble at their hooks, but I had rather they would make my cork bob up and down than to get no bites. My bait is too small or something is wrong with it, for the big fish never notice it. But that Austin minnow swoops down on it like a blue darter hawk after a chick.

George Heflybower was hungry when he spied that long-winded article on poultry culture in your Jan. issue, but I reckon his short-winded jab in the February 4th issue satisfied him. I hope so, and am always glad when I can furnish the little minnows something to sport over, to strut around and feel big about. It does them good, and I have long since become accustomed to being jabbed. A little two-by-four parson, for the past five years, has devoted more time to jabbing me than to his duties as an ambassador of the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a pleasure for the parson to pray for 'possums to eat my chickens; a pleasure for Geo. Heflybower to jab at my 'awards' and "long-winded articles on poultry culture," and I am glad to contribute in every way possible to the happiness of my fellow man, even those who wear the ears of a "muel." It is not often that I get off "long-winded articles," and then only by request. I did not intend to rasp any breeder. I have a fraternal feeling for every one in this State, and do not think any one has become offended at anything I have written save the gentleman down at Austin who, instead of replying to anything I said, turns his little squirt gun on me loaded with ridicule. I did not offer him any advice, for he knew more about poultry culture twenty-four hours after his birth than I will ever know! I have never read but two articles on poultry culture from the pen of this distinguished poultry editor of the Stockman. I have never read anything from Felch, Pierce, the immortal Jacobs, or any other great poultry writer, that equaled them, and I certainly did not in my "long-winded article" in any way re-

fer to them. One of them was about the blighting influence calamity howlers and the Galveston News had upon the chicken business, and the other about the grand old Mills, canned fruits, cabbages, jellies, apples, preserves and sheep in the valleys of Virginia. For thirty-five of the fifty years that I have lived I have been tampering with chickens, and thought I was pretty well educated along that line, but when I read those articles they knocked the shine out of me. But I reckon the calamity howlers and the Galveston News have put new-fangled notions in old biddle's head.

Now, if I wrote anything in that "long-winded article" that Bro. Carroll, Corbett, Savage, Collins, Hillyer, Uncle Mort, or any other Texas breeder, thinks I intended for him, he is mistaken; I didn't do any thing of the kind. But if this is not satisfactory, don't please, jump on me in the papers—just wait until we meet next fall or winter, then kick me. I hope to meet you all in the show room, but this ranch will not win "all the awards," for we have very few chicks that will do to show. Old Biddy went back on us in the early spring and we got off very few chicks earlier than April.

When a fellow commences to breed poultry it generally takes about three years and the loss of a good round sum of money for him to learn that there is in Texas as good stock as can be purchased in other States. A breeder in South Texas recently sent me \$10 over 750 miles for a Light Brahma cockerel, paid perhaps \$3.50 express charges; when the bird arrived he would not breed him. He sent \$5 to a Texas breeder for one; he wrote, "He is way ahead of the \$10 one." Last winter a Texas breeder was offered a big price for a Brown Leghorn cockerel he intended breeding and sold to sell if he could get a good bird to fill his place. Knowing a gentleman in a Texas town had sent to a breeder 800 miles off for a large lot of eggs, he wrote a friend to visit his place and purchase a breeder for him. His friend went, but wrote him: "Out of thirteen there is not a cockerel you would think of breeding. Another breeder sent \$5 to Oarhage, Missouri, last October for a pair of turkeys, and they have not arrived yet. I could mention fifty such cases. People run less risk and can purchase near home as good thoroughbred poultry as can be found in America; but it takes two or three years to learn this.

I will venture this advice to beginners—not old breeders or fanciers, they all know more than I do—Bro. Geer and Uncle Short can advise them: When you start out, purchase the highest type possible of the breed you intend keeping; don't purchase cheap birds. Buy from your nearest breeder who has a Standard of Perfection and understands his business. Write him exactly what you want and don't expect to get his best stock for \$2 each. If the birds he sends are not better than you get from the man 800 miles off, it will be the first time I ever heard of it being so. The man who purchases the cheap thoroughbred poultry is always disappointed.

