

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XIV.—No. 21.

DALLAS, TEXAS, MAY 25, 1895.

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GROUP OF DAIRY SHORTHORNS OWNED BY J. K. INNES, GLEN SIDE STOCK FARM, GRANVILLE CENTRE, PA.

THE MEXICAN MARKET.

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Cotton and wool are bringing better prices in Mexico than in the American markets, with the demand for these products in excess of the supply. In this last is probably found the explanation of this condition, but no matter what the cause, the producers of cotton

and wool should cultivate their slight acquaintance with the markets of Mexico. That republic is also taking a large number of American hogs, most of which are shipped from beyond the state of Texas. It might prove a paying investment for the farmers and sheep men of this state to send a committee down into Mexico to fully investigate the demand, and if they found a better

market than is at present afforded on this side, arrange to ship their products to that country, for if Mexico will pay more than can be procured in our home markets, they are entitled to the stuff.

Belton Reporter: The "biggest hog in the world was on exhibition in Belton last week. It was immense; forty-two inches high, seven feet and seven

inches in length, and weighing over 1300 pounds. It is a Texas hog, raised in Cook county, and is four years old. It was exhibited at the World's Fair, and its owner refused an offer of \$1500. Texas leads in everything.

He—How well Miss E. carries her age. She—She has become so accustomed to it, you know.—Boston Transcript.

P432280-
Walt

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We are requested by Mr. E. L. Hoffman, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, to ask all who are preparing papers for the Bowie meeting to please transmit them to him by or before the 10th of July. He desires to have them in hand so that a full official report of that meeting may appear in *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH* in the issue following the meeting. Well digested and carefully prepared papers will possess deeper interest and provoke wider discussion than when hastily thrown together. Our work is, to a great degree, educational, and we should bend every energy we possess to securing the fullest measure of success along this line. Plain, unadorned papers, in everyday English garb, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of hard, technical names, should predominate, for while we have some members who are thoroughly conversant with the various sciences that are tributary to horticulture, we have a greater number who are plain, practical fruit growers, and are not acquainted with the technique of these various sciences. Besides, there is a numerous class whom we desire to interest in our work, who will be more interested in the statement of facts put in the plainest possible terms.

In a private letter from our friend, David H. Watson, we are sorry to learn of the serious failure of the fruit crop in the lower central region of the state. He states that he will only have one crop that will be full—the Dallas blackberry. He reports pears and apples badly damaged by twig blight. We quote as follows from his letter: "My fruit crop is again almost a total failure. Blight has destroyed the pear and apple crops on all varieties. Kieffer has blighted as badly as any in my orchard. Peaches and plums have shed almost all their fruit. The only fruit that promises a full crop is the Dallas blackberry."

Blight, since we have observed its history for about eighteen years in North Texas, like certain epidemic diseases in the human family, has its periods of virulent activity. This is the third epidemic of this deadly enemy of pear culture in a period of eighteen years. We anticipate a gradual subsidence after this year, and a period of comparative freedom from its attacks for a number of years to follow. We shall have something further to say later on.

Bulletin No. 87, of the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station is devoted to Dwarf Lima Beans. Of these Professor Bailey notes the existence of no less than nine varieties. The oldest of these is Henderson's Dwarf, which was picked up by a negro some twenty years ago, growing along a roadside in Virginia. It was afterwards grown in various gardens, and about 1885 fell into the hands of a seedsman at Richmond. Mr. Peter Henderson, of New York, purchased the stock in 1887, and in 1888 he offered it to the public. It is the only one of these varieties we have tested that succeeds in North Texas. The other two are Duer's and Burpee's, neither of which produced any beans with us. Henderson's Dwarf is a very decided success, making lots of beans, and being the most prolific and persistent bearer, keeping up the production of pods till killed by frost. Dry weather seems to have very little effect upon its productiveness. The beans are rather small, and are not equal to the old running butter bean, but are decidedly better than no beans. In quality, when dry, they are about equal to the navy bean, and may well take its place among Southern gardeners. The reader will doubtless be anxious to know how these several dwarf varieties of the Lima bean ever originated. Professor Bailey says: "They appeared in the same way that nearly all new varieties of plants originate. They were found growing amongst plants of common and well known varieties. A single plant, a sprout, was first observed in some cases, and in others several original plants were discovered. The Kennarie, or Thorbrom Dwarf Lima, originated from occasional dwarf forms of the Challenge, or Pole bean, which J. W. Kennarie, of Newark, New Jersey, found growing in his field. The Hen-

derson, as we have seen, was a chance dwarf, picked up in Virginia. The Burpee came from a single plant of the large white Lima. Mr. Palmer, with whom it originated, had his entire crop of Limas destroyed by cut worms in 1883. He went over the field to remove the poles before fitting the land for other uses, but he found one little plant about 10 inches high, which had been cut off about an inch above ground, but which had re-rooted. It bore three pods, each containing one seed. These three seed were planted in 1884, and two of the plants were dwarf, like the parent. By discarding all plants with a tendency to climb in succeeding crops, the Burpee Bush Lima, as we now have it was developed. The singular Barteldes Bush Lima came from Colorado, and is a similar dwarf sport of the old White Spanish or Dutch Runner bean.

Barteldes received about a peck of the seed, and introduced it sparingly. It attracted very little attention, and as the following season was very dry, Barteldes himself failed to get a crop, and the variety was lost to the trade. Just why these bush forms should appear in these instances, we must ask Mother Nature, and it is possible that she will never be persuaded to give an explicit reply.

"We hear much about the scientific origination of varieties, but, as a matter of fact, the science of the horticulturist is exercised much more in determining when a given form is valuable, and in the subsequent breeding or selection of it than in any power which he possesses over the original genesis of novel types. Certainly, with the Dwarf Lima beans the horticulturist owes less thanks to science than to good luck and cut worms."

In conclusion, Professor Bailey says: "The dwarf or bush forms of the Lima beans are, as a class, acquisitions to the vegetable garden. They belong to two distinct species: *Phaseolus lunatus* and *Phaseolus multiflorus*. The single variety derived from the latter species, the Barteldes seems to have little to recommend it for cultivation in New York. The dwarf offspring of *Phaseolus lunatus* are of three general types: 1. The dwarf Sieva dwarfs, which are the earliest and most productive, and of which the most serviceable variety appears to be Henderson's. 2. The pole Lima dwarfs, represented by the Thorbrom or Duer, which is of the highest quality, and in always desirable. 3. The large Lima dwarf, the Burpee, which has been the leading single variety upon our own grounds, on account the large size and high quality of its beans, and it is evidently as well adapted to general field culture as the earlier or smaller seeded varieties."

The foregoing statement applies to New York and other Middle and Northern states. Only the Henderson, so far, has proven worthy of cultivation in the Southwest.

W. A. Strain of Lancaster, asks the following questions about mulberries: Is the Downing mulberry a success here?

Are they profitable to raise for hogs? Do they drop their fruit when ripe? Which is the best mulberry for hogs?—W. A. STRAIN, Lancaster Texas.

REPLY.—The Downing mulberry will grow quite well in North Texas. It will drop its fruit when ripe, and hogs and poultry are fond of the berries.

In our humble judgment, the Hicks ever-bearing mulberry is superior in every respect to the Downing, and is one of the healthiest and hardiest trees of which we have any knowledge. If Mr. Strain wants berries for hogs or poultry, the Hicks is the thing to plant.

THE MAYES HYBRID BLACKBERRY.

This wonderful berry is maintaining its remarkable character for vigor of vine and unusually prolific yields of the largest berries we have ever seen. We expect some will say that Orchard and Garden is given to extravagance, but we will hazard the prediction that in less than five years it will create a sensation among berry growers all over the Southwest. This berry originated three miles east of Pilot Point, on the farm of Mr. James Mayes, and was called by the Pilot Point Horticultural Society the Mayes Hybrid blackberry, in honor of the discoverer. It is called by many simply the Mayes berry. Mr. J. W. Austin, our local Pilot Point nurseryman, deserves much credit for the efforts he has made to improve this berry, which he is growing in large quantities, and putting on the market as Austin's

Improved dewberry. We are sorry he said it to give it another name, as there is likely to be confusion on account of different names for the same berry. The originator ought to have the honor of the name, and we hope Mr. Austin will let it go out under the original name of the Mayes berry. No matter under what name it may be known, it is certainly the grandest acquisition among berries for Texas brought to light during the past fifteen years, and will, in the opinion of Orchard and Garden, prove to be the most popular home market berry grown in the Southwest. This is not written to boom the sale of plants, but to call the attention of market gardeners and berry growers to a Texas berry of superlative merit. The fruit begins to ripen in North Texas about the 15th to 25th of May, varying somewhat with the season, being about ten or two weeks earlier than the Dallas blackberry.

The irreplaceable watermelon crank—we use the term with its best meaning—E. Crew, of Hempstead, has commenced the publication of *The Watermelon Bulletin*. The design of this publication, as we understand it, is to make everybody's mouth water for a Waller county watermelon. Our mouth is watering now. One fat melon with a handle attached is all we charge for this able editorial mention.

We have received the catalogue of A. M. Ramsey & Son, of Austin, Texas, which contains many new Texas apples, peaches, plums, apricots, etc. We are glad to see so many nurserymen of our state looking out for Texas varieties, for along this line success is sure to come, and fruit growing, which is now languishing in many places will take on new life and be crowned with most satisfactory results.

Please tell me what is the matter with my blackberry vines. Is there any remedy? There is a yellow dust all over the leaves. It is killing them. It is worse on the young growth than the last year's canes. If there is any remedy please answer through *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH*. The vines that are affected are not blooming to do any good. Respectfully—H. C. AKERS, Bowie, Texas.

The trouble with Mr. Akers' berry plants is a fungous disease, known in common parlance as "red rust." The use of copper salts in the form of Bordeaux Mixture has been recommended for the destruction of this fungus. Orchard and garden has not tested it. Our custom has been to remove in the spring every diseased cane showing the rust. In this way we have been able to keep the disease in due bounds. The diseased canes should be removed entirely out of the blackberry patch, and burned.

A FRUIT CATALOGUE FOR TEXAS.

R. H. PRICE.

I wish to emphasize what the editor of Orchard and Garden stated in *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH* of May 11th instant, in regard to a fruit catalogue for Texas. He stated "no more important work has been intrusted to any committee of the State Horticultural Society in recent years than a preparation of a catalogue of the fruit grown successfully in Texas, provided the work be well done." When this subject was discussed at the Rockport meeting, by Dr. Whitaker and Mr. D. H. Watson, I stated there that I was working on the Japan plums, and requested the assistance of the Society, and accordingly a committee was appointed on nomenclature of the Japan fruits. The committee published the results of its work last fall, in Bulletin No. 32.

This being all the committee on nomenclature was instructed to do, of course it could not go further in the work as a committee. In my work for the Experiment Station, work was commenced on the varieties of peaches two years ago, and during the coming summer we hope to bring it near completion. A promising young vineyard of 205 varieties, will enable us to begin work on the grape, the coming summer. The results of my work will be published independently of the Horticultural Society, but as I stated at the Rockport meeting, I would be glad to work with the Society, and in order that results obtained here may be compared with results obtained in other parts of the state, the committee on nomenclature should be enlarged, or else work with the fruit committee. It is a well known fact to Texas horticulturists that there are

many native varieties of fruits which are not mentioned in the report of the American Pomological Society, that are better adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of Texas than others which originated outside of the state, and are well known. The Florida State Horticultural Society has gone to work to prepare a fruit catalogue for Florida. That Society has kindly asked the assistance of the Texas Horticultural Society. Such work, of course, takes time and should be revised every year the Society meets. I agree with the editor, in that, all this information should be published in the nature of a catalogue, and not be merely a report on nomenclature. The varieties could be starred according to the system followed by the American Pomological Society as to how the varieties do in the different Congressional Districts, or isothermal lines. A great deal of information on the adaptability of varieties to different soils of the state has been written for *TEXAS FARM AND RANCH* by members of the State Horticultural Society during the past three years. A most valuable report was read by the chairman of the fruit committee at the Houston meeting. The Society has enough material on hand to publish a creditable fruit catalogue. Why not do so and call it No. 1. Next year publish another and call it No. 2. Revise and enlarge each year. When this is done, new settlers who are rapidly coming to Texas can get reliable information at once. No more varieties which are sure to fail would be planted and the Society can point with pride to a grand work done for the state. Texas Experiment Station.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

H. B. AMOORE.

While I was in hopes you would be visited by a frost as low as 10 degrees F. in order to give the Oonshu orange trees a test, I did not wish to see it down to 8 degrees, because without some protection—such as a few straw mats tied over the trees or bushes—I could not expect them to stand it without material injury. In Japan the cost of such covers would have been trifling, and I suppose something to cover the trees could have been found in Texas which cannot surely be much over five feet in height. I feel sure that with two or three of my Japanese gardeners, I would have saved a whole orchard with very little trouble and expense.

I am writing on the assumption that many have been out down to the stock. Every year, to anticipate loss from this or other causes, I have had several hundred trees on hand to replace them free, and by last advice I have now 700 over, but only one party had written for any and that was from Georgia, where some one-year-old trees had suffered. It either shows that the trees have done well, or that, on account of not carrying out my instructions, the parties do not feel quite satisfied in asking for more. I am much disappointed at the disinclination on the part of those to whom we have sold trees, to write to me, say once in three or six months, to report progress. I feel so much interest in the Oonshu, and so much faith in its success, that any and everything that is written about it is eagerly read, and as the postage is cheap, time must necessarily hang heavily on the hands of the farmers or orchardists of Texas, or their wives and daughters (if the husbands and sons are too much occupied), who cannot see it to their interest to report to me how the trees are growing. Whether they bought few or many, it is all the same to me.

I have one or two new kinds of plums with claret colored flesh that I am propagating, and in the vegetable line I am watching the Kioto exhibition closely, and in correspondence with the exhibitors by letter and personally. Please excuse this hurried letter. The Chinese war cloud having passed over, just as sunshine was visible another cloud appears, and Russia is complaining, but I think there will be no outbreak of hostilities on that account.

My friends, McLaren & Co., of 307 Sanson St., San Francisco, will forward any letters to me, but my address will still be Kobe, Japan.

I have lately shipped a lot of Oonshu's to Sydney, N. S. W., New Zealand and also to Honolulu.

Kobe, Japan.

BITS OF EXPERIENCE.

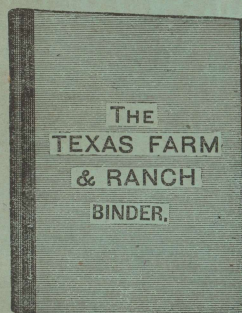
Vick's Floral Magazine.

I have learned a good many simple, but practical truths from that wise and faithful teacher, Experience. I have learned that eternal vigilance is the price one must pay for any marked de-

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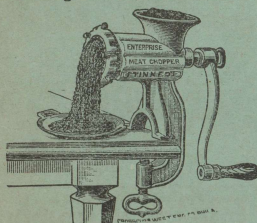
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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH,
Dallas, Texas.

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It is well known that machines which grind or tear the meat are not desirable. In other meat cutters the meat comes out in a mixed up, smeary state, with uncut strings and sinews. Our meat choppers, on the contrary, do not grind or tear the meat, but as their name implies, chop it, precisely like the snipping process of a pair of scissors. They chop raw or cooked meat, tough or tender. Their work is perfect, and it is impossible for any strings, sinews, fibres or gristle to pass through them without being chopped fine and even, the meat coming out in a continuous stream, exactly as shown in the illustration. We have no hesitancy in saying that they will cut meat faster, finer and with greater uniformity and nicety than any others in the world.