Neches, Texas.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Sept. 27, 1892.

Messrs. Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas:

GENTLEMEN:—I have found the Champion Hay Press to be all you claim for it. One horse can operate it and make 100 pound bales. It runs like a clock and requires no tinkering. It is light enough so one team can handle it in moving. Strong enough so that with ordinary care it should last a life time. It makes neat, attractive bales with edges square as a box. Neither myself or any of my crew had ever seen a hay press, but we had no trouble in operating it from the start. As a Hay Baler I consider the Champion a complete success. I am well pleased with it and want no better.

Yours truly,

JAMES SPENCE.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

That the International & Great Northern R. R. is the direct line to Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Rockport, and to Monterey, the City of Mexico and other principal cities in the Republic of Mexico, via Laredo. It is also the shortest and quickest line between Houston and Galveston. Pullman & Jet Sleeping Cars run through between St. Louis and Laredo without change. For tickets, folders, maps or other information, call on any ticket agent, or write D. J. PRIOR, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Palestine, Texas.

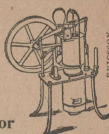


WHITE MINORCAS

The most prolific layers. Splendid foragers. Extremely hardy. Non-sitters. Stock from best imported strains. WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE. Eggs \$2 for 13, shipped any distance with perfect safety, circular free. Wm. M. Robinson, Dallas, Tex.

WATER

Can be economically supplied wherever needed on the Farm, in House or Stable, on Lawn or in Garden, and where irrigation is desired, with a Delamater-Rider or Delamater-Ericsson



Pumping Engine.

The operation of these Engines is simple; a child can run them. They are perfectly safe. They will pump water from shallow streams or any kind of a well.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

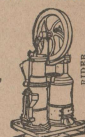
The De Lamater Iron Works,

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HOT-AIR PUMPING ENGINE.



CHICKENS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES. Price Illustrated Catalogue of Incubators & Brooders. Santa Ana Incubator Co., Santa Ana, California.

LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, \$2 per setting, guaranteed the best. Birds in season. H. N. THOMSON, 345 South St., Dallas, Texas.

ITALIAN QUEENS. Tested, \$1.50 by mail for \$5. Sent by April 1st. Not under \$1.50. See for price list and full particulars write to J. N. COLWICK, Nore, Texas.

POULTRY AND EGGS FOR SALE. Leading varieties of finest thoroughbred Poultry. Largest Poultry farm in the South. We keep only the best. Three one cent stamps for beautiful Catalogue. Arkansas Poultry Farm, Batesville, Ark.

EGGS from Fine Poultry a Specialty.

Twelve varieties, carefully mated to give best results. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price list and full particulars write to D. R. BROWN, Terrell, Texas.

Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes.

Pure bred and carefully mated for best results. Eggs, per sitting, \$1.50; three sittings, \$4. Address: A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Texas.

EGGS AND PLANTS. Best Brown and White Leghorn eggs, \$1.25; Pekin, \$1.50; Rock, \$1.50; Minorca, \$1.50; Buff, \$1.50; Langshan, \$1.50; Game and Buff, \$1.50; \$1.50 per 13. Strawberry and Raspberry Plants. Also Poultry books and papers. Please write for free. Address: GEORGE BROTHERS, St. Mary, Mo. Or, H. B. GEOR, Nashville, Tenn.

Salado Bee and Poultry Yards.

Full colonies Italian bees; extracted honey; White Orated Black Polish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Foulant eggs for sale. First and last named took blue ribbon at Dallas '92. Also one S. H. cockerel. MISS. S. S. SHERMAN, Salado, Bell Co., Texas.

Elmwood Poultry Yard

The largest Poultry Yard in Western Texas. Have won more First Premiums at the Dallas State Fair than any other breeder in the State. Have eggs for hatching at \$2.00 for 13 from the following breeders: Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. R. A. CORBETT, Baird, Texas.

Eggs for Hatching a Specialty.

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

PURE-BRED FOWLS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

the best all purpose fowl on earth.

FOR SALE Eggs, \$2 per setting, carefully packed in full warranted fresh. Choice birds in the fall.

Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1.50 a set.

Pekin Duck Eggs, \$2 a set.

Agent for Spraying Machines.

Death to insects in hen houses, garden or orchard. Price, \$3.

H. B. HILLYER,
BELTON, Bell Co., TEXAS.

CHICKEN-HATCHING BY STEAM

IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR. Simple, easy of operation, self-regulating, reliable, fully guaranteed. Send 4c. for illus. Catalogue. Geo. Kretz & Co., Mfrs. Quincy, Ill. U.S.A.

CHAMPION INCUBATORS AND BROODERS. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. FAMOUS MFG. CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Rain water is pure until it comes in contact with this dirty earth of ours—sinks into the ground. There's a way of keeping it always pure and germless—*Our Free Booklet* tells you. Write at once to

HARRY BROS., Dallas, Texas.

FARM MACHINERY

The Keystone Implement Company, of Kansas City, are sending out elegant invitations to their friends requesting them to visit their exhibit at the World's Fair. We'll do it.

Our Bad Man knows a long, lank machinery man that will soon spring a cultivator attachment on the boys that will make 'em wonder "why didn't we think of it before."

Our Bad Man called at Parlin & Orendorf Co's place recently and found the manager, Wm. Robinson, busy with a new fly trap which he had invented. He sat in his office with the fly paper near at hand, watching the flies lured to certain death, and seemed to say: "Our luck is still with us and whatever we get up does the work for which it was intended." Billy is not

deer parks, etc. S. H. Garrett also sells wire and other fencing material at wholesale prices direct from factory to his customers. It will be well for farmers and others who contemplate building fence to write to Mr. Garrett and get a full description of this method of fence building. Address, S. H. Garrett, Mansfield, Ohio.

THE CONTINENTAL CHANGEABLE SPEED MOWER.

It is proved by extensive tests made at an experimental station connected with one of the State Colleges of Agriculture that mowing machines to do the work in light as well as heavy grass must be made with a slow and a fast speed, or as it is in the Continental mower, a double speed. These experiments have established the fact that it takes more power to cut light grass with a high speed machine than with one having a slow speed, and that in heavy grass the machine with the highest speed,

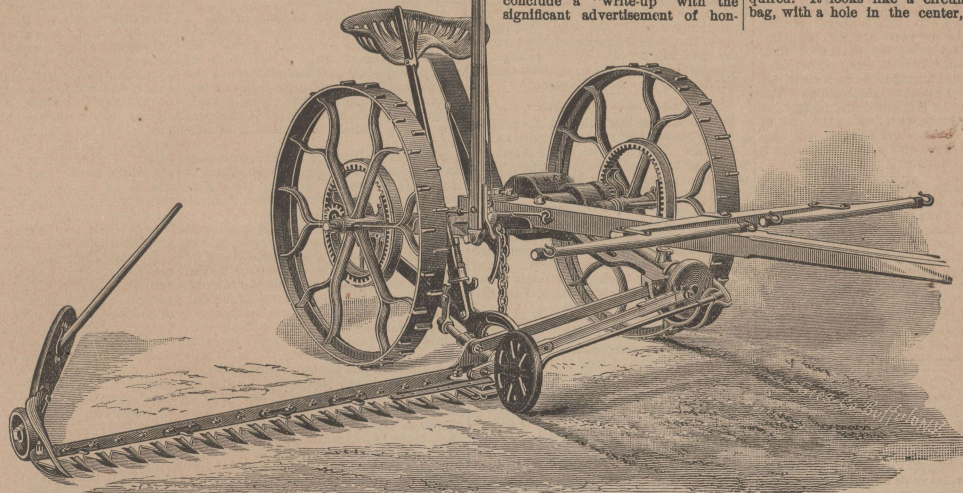
century is the construction of a machine or apparatus that will pick the ripe cotton bolls from the plant without disturbing the twigs or the undeveloped product. Hand labor is expensive, more so in proportion to the value of the crop than that for any other similar work, and the class of labor employed is not always productive of the best results, either in quality or kind. Hence the need of a mechanical substitute. But this has not been obtained, or rather the fitness of the several so-called inventions has not been successfully demonstrated, and the problem is still unsolved. Some time ago the announcement was made that the puzzle of the cotton age had at last been guessed and that a principle had been discovered that would remove all the difficulties in the way of a mechanical boll picking. This announcement was followed by a series of carefully worded reports in the daily press, that portion of it which does not conclude a "write-up" with the significant advertisement of hon-