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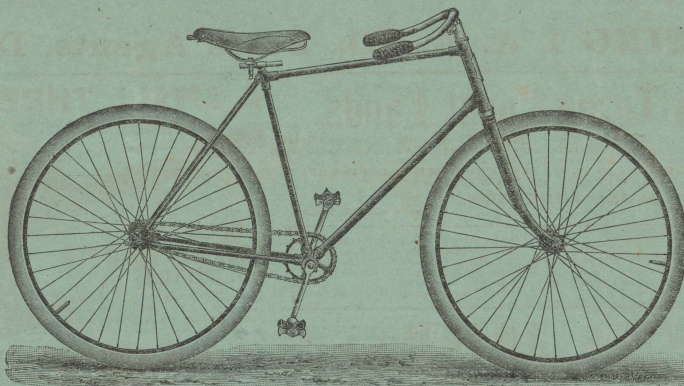
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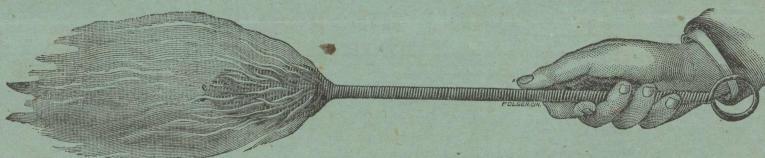
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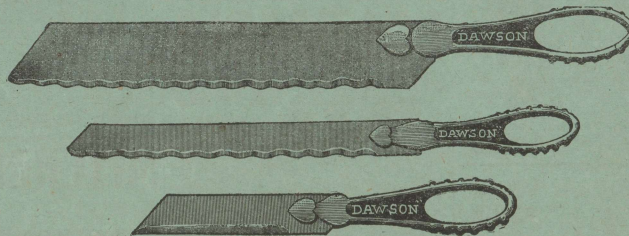


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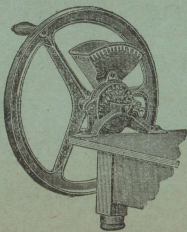
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Correspondence.

WANTS INFORMATION.

ELMONT, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I wish to read the experiences of farmers in regard to taking the suckers from the main stalks of corn. Does it pay to jerk them off, and at what age? I notice in pulling them they often split the main stalk by separating the brace roots. Corn in this black land puts on suckers as soon as it begins to grow. Farmers, please write on this important subject.

JOE R. MCCOMB.

HOGS AND ARTICHOKES.

COLORADO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of April 20th, Mr. M. W. Sims writes for information on hogs and artichokes, and Mr. A. T. Stevens replies in May 11th issue, and tells him that he has the hogs that will eat artichokes. I know Mr. Stevens means well, as he says he is not raising hogs to sell.

I have had a good deal of experience with hogs and artichokes, and I find that no breed of hogs that I have ever tried will eat artichokes without cultivating their taste for them. I have never tried the O.I.C. hogs. Here is the way I have always got them to eat artichokes: Put a few artichokes with their feed every time you feed them, and in a short while they will prefer them to any other feed, and will root for them with impunity.

W. S. STONEHAM.

TRYING IMPROVED FARMING.

SEYMOUR, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I read the article in regard to corn by the Mississippi Experiment Station in selecting seed corn. My way of selecting seed corn is this way: Before gathering corn, I take a sack and go through the rows and pull corn from stalks that have no strong suckers, and of those that have good ears; I take the best, or both, if good. Another way, when gathering with wagon, is to slip the shucks back to butt, so as to expose the grain; when I come across good ears, throw in wagon. When unloading throw to one side, and you have your seed corn for next year. I do not believe in the idea of leaving it on the cob all winter and letting the weevils destroy it. Shell your corn in winter, when you can't do anything outside. Put in 2-bushel cotton sacks and put in a dry place. I had mine under my bed all winter. Every grain came up. My seed corn weighed 64½ pounds per bushel. Only take the middles and part of butt. My corn planter, if tips are taken, will crowd too many grains in plate hole, and you get your corn too thick.

I am experimenting on a small scale this year. What sort of grain does the best for this sandy, windy country? I am trying to get out of the old ruts and better my condition. Have twelve varieties of corn, twelve of Irish potatoes, six of peas, two of oats, four of fodder corn, and four of millet; also planted some Mexican June corn, but not from that carload Uncle Snort got.

MICHAEL HILTI.

SUFFERING FROM GRUBS.

TAYLOR, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I am to-day planting my corn land the third time this year, the grubs having destroyed two stands for me. I wish to know something about the grub worm. Do they make a bug of any kind, and if so at what time do they come out of the ground? Some tell me that they make the June bug, and some say that they make the tumble bug, and some say that they make no bug at all—just stay grub worms, and that when the weather gets warmer, they will go down in the ground and let my corn alone. There are a few stalks of corn of both plantings left in the rows. I am cultivating them and following with corn planter, running it in furrows made by the cultivator shovel next to the row. I took off the covering shovels of the planter, and put on a roller four inches wide, to press the dirt on the corn. The opening plow on the planter is three inches wide, and throws out the grub worms at every step, and I am afraid that they will eat up this planting also.

JAS. F. WARD.

[The life history of the white grub is about this: After pairing, the female enters the earth to the depth of several

inches, and deposits 40 or 50 eggs. The eggs hatch in about a month, and the small grubs are supposed to live on roots, and the second year they are large enough to do damage, but do not reach full growth until the third year. After this they form a sort of cocoon of dirt, and go through the final metamorphosis, and in May or June emerge as the well known June bug. The only remedy is to kill the bug and check the breed. Trap lights are very effective, and they can be shaken from trees early in the morning, while they are dormant, caught on sheets and burned.—Ed.]

BIG PIGS AND OTHER THINGS.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

What has become of all the swine cranks? I can't understand why they have so suddenly hushed up. Is it because they have worked off all the gas, or is it because of a cooling off of zeal? This reminds me that I received a private letter yesterday from a personal friend who stated that he had pigs that were only



seven weeks old which weighed sixty pounds each. Well, I don't know whether he intended me to believe that or whether he is intending to run for some office and is just practicing on me. I am going to write him that I once killed and dressed a scrub pig eight weeks old which weighed sixty pounds when dressed, and that pig was fed on wheat bran mush, cooked, three times per day—that is, the mush was cooked, not the pig. Now I ain't telling this just to keep in practice, and I don't care whether he believes it or not, for I have examined the statutes and find no law compelling a man to believe all that the other fellow says, but there is, or should be, a law preventing a man from writing a personal friend a private letter and taking his time to read such enormous yarns, though I believe the pig actually weighed sixty pounds at seven weeks old just because he says so. And this reminds me again that we are going to have on the 13th and 14th of next September a 40-hour power Ellis county hog show at Waxahachie. We are now getting our programme ready, and when that programme comes out, you are going to hear a noise. I tell you that we Ellis county people mean business, and there ain't anything small about us nor our bank accounts. We have almost quit talking politics and over-production and hard times, but we still go to town on Saturdays and first Mondays, but you know that it is hardly safe to reform too much all at once.

A few more good rains like we had last night will land us across the danger line so far as the oat and corn crop is concerned; in fact our oat crop is now safe unless we have too much rain, and the voice of the chronic growler is getting very weak. The truth is, we will soon have our crop of chronic growlers harvested, and we have decided not to plant any more. It don't pay to raise them in this country. It is true it is no trouble to get a good stand, and they are easy to raise, but there is no demand for them only during political campaigns and then there is always an over-production of them. They are seldom ever worth more than six-bits per dozen in.

If you should happen to come across among your exchanges any little one-horse newspaper with a fresh editorial advising farmers to "plant more corn and hogs and less cotton," I wish you would send it to me. I have not seen one now in nearly two weeks.

If you see anybody that wants any Mexican June corn, tell them not to send to me for it, for I have not got any now, but will have lots of it this fall to sell to my friends and to give to my enemies.

I do wish some lady would invent a new thrashing machine. I don't like the one my wife has. It never gets out of order and it takes her almost no time to get up steam and start it to running. She frequently has steam up and is thrashing me before I can get out of bed of a morning, and I can't believe that it is healthful for a man to have his rest broken so suddenly of a morning. I would like to buy one with a little slower action—say one with about 400 revolutions to the minute. The one I have now runs about 1400 revolutions to the minute, but I notice that it

is a great thing to keep weeds down on a farm and to keep things done up in apple pie order, but I am getting awful tired furnishing the subject.

Say, can't you come down to see me soon. Spring chickens are ripe.

UNCLE SNORT.

P. S.—I am very sorry that my dear friend Tom Evans lost so many of his hogs by a little carelessness in not reading up and keeping himself posted. He is an all-around good fellow and is generally up to date, and I can't see how it is that he did not know that young cockleburrs would kill hogs. You have my sympathy, but I hope you will not be caught napping again. Wait till next fall, Tom, and I will tell you all about Mexican June corn. U. S.

THE TRIUMPH POTATO.

KERR'S, LONOKE CO., ARK.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Prof. R. H. Price, in May 11th TEXAS FARM AND RANCH says: "I was glad to see that friend Jeff Welborn had changed his mind and now recommends cutting the tubers instead of planting the small ones, as heretofore. Judging from my experience so far, I am led to believe that is sound doctrine."

What do you mean, Professor Price? Are you coming at us blindly or maliciously? The above looks like blindness, but the tail of your article looks malicious.

How Prof. Price could hold the position does, or ever read anything about the Triumph potato and write the above or the last of his letter blindly, I can't see. Every advertisement, every circular, every article I ever wrote on potatoes, and the four years of hard, heavy sitting down on me by the third lieutenant professor agriculturist, and truckers, because I dared to condemn their sprouting and planting whole lot of small tubers, and my advocating the selecting of seed from best hills when digging, and taking only select tubers from best hills for seed and cutting to one and two eyes, and by so doing our potatoes would improve. Every professor, every trucker that had anything to say on the subject condemned my plan of cutting, saying that their seed rotted. Farther on in his article he says:

"I saw a farmer last summer who paid 25 cents for one pound of one Triumph potato. Now this may not be considered high for a pound of any excellent variety, but 75 cents for three pounds of so-called different Triumphs is nearly half enough to buy one-half bushel of Triumphs without half the name."

This all shows that Prof. Price knows nothing at all about what he is writing. No one ever claimed that there was but one kind of Triumph potato, and this has been explained many times through the Southern press, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in particular. The Triumph potatoes is of Northern origin. As a single crop potato at the North or South it proved a failure, and as such no seed catalogue mentioned it; but as a second crop potato in Tennessee it was a success. But the prejudice at the North against it and others out selling it, caused the Southern truckers to hunt others, until only a few first-class truckers who shipped North raised them at all. It was rapidly losing ground on this account—nothing except prejudice alone. We had been growing it a number of years, cutting to one and two eyes the very best tubers. When the bottom dropped out of cotton in 1890, I decided the potato was a success at the South every way except for shipping North. Its yield was greater than any other. And properly cured, it was ten days ahead of all others. Its hardness made it easy to save. Its flavor suited our Southern taste. If our Southern farmers could be induced to raise them for home use, also help out cotton as a money crop, it would be a grand thing. I determined to stake everything on bringing this second crop business at the South into every Southern farmer's home. The Triumph was the best potato for the business. To designate the Southern second crop seed from the one crop Northern seed, I called them the "Tennessee Triumph," and this, I think is proper, for all of its good qualities come from several years growing in Tennessee as a second crop. Bliss Triumph died, and, Phoenix-like, the Tennessee Triumph sprang up from its ashes. I advertised them as "Jeff Welborn's Fall Grown Tennessee Triumph potatoes" for some time. I finally dropped out the Tennessee, and every other word I could, because I had to pay from 30 cents to \$1.25 per line single

column each insertion for advertising. But in no sense did I ever leave the impression that the Triumph originated with me. I claimed the same for the Triumph that every breeder of Berkshire swine that advertises in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH claims for his herd, i. e., that under careful breeding they had kept their stock above the common herd of Berkshires—no more. This information is strictly for Prof. Price, for I am sure all the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will understand that Prof. Price only strikes at the echo of the potato boom that passed while he was asleep. (He has been awake only one year.) Now as to the 25 cents a pound (prepaid by mail) for the Triumph potatoes. When I commenced there was neither supply or demand in Texas. I had a small supply with which to cover the entire cotton belt. Then I had to advertise. Three hundred or 400 bushels at \$3.50 per bushel would not go very far towards covering the cotton belt or paying \$1000 or \$1500 worth of advertising necessary to get them before the public. Then it was too risky to ship small lots as freight, because likely to freeze in February and rot in July from humid atmosphere. I shipped some by express and in many instances I had to pay the express; and the purchaser lost his \$2 per bushel paid to me. In one instance the express on one bushel to Georgia was \$4—\$6 per bushel instead of \$1.50. And when I commenced these potatoes had to be shipped from a common center. Very few farmers could afford these express charges on a bushel, but almost any of them could afford to pay 25 cents for a single potato that would give them a bushel of seed for a fall crop. If they failed there was but 25 cents gone; if they succeeded, in two or three years they would have all the potatoes they wanted for both home use and to sell, with only 25 cents investment. I have many letters proving the above.

JEFF WELBORN.

P. S.—Our State Horticultural Association holds its Fair at Little Rock this week. I will attend. Crops of all kinds are good I believe herabouts.

JEFF W.

DOES IT KILL HOGS?

HILLSBORO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Not long ago I had a sow to bring eleven pigs. As there was one that seemed a little weakly and runty, I gave him some fresh cow's milk with a spoon, when he was two days of age. This was one evening, and the next morning the pig was very dead. Thinking that perhaps it was the dosing on milk that killed the pig, I did not feed any of the rest on milk.

Now, I happened to be telling about what my opinion was on giving milk to young pigs, when some one said it would not only kill pigs to dose or drench them, but grown hogs could be killed with a spoonful of water forced down them.

Like the worthy editor of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I have been brought up with hogs and cockleburs, but never heard of them being killed this way before. At the time I heard of this I thought I would try it on a pig, but some way never did. Everybody may know that drenching hogs will kill them, but I acknowledge to be "green" on the subject. If this is true, how do you give medicine to a hog when he is sick and will not eat or drink?

A question for Uncle Snort and I am done: One of my neighbors says, "that as long as the frogs croak it will rain," while another says, "as long as it rains the frogs will croak." Which is right, or are they both wrong?

W. A. FICKLIN.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Many thanks for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH binder. It was a pleasant surprise to me. No more trouble now hunting back numbers.—MRS. JENNIE WALKER, Reisor, La.

My 15-year-old son seeks information upon curing and baling hay. He has mower, rake and press, with one year's experience. Who will help him?—J. N. WALKER, Reisor, La.

GALVESTON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.

The growth of the Galveston Business University has been little short of phenomenal. Have enrolled students from twenty-eight different states, territories and countries during the past year. The rapid increase has forced the management to build new buildings to accommodate the students.

els. In 1891, 25 white varieties yielded 37.5 bushels, while 18 yellow varieties yielded 34.9 bushels per acre. In 1892 the yield of 11 white varieties 45.2 bushels, while the same number of yellow varieties gave only 40.5 bushels per acre. In 1893 and 1894 the tests were continued with 22 white varieties yielding 42.7 bushels, and 19 yellow varieties yielding 38.1 bushels per acre. During each year of this work the two varieties giving the heaviest yield were both white, though not always the same varieties.

These results have been so uniform, and have indicated so strongly that the better yield can usually be secured from the white varieties, that the published records of similar work done at other stations have been examined very carefully, and have been found to correspond very closely with the results secured at this station. While a considerable number of stations have made a few tests of varieties, the more reliable figures will be secured by considering only the work of such stations as have made the greater number of tests, and which have continued the tests through several years. In the preparation of the following summary the "flint" and "flour" varieties have been excluded as having no interest for Mississippi corn growers; and the record of varieties of which the color is not given, or which have made yields of less than twenty bushels per acre have been omitted. The exclusion of these varieties makes the figures from the several stations vary slightly from those given in the different reports, but does not change the final result.