Feed Mill Company, of the same place; the Lansing Iron and Engine Works, Lansing, Michigan; Humphreys Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio; A. Y. McDonald & Morrison Manufacturing Company, Dubuque, Iowa; Flint & Walling Manufacturing Company, Kendallville, Indiana; Hayes Pump and Planter Company, Galva, Illinois. The amount involved will run up to many thousands, as the principal pump manufacturers in the country are embraced in the litigation.

THE LATEST IN WHEELS.

The Implement Age.

Great as have been the achievements of the pneumatic tire, indications point to the possibility of its being overshadowed by the air wheel, a recent invention, the patents for which are held by the Air Wheel Company, of London. The new wheel consists of a large chamber of compressed air, no rims or spokes being required. It looks like a circular rubber bag, with a hole in the center, through



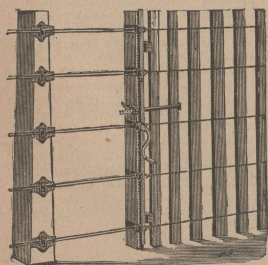
one of the kind that allows moss to sprout on his back or flies to play hide and seek over his cranium. He is a mover, a hustler and gets there in whatever he undertakes.

The Munger Improved Cotton Machine Manufacturing Company, Dallas, is the only Texas concern manufacturing machinery that will have an exhibit at the World's Fair. It will be the best of its class exhibited and will do the State and its inventor honor.

Farm Implement News: A corn planter with three runners is one of the latest additions to the implement list. Three rows planted instead of two will be a gain of 50 per cent, provided the extra width does not detract from the readiness and celerity with which the planter can be handled.

THE GARRETT FENCE MACHINE.

As farm fences have been hard to make and very expensive, everything that tends to lessen the labor and reduce the expense of making a good and substantial farm fence is of interest to farmers. Many different devices have been tried, but the



Combination Picket and Wire fence seems to be the best solution of the problem of fence building that has yet been produced. There are several different devices for making this kind of fence, but that which has been most generally adopted is the machine manufactured by S. H. Garrett, Mansfield, Ohio, by which the fence is woven to the posts ready set in line. An attachment has recently been added to the Garrett fence machine, by which fences of any height can be made, using any number of wires which makes it valuable for poultry fence,

other things being equal, does the work with the least draft.

This principle was discovered in the practical working of mowers when the Continental was made with the fast and the slow speed, to especially adapt it for cutting both heavy and light grass. It has been found that a mower with the ordinary speed requires 40 per cent more draft to cut heavy grass than a mower with higher than the ordinary speed; so also has it been shown that a mower with the ordinary speed requires proportionately more draft in cutting light grass than one with a slower speed. It has therefore been made clear that a mower, to do the work with the smallest application of power, must have a changeable speed to be used at will, according to the condition of the crop to be cut.

Power applied by horses to farm machinery costs money to produce as certainly as it does to produce power by steam. The greater the power, the greater the amount of feed in one case, and the greater the amount of fuel in the other. As a manufacturer can reduce the cost of manufacturing by economy in the cost of fuel for producing power, so can a farmer reduce the cost of taking off his crops by selecting machinery that requires the least power to do the work.

Farmers, to be successful in their calling in these days, find it necessary to study economy in all the operations of the farm. Machines the most completely adapted to the work required always accomplish it the most cheaply. The Continental Mower, having both the slow and the fast speed, is the most completely equipped for cutting all conditions of grass, and will perform it with less wear and tear and with less draft on the team than any single speed mower made.