With that basis, we find the results of the work of the seven stations which have made more than fifty tests each, to be as follows:

These figures show that in a total of 1267 tests with 490 varieties, the average yield of 217 white varieties has been 2.5 bushels per acre in excess of the yield of 273 yellow varieties; and that at only one of the seven stations making these tests have the yellow varieties given the better average yield. At six of the seven stations some one white variety has given the best yield, and of the thirty-five varieties named as giving the best yields at the different stations, twenty-four are white and only eleven are yellow. If only the varieties which have been tested two or more times at each station are considered, the average yield of the white varieties has been 50.9 bushels per acre, against 47.6 bushels for the yellow varieties.

Such an agreement in results over such a wide area, and secured by such a large number of careful tests, cannot be accidental, but shows very plainly that it is usually possible to secure greater yields from white than from yellow varieties. These results do not indicate that any one white variety will always outyield any yellow variety under all circumstances, but they do indicate that of all the varieties adapted to a given locality, some one or more of the white varieties will usually give a larger yield than will any of the yellow varieties.

While we cannot explain the reason for this, we cannot doubt it, and it is interesting to note the fact that the rule that white varieties outyield colored varieties holds equally true of other grains as well as corn. In connection with the tabulations of the records of corn yields at the different stations a careful examination was made of the reported yields of wheat and oats, and, without going into details, it may be stated that in both the white varieties have given decidedly the heaviest yields.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A DESIRABLE VARIETY.

In Mississippi, where hay can be made with so little trouble and expense, the only practical value of a crop of corn is in the amount of shelled grain that may be produced. The fodder which may be pulled has a certain value, and the stalks may be used in the place of hay, but here both are expensive substitutes of doubtful economy which we cannot afford to sacrifice for any part of the grain yield. In a climate like this, where we have at least six months without frost, the large growing and late maturing dent varieties will produce much heavier yields than will the early maturing flint varieties which are grown so largely in the North. As has been shown, the feeding values of different varieties vary but little, a pound of the shelled grain of any variety having very nearly the same feeding value as an equal amount from any other variety, and therefore the only point which needs to be considered by the Mississippi planter

is, which variety will give the greatest amount of shelled grain per acre. Under ordinary circumstances, earliness of maturity need not be considered, and there is little difference among varieties in their power to resist attacks from insects.

Varities giving nearly the same yields may differ sufficiently in their rooting habits to make some much more desirable than others. Strong and well spread roots are necessary to hold the stalk erect after it reaches maturity, or there will be a considerable loss from the decay of ears on stalks which have fallen or been blown down. A weakness of the root system is very commonly found among the unusually prolific varieties like Blount's Prolific, while the stronger rooting sorts like Evans do not usually produce so large a yield. If the crop is to be gathered as soon as ripe, as it should be, a strong root system is less essential, as most of the loss from blowing occurs late in the season; but when the corn is to remain in the field for any length of time after ripening it should be on a stalk which is not liable to fall over.

Another point which affects the relative values of varieties is the direction assumed by the ear in ripening. If the ripened ear points upward, rain will find its way between the loosened husks at the top and will often be held for some time by the closer husks at the butt, when a few warm days will cause the wet corn at the butt of the ear to sprout or rot. If the top end of the ear hangs downward in ripening, rain will be shed, and so will cause no loss. These two points should each receive attention in the selection of a variety.

Whether the stalk should have one ear or several, is a point which is much disputed, and with it goes the old question of whether the cob should be large or small. Ordinarily when a variety produces only one ear to a stalk, that ear will be larger than the ears of those varieties producing two or more ears. If the one large ear has as much corn as the two or more smaller ones, it is better, because it can be gathered and handled more easily, but eleven ounces of grain from two ears from one stalk is worth more than ten ounces from a stalk bearing only a single ear, as the same number of stalks of each can be grown on an acre. Among the many varieties which have been tested at the station those which produce only one ear to the stalk have given smaller yields than those which have produced a greater number of ears. It is quite possible, however, to increase the number of the ears at the expense of the total yield of grain. Three years ago a correspondent sent us a stalk bearing seven ears and an accompanying letter offered a supply of the seed for twelve dollars a bushel. A workman was sent to one of the station fields with orders to bring the first five stalks he could find, each of which had two ears. Both lots were dried thoroughly before shelling, and in every case the grain from the stalk bearing two ears outweighed that from the seven eared stalk. We have found no variety which produces uniformly one, two or any other number of ears, but have found the ears to vary from 36 to 537 on one hundred stalks counted as they stood in rows. The best yields have come from those varieties which produce from 175 to 200 ears to one hundred stalks, and we have endeavored to find or to produce a variety which should have uniformly two ears on each stalk, as the nearer we have been able to approach such a variety, the greater has been the yield of grain per acre.

The common argument in favor of a large cob is that "a large cob will hold more than will a small one." That is very true, but it is not true that seventy pounds of ears having large cobs will produce as much shelled corn as will the same weight of ears having small cobs. The lengths of the grains have very little relation to the size of the cobs for we find large cobs with short grains and small cobs with long grains, and vice versa. If the grains are half an inch in length, and the cob half an inch in diameter, the grain will fill seven-eighths of the space occupied by the ear; while if the grains be of the same length and the cob an inch in diameter, the grain will occupy only three-fourths of the space—a difference of about one-eighth in favor of the smaller cob. As small ears will pack more closely than will large ears, the grain contained in a measured bushel or barrel is still more in favor of the smaller size. These statements have been verified by many repeated weighings and measurings which have shown a difference of more than one hundred per cent in the

amounts of cob in a bushel (70 pounds) of different varieties. In the Mosby 70 pounds of ears contains about sixty-three pounds of grain and seven pounds of cobs, while in the Parish White Dent, a variety having practically the same length of grain, we have only fifty-five pounds of grain with seventeen pounds of cob. It is true that these two varieties are extreme cases, but instances of from six to eight pounds variation have been very common. Seventy pounds of ears is a legal bushel in nearly all parts of the country, and corn is largely bought and sold on that basis, though the only valuable parts of the seventy pounds, the grain, may vary nearly twenty per cent. As 56 pounds is the legal weight of a bushel of shelled corn this point is one which should receive attention in either buying or selling. The smaller cob dries out more quickly than the larger one, and so is less liable to injury or decay when it has been wet. A large cob is usually quite soft, and is often actually open at the butt, giving free entrance to rain and holding water like a cup, and injury from becoming water soaked is much more common than when the cob is small.

If an acre will only produce a certain number of ears, the larger the ears the greater will be the yield of grain; but as a matter of experience we find that a marked increase in the size of the ears is accompanied by an almost corresponding decrease in their number, and we have found no single-eared variety which will produce ears containing as much grain as will the two medium sized ears which we can secure as the average per stalk of several well known varieties. We have found it more profitable to use a variety having ears of a medium size, and then to increase the number of such ears on each stalk, rather than to increase their size.

To sum up the characteristics of the variety which, from the tests which have been made at this Station seems the most desirable for Mississippi, it is shown that should be:

A "dent" rather than a "flinty" variety. That the ears should point downward and not upward when mature.

That the stalk should have well developed roots.

That the stalks should average nearly or quite two ears each.

That the ears should be of medium size.

That the individual grains should be long.

That the cob should be small.

That the grain should be white.

FIRST TWO YEARS OF COLTWOOD.

Iowa Turf.

We will suppose that the time has arrived when the mare and colt is turned out on grass, and that period in the colt's life has begun when he is expected to do nothing but to grow, and as most of his future greatness depends on the first two years of his existence, we will briefly consider his management during that time. If the mare is a good milker so much the better, and if she is not she can be materially assisted by giving her liberal allowance of oats once or twice a day when she is on grass, and by so doing the colt will soon learn to eat grain, and by the time he is ready to wean will be in such a condition that he will not notice the change when taken away from his dam, and consequently will do much better than one that has not been accustomed to grain before weaning. If he has not been taught to lead or stand tied before weaning do so immediately after—handle his feet and legs, get him used to the curry-comb and brush. Look after his feet and keep them level by the use of the rasp. As to food, nothing is better than crushed oats and bran, with perhaps an occasional ear of corn, and a few carrots two or three times a week. Allow him to run out during the day when the weather is fine, and, above everything, keep your colt from becoming lousy. The latter can be prevented by dusting into their coats several times during the winter a liberal supply of insect powder. Towards spring and when the colt is coming one year old, break him to harness, as he can be managed much better at this age, and will learn quicker than if left until two years of age before his education is begun. Keep him growing as fast as possible in his yearling form, for this will be found the hardest year in his life to keep him in good flesh and looking well. During the second winter jog him regularly and educate him to go square and level at whatever gait he may choose to go, teach him to stand quietly until you

want him to start and stand tied at a hitching post without becoming restless. Get him accustomed to cars, umbrellas, etc., and to approach objects on the road without shying at them; in short, teach him to have confidence in his master, and that man is his best friend, and you will find when your colt is fully matured that you have a good market for him at home, and will build up a reputation for your stock that will bring you buyers from abroad as well.

TO GROW CORN—"RAIN OR NO RAIN."

Southern Farm.

I have never known a seed that would sprout or germinate without some moisture; in fact, the moisture is all that is needed to sprout seeds. Seeds will sprout and come to the surface without drawing anything from the soil but moisture and heat; then they need something else; a new process takes place, and the new plant then draws from the soil and atmosphere. But after corn is well up, it can be cultivated with very little or no rain—according to the nature of the soil—and then yield surprisingly. You at once ask how it is done.

Well, it is very simple, yet it is done upon scientific principles. Nature makes the corn, but you must understand her doings, and give her the necessary material with which to work. The material consists of hard bottom and plenty of loose soil. Investigation has proven to me that a certain amount of moisture rises through the earth every night. Now when the land is broken and planted, the moisture cannot rise any higher than to the depth to which the ground is broken, hence, to begin with, we must "lay off" the ground to be planted to corn very deep with a turning plow, and drop the corn down on the hard ground. Cover as deep as you please, not to exceed six inches.

Do not plow your corn until it is six inches high, unless it becomes very foul; then plow as deep as the ground was broken, no deeper.

The other plowings should be frequent and shallow, in order to keep the surface loose and free from weeds. Mr. Wellborn is right, so far as corn is concerned, at least, when he says roots will not catch in loose, fresh broken earth.

So you see what roots your corn does have are down in the ground where the moisture will reach them, and you have no roots near the surface, to be withered by the scorching rays of King Sol, thereby injuring the maturity of your corn.

Do not be afraid of plowing, no matter if the dust covers you, so you do not plow too deep. The more you plow the more open and loose the top soil will be, and the looser the soil the more moisture it will absorb from the atmosphere.

Keep weeds and grass down at all events. It is surprising how much one weed in or near a hill of corn will impede the maturity of the corn. More especially is this the case in time of droughts, when your crop needs all the plant-growing elements it can get.

For the same reason that this method makes corn in dry weather, it will also make it in wet weather; because the roots of the corn are down on the hard ground where these pores carry off the surplus of water from about the roots—no roots will appear except near the hard ground, when corn is treated in this manner.

Do not plow your land too wet; better not plow at all than plow too wet and then let the hot sun pour down upon it.

In 1890, I cultivated four acres of a fifty acre field, (all in corn) and made more corn than the other forty-six acres made. This may seem unreasonable to some, but I am responsible for what I say, and should only be glad to produce any amount of evidence if necessary. My four-acre "patch" was the wonder of the season. The other forty-six acres were pulverized and the corn was planted near the surface, on a fine, loose bed. Result very plain to a thinking man. The season was very dry and this corn "burnt up" in the hill. Again, the same thing was tried with like results. I never fail to make corn if it comes up and gets fairly started to growing before the ground gets dry. Many make the mistake of plowing corn too young. If the weeds grow faster than the corn use the hand hoe—pretty tedious but it saves money.

Southern Farm: Recently a farmer in Indiana concluded to sell his farm and move to town. The buyer was found and the price agreed upon, and the



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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the official medium of the organizations given below:

State Horticultural Society—J. V. MUNSON, President, Denison; E. L. HUFFMAN, Secretary, Fort Worth.

State Swine Breeders' Association—W. H. PIERCE, President, Denison; A. A. FITZGERALD, Secretary, Dallas.

Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—W. M. C. HILL, President, Dallas; S. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.

Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waskom; J. O. THERRELL, Secretary, Terrell.

State Farmers Institutes—R. F. BUTLER, Organizer, Waxahachie.

The editor of the Del Rio Record is not afraid of the fool-killer. He has been trying to prove that the world is flat.

The Secretary of Agriculture may not know much about farming and the needs of farmers, but he knows all about finances—or thinks he does.

The Confederate veterans were in annual session at Houston during this week, and it proved to be the grandest reunion ever held. Over 700 camps were represented, 160 of which were from Texas.

NOTWITHSTANDING the recent heavy and wide spread rains, there are local exceptions where more rain is needed. Southwest Texas had heavy rains last week, but the drought had continued so long that the thirsty earth drank it up and is calling for more.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Texas Stockman urges the establishment of "yarn mills" at San Antonio, and says the machinery does not cost much. The Stockman has a "yarn mill" running in and about San Antonio, with or without steam, requires little or no machinery, and can "spin yarns" till you can't rest. Its name is Slade.

THE farm papers have been poking fun at Secretary Morton for his apparent ignorance of farming, which he advertises to the world in speeches, newspaper articles and interviews. Yet with all this his inventive faculties have not been dormant, for he has recently published to the world a discovery which will startle those who have sneered at him. By sleepless thought and tireless industry he has reasoned out and published to the world the theory that plows do not go deep enough, and are not built right, any way.

WHY DOES A FARMER FARM?

Most of them, probably, farm for the money they can make; and this should be one object kept steadily in view by every farmer. As society is at present organized a man must have money wherewith to procure many of the necessities of life. He must have money to clothe his family, to educate his children, to supply his home with many things needed for comfort and convenience, and he must have money to pay his debts, taxes, and funeral expenses. This is required of him by the conditions which surround him; therefore, the farmer should keep a close watch on receipts and expenditures to the end that the difference between the two shall be of the right name and sufficient for his purposes. But money should not be the sole object of the farmer's efforts. He is in a position as none others are, to strive for things that are higher and better. He is a partner with Nature in a firm that has for its object the utilization of all resources for the promotion of human happiness. In this firm the farmer is the active partner—the business manager. Nature furnishes the capital and the farmer must utilize it. Whatever may be the innate character of the farmer, Nature has nothing sordid in her constitution; fully she has and freely she gives; her stores are abundant, her resources inexhaustible, and her performance always equal to the promise. There is no money in Nature's assets. It is a man-made thing, designed for convenience, but often perverted into a curse; a means of oppression; a source of crime; a monument of infamy; a root of evil. This is the work of man perverted in his nature, and divaricating as widely as possible from the character of his great silent partner. There should be more unity of purpose in this powerful firm. The object sought should be the happiness of God's sentient creatures, whether talking or dumb. A farm should be a portion of Nature, and should not be defaced nor perverted to serve the ends of selfishness and greed. Every one of the farmer's family should be proud of membership in this reliable firm. Every farm animal should seem to rejoice that it is an employee of a generous master, who will care for it in sickness and in health, provide for all its reasonable wants and kindly treat it, at all times, exacting in return only a reasonable service.

Farming for pecuniary profit alone is a degradation of a noble calling. Leave such sordid motives to mercantile and financial adventurers—but keep as well out of their clutches as possible. The farmer should farm for rational pleasure, and as far as money is necessary to this end he should farm for money, but no farther.

MISFORTUNES COME IN SWARMS.