Because it does so it has secured a world-wide reputation, being extensively sold in every part of the world where grass grows and hay is made. Every farmer who takes pride in having the best machines and in keeping down the cost of running the farm, will find no machine that will so fully satisfy him in his haying as the Continental Changeable Speed Mower.

The Parlin & Orendorf Co., Dallas, Texas, are State Agents, and will furnish descriptive catalogues, etc., free.

COTTON PICKING MACHINERY.

The Implement Age.

One of the problems confronting the inventive faculties of the latter part of this

est journalism or otherwise indicate the purport of the article—and all of them replete with accounts of what a machine constructed on this principle had accomplished on various cotton fields, each one of which was somewhat indefinitely located. One machine, so the reports all agreed in saying, could do the work of a hundred hand pickers, and would not cost one-quarter as much for its first cost and operation, while the picking was said to be much cleaner and to leave the bolls in a much better condition for the gin. A week or so after these reports had been printed, each paper in which they appeared came out with a double column advertisement announcing the formation of a company to manufacture the machines and to place them on the market; the capital of the company was up in the millions, and the confiding public was invited to subscribe in order that it might derive benefits from "the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century." As a matter of fact, it all turned out to be an attractively gotten up means of discovery for getting at the cash of the credulous. The machine had not been constructed; the principle supposed to be back of it was the crazy imagining of a crank, and the reports had been written to order without a single foundation of fact. The only substantial thing about the entire deal was the money to pay for the certificates of stock; this stock, however, has some value in that it will serve to remind the holder that a "sucker" is born every minute, and that he is one of them.

PUMP LITIGATION.

Mast, Foss & Co. Begin Suits Against Leading Pump Manufacturers for Infringements of Their Patent.

The celebrated Buckeye pump, owned and made by Mast, Foss & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, is the subject of extensive patent litigation. The pump is fully protected by United States letters patent, granted to Roscoe Bean, being re-issue No. 8,631. It has the prestige of being the first pump of its kind, and has formed the basis of the most approved modern pumps. Consequently it has been extensively imitated. Suit under this patent was brought by Mast, Foss & Co. in 1891, against the Iowa Wind Mill and Pump Company, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. This week, Mast, Foss & Co., through their attorney, H. A. Toulmin, of this city, has entered suit under the same patent against the U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Company, of Batavia, Ill.; the Challenge Wind Mill and

which the axle runs. Two flat circular plates, with outwardly curved edges, are fitted to the axle. When the bag is inflated it bulges out at the edges, and is compressed in the middle by the circular plate. It is claimed that this invention will mark a revolution in wheel construction, and that the speed to be attained will astonish those who are surprised by the accomplishments of the pneumatic tire.

PROCES CITY, TEXAS, April 9, 1892.

Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN:—I used your Full Circle Steel Hay Press last year in baling alfalfa and common hay, and I find it to be one of the best hay presses manufactured. We baled from 200 to 250 bales per day and could do much better by running it at its best capacity. I think that there was something near twelve thousand bales put up by this press last year. You can refer anyone you wish to me. Yours truly, (Signed) C. F. THOMASON.

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

An intending visitor to the coming World's Fair at Chicago need have no fear as to the possibility of securing satisfactory accommodations, at reasonable rates, at either the many hotels or residences listed in a neat pamphlet entitled "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair," compiled at great expense and published by a trustworthy Chicago firm. This book contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to October 30th; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page, large-scale maps, each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station copies of this work, which may be obtained at 50 cents per copy. W. H. WINFIELD, G. P. A. Cotton Belt Route.

Houston and Dallas have each chartered electric manufacturing companies.



Col. Wm. Ferguson, of San Antonio, prepared to report the Dyrenforth Rain-makers for Texas Farm and Ranch.



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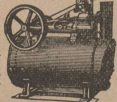
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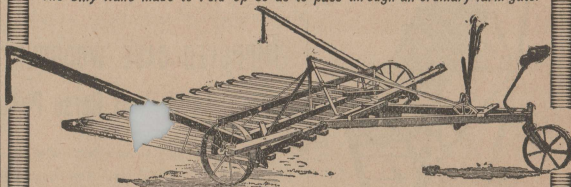
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