It is stated that Secretary Gresham is about to succumb to the cares of state. For months past he has been harassed with foreign complications, until he seems to be confused with the perplexities. The Hawaiian affair was a flat flash-in-the-pan; then a Spanish cruiser fired a solid shot at an American steamer, and the Secretary had to bother himself with extracting an apology; a subaltern officer on an English ship was shot during the levee riots at New Orleans—and shooting an Englishman is always a serious affair, and calls for an apology. Then some Italians were mobbed and killed at a Colorado mining camp—and this was another apology on Secretary Gresham. Then England held up Nicaragua for \$75,000 for alleged indignities to an English saloon keeper, and a fleet was sent to Corinto to collect the money without reference to the Monroe doctrine. And the Secretary of State is fully

aware that when England sees anything she wants she generally goes and gets it, and hunts for a pretext later. And recently John Bull has positively refused to re-enact the measure of last year for the protection of American seals in Alaskan waters. And for several weeks American citizens have been going to the aid of Cuban revolutionists, contrary to the law of nations, and Secretary Gresham thinks he will resign before the claims for damages on this account are brought up for diplomatic discussion. Truly, weary rests the head that wears Secretary Gresham's hat.

A KANSAS agricultural paper exclaims: "We want free coinage of silver mighty bad, but we want a good rain more. A good rain would be worth more to this state than all the silver the government could coin in a year."

THE late costmakers' strike in Cincinnati was settled by permitting "each individual costmaker to make such contract with his employers as he may see fit." These costmakers, or some of them, are American citizens. America is supposed to be a free country; and yet they must be "permitted" to make a contract for their own labor. It is said that rats can undermine a mountain and tumble it into the sea. There may be equally insignificant, but really dangerous causes at work beneath the foundation of the liberties of this country.

BETWEEN this date and the next presidential election the people will hear more about finances than they ever did before. There will be two paramount ideas resounding from stump and rostrum, and teeming in the columns of political papers. The people will flock to hear, and burn the midnight oil in reading about the beauty and promise of a gold standard and free coinage of silver, and they will go home with unchanged views, and on election day they will vote for the nominee, without question. And then some other great question will come to the surface to be skimmed off in the same way; and thus the world wags along as usual.

SCIENCE has done much for the world. In saying this we mean demonstrated science, not empiricism. Pasteur, of Paris, is a famous scientist, and is rapidly becoming equally as famous as an empiric. His prevention for hydrophobia has brought out some statistics that are interesting reading. Dr. Dolan, of Dublin, shows that deaths from hydrophobia instead of decreasing in Paris since the treatment was brought out, has actually increased; that a greater proportion of pasteurized patients die of the disease than was the average fatality from dog bites before; that a number of the patients treated six years ago died of hydrophobia (or paralytic rabies) soon after treatment, but the dogs by which they were bitten are still alive, and have had no indication of the disease. It is openly charged by such physicians as Dr. Dolan, Dr. Peter of Paris, and Dr. Lutaud, the famous medical editor of Pasteur's own city, that there is no evidence that the treatment ever prevented a single case (Pasteur does not claim to cure), but that the treatment has introduced a new disease, which is just as fatal, if not identical with canine rabies. There seems to be a determination on the part of those having the matter in charge that we must not only continue to die, as usual, but that we must die scientifically.

SUGAR cane is becoming a staple crop in East Texas. All the creek and river bottoms in that section—where creeks and rivers are numerous—are especially adapted to the growth of cane.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I write you and ask you to please publish in your paper of May 25th if you can give space for same and have the time to write it, what does it take to mark a good Jersey milk cow. Knowing her pedigree, what flash marks does it take to mark a good milker?—W. A. McSWANE, Mexia, Texas.

ANS.—Performance at the pail is the only mark that is strictly reliable. A yellow skin, teats set wide apart on a good round udder, and a flandrine esculcheon of the first order are favorable indications. Color of coat amounts to little, if anything.

ABOUT GRASSES.

I send you herein a specimen of grass. Would be much obliged indeed if you will be so kind as to tell me its name through your valuable paper. I thought it might possibly be Texas blue grass.—F. G. TIDWELL, Celina, Texas.

ANS.—The specimen is the celebrated Poa arachnifera, or Texas blue grass. I saw a patch of this grass and Kentucky blue grass growing side by side. The owner of the lot says his stock love the Texas blue grass best. The two plots of grass are growing in a valley and good shade on the banks of a constant flowing stream of water, which is the best for both, and yet the Texas grass is about four times the longest, and of course will afford four times as much grazing.—Geo. H. HOGAN, Ennis, Texas.

WHERE IS CARL AND CLAUD KINDRED?

McKINNEY, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I do not subscribe for your very valuable paper myself, but two of my brothers do, and have for quite awhile. I wish to make inquiry through your columns about my two boys, Carl and Claud Kindred. The last account I had of them they were in Perry, O. T. If any of the readers of this paper will give me their address it will relieve an anxious mother's heart.

LOULA KINDRED.

MAKING HOME BEAUTIFUL.

ROCKPORT, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In my last I wrote of the want of appreciation, why home is not made beautiful. Another want is that of observation, the ability that comes, just as any other useful thing comes, by being willing to take the trouble to investigate, to think for ourselves. The other day a person plied me with question after question about certain flowers, and getting a little tired answering, and wishing to impart a much needed lesson, I said: "Why don't you go to the flowers and ask these questions? You have as much time and intelligence, and can have as much interest as I have." "Oh, well, yes, but then I don't care to be bothered." "Nor do I, so you can hug your ignorance." That is one very great reason why home is not made beautiful. But among many others that could be mentioned there is one want that I am always willing to sympathize with and help, and that is the want of confidence. We don't like to bungle and show our ignorance and want of the "know-how," and fearing failure, we don't dare to try, forgetting that a little "try, try, again," would soon bring success with all its pleasure, as well as the pleasure derived from overcoming difficulties.

Now to help the willing, however such may be very sensible of many wants, will be the object of the papers following on the subject of beautifying home. And in doing so I shall, as far as possible, do away with all technicalities, and try to make everything just as easy as A. B. C.

What then is this place to be that we call home? An extensive ranch, a large farm, a big plantation, a nice homestead, a ten acre plot, five acres of fruit and garden truck, one acre in the village, 50-200 feet in the town, or 30x120 feet in the city? As all these form the clientage of Texas Farm and Ranch, I must study and write for all. The very first thing is the house and buildings—are they built? If not, then think what style of house will best suit the home grounds. Building architects seldom give much study except to a beautiful plan on paper, so that you had better think out the most suitable style, and best sites for house and buildings, so as to secure the greatest advantages in appearance, convenience and comfort. If house and buildings are built, then you must do the best you can. This paper being long enough, wait till the next issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

WM. LOMAS.

GREECE, OLD AND NEW.

Farm, Field and Frieside.

We are very apt to think of Greece as a nation with nothing but a great past. It is startling to hear that she has been alive for thirty centuries and still has all the vigor of body and mind which made her the ruler of the ancient world. She struggled with overwhelming hordes of barbarians from the north and east for many centuries, but preserved her national spirit through all the cruelty and oppression. In 1829 she made a bold stand for independence and threw off the Turkish yoke, but only at a great cost of men and money. Since that time her progress has been marvelous.

Sixty years ago, not a mile of wagon road; to-day, above 2000 miles built (often over mountains), at a cost of \$10,000,000. Twenty-five years ago, five miles of rail connecting Athens with her seaport; now some 600 miles of railway in operation.

The Corinth canal—which Pericles dreamed of and Nero began—has been finished, so giving a short and safe waterway from the Atlantic to the Aegean. Lake Kopias has been drained, not only uncovering prehistoric cities, but reclaiming 60,000 acres of rich alluvial soil.

An entertaining article in the April Review of Reviews is authority for the following statistics: The Greek merchant marine counts (1893) 116 steamers of 83,508 net tonnage, and 944 sailing vessels aggregating a burden of some 250,000 tons. Much of the carrying trade of the Levant and nearly all of that on the Danube is in Greek bottoms. With a sea line—in proportion to area—seven times as great as France's and twelve times as great as England's, Greece maintains sixty-nine lighthouses and is building as many more. Her steam factories are worth some \$6,000,000. With an area of some 16,000,000 acres—largely mountain—she has 5,500,000 in field and forest, and 5,000,000 in pasture. The acreage in currants and vineyards has increased a hundred fold and more since independence. The agricultural produce foots up \$21,000,000 a year. Verily new Greece can hold up her head proudly among the nations of the earth and point to something besides her ancient history.

OVERDRAFTS AND LIABILITIES.

Hay Journal.

A very prominent hay commission man and a patron of the Hay Journal came in last week with the following questions in regard to a draft which had been drawn against him by a hay shipper which appeared to be for a greater sum than the carload of hay was worth.

"The first question we asked was: 'Who has the bill of lading?'"

"The Chicago bank."

"Who was it billed to?"

"To our firm."

"Well," we answered, "you are in possession of the hay rightfully—and have the right to sell it and remit the proceeds of the sale to the shipper."

"But the shipper made a draft on us in Wisconsin and gave the bill of lading," replied the commission man, "with it to the bank in Wisconsin, and now can the bank hold us liable on the draft or hold the hay?"

"The bank has no lien or title to the hay, and cannot hold the hay or hold you for the payment of the draft if you positively refuse to accept it, which you must do or become liable as an acceptor. It is not necessary that an acceptance be made in writing on the draft."

"What did you say to the bank collector when he asked you to pay it?" was then asked.

"I told him to hold it a few days until I found out what the hay could be sold for."

"You are liable then as an acceptor," he was told, "for its full amount, as the courts of Illinois have held that a draft is the highest grade of commercial paper, and the exception of horses and mules it has a right to know at once if it is accepted or refused positively, so it can protect or reimburse itself from the maker of the draft. The bank has no protection unless the bill of lading is made to its order, which amounts in law to a delivery of the hay to the bank."

"Would I have the right to apply the proceeds of the hay sold to an open account already overdrawn?" was the next question.

"Yes, you can, if the hay was shipped and billed to you."

Commission men do not like to pay

overdrafts, and do not like to refuse them. But they must absolutely refuse or become liable as acceptors.

The bank that cashes the drafts scarcely ever gets more than a very small amount as exchange from the shipper, and such drafts are no advantage to the bank compared with the risk they take in case the shipper is not responsible—or will not pay it at once, if not accepted or paid.

THE CULTURE OF ROOTS FOR SHEEP.

American Sheep Breeder.

A crop of roots for winter feeding is indispensable for the mutton sheep, if not for the special wool bearer as well. There is a prejudice against it among American farmers, probably because it is a little more troublesome than a crop of corn, and needs clean land, something we are not so particular about as we should be for the profit of farming. But roots pay better than any other crop grown. At the low price of five cents a bushel, it will pay \$50 an acre, and the sheep will be quite as much better for them in addition to the mere feed value.

Any good corn land will yield roots—either mangels, sugar beets or turnips of any kind. The land is plowed thoroughly, in the fall or early spring. It should be well manured, or given a liberal supply of fertilizer, as super-phosphate of lime and common salt, 600 pounds of each to the acre. After thoroughly harrowing the soil, seed may be sown, using a small machine seed sower, which drops the seed as it runs along the rows and covers it, and marks the row by means of a row. This leaves a conspicuous mark for the cultivator before the plants are seen and before even the weeds appear. This is the essential requisite for successful and cheap culture of root crops. When the plants are above ground, the rows are cut across with the seed sower changed into a hand cultivator, leaving a narrow row four inches apart, with spaces of ten inches between. If six pounds of seed are sown, this will give plenty of plants remaining at these intervals for a full crop. If small roots are desired, as are best for sheep, the rows may be made eight inches apart, leaving one plant at each crossing. After this nothing is to be done but to keep the cultivator going both ways to destroy every weed. Soon the leaves will meet in the rows, and the crop is safe.

It is nothing to be afraid of, and if the only essential thing is done, that is to keep the ground free from weeds, the yield, on land that will bring fifty bushels of corn to the acre, will easily be 800 to 1000 bushels of mangels or 600 of sugar beets.

The leaves, when the crop is harvested, will furnish the first feeding, and are saved for this purpose. The roots are preserved in pits, and the small ones left in the ground with the scattered leaves, will afford food for the flock for a few weeks before the winter, during which each sheep should have one quart of the roots chopped small, with a pint of bran scattered over them once a day.

THE NEW SOUTH.

Western Swineherd.

A factor has arisen in hog raising that will tend to greatly broaden the industry. For a century the South has furnished a good market for Northern grown pork. All that old settled region lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi has always been a large consumer of Northern pork. Its agriculture, during the slavery period, ran almost entirely to the two great staples, cotton and tobacco. Live stock was neglected and is still neglected markedly. One can travel hundreds of miles by rail in the South and never see a stock car or a yard for the use of stock shippers. The older farmers of the South have not yielded to new conditions and have not materially departed from the customs of the past. They have gone on raising cotton and tobacco, and barely subsisted. To day, with the exception of horses and mules, in Kentucky, not one of the states of the old South equals either of the Dakotas in production and value of live stock. Yet the natural advantages of the South for profitable swine raising are superior to those of the North. So favorable are the conditions in some portions that wild hogs flourish in droves. While the South naturally lacks the nutritious grasses of the North, it is richer in mast and is capable of producing clover and other forage crops that will equal any grown in the North. It has climatic conditions, too, which make it possible to produce pork there much cheaper

than in the North, to say nothing of the present cheapness of the land, much of which can be made to rival Iowa and Illinois in corn production. These things have been noted by Northern farmers, and the tide of migration that has been westward since the early settlement of the country is now setting South. And with that migration is going the spirit and enterprise that will revolutionize Southern agriculture and stock raising.

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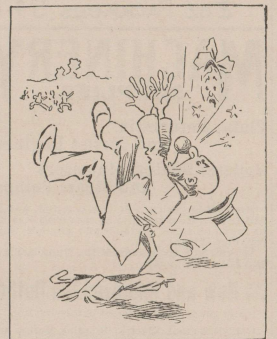
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Facts which should concern not a few of those who have either a relation or friend who have been seized by the heavy hand of affliction. This reliable remedy is now curing desperate chronic ailments after years of despair and all other remedies failing. Send for a free 64-page pamphlet, descriptive of "JO-HE" Magnetic Oil; also containing a few hundred of the many thousand certificates from all parts of the U. S. Where I have no agent, call on druggist, or send direct to the discoverer and proprietor,

H. B. JONES,

P. O. Box 222, Dallas, Texas.

For the benefit of the public I wish to make the following statement for publication: In April, 1893, my little girl, four years old, was taken with spasms. From that time until January, 1894, she was paralyzed; could not walk, nor even hold up her hands. January last your agent, T. L. Thomason, persuaded me to try "JO-HE," assuring me of its wonderful curative powers. I did, and my child commenced to improve at once. After using only three cans of your wonderful oil, she was perfectly well and stronger than ever before. Most gratefully, TAYLOR OLMSTEDS, Bainbridge, Ga.

"JO-HE" positively cures rheumatism, matters not of what nature or how long standing. H. B. JONES.



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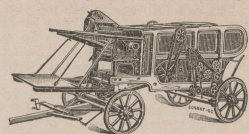
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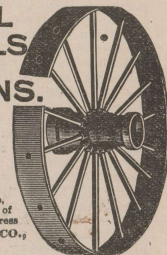
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6—Yes, it's an outrage. I'll see the Mayor and have this Sunday playing stopped at once.

Poultry.

When the dog forms a habit of chasing the hens to hear them squall, better cut off his tail just back of the ears.

Eggs that are known to be especially fresh always have a market and always bring good prices. This is a pointer, and many of our readers might profit by it.

Neglected fowls are never profitable, and the same applies to every business. Profit is the reward of painstaking care, and loss the punishment of carelessness and neglect.

It is really less work to keep a poultry house clean than otherwise. Clean up every two or three days, and the time required is not missed; but let filth accumulate for months, and a revolution is required to put the place in proper shape, and in that case it is likely to be neglected until disease results, and suddenly you have no chicks left worth mentioning.

A Massachusetts poultryman is reported to have cleared \$4000 last year from poultry, and it was not an extra good year for fowls either. Now, reader don't let this report fool you into grand expectations never to be realized. Blessed is he who expecteth little, for he shall not be disappointed. There is money in the business, but sometimes it is very hard to get it out in large quantities.

I send a chicken pest in inclosed letter which works on them at night; lay up in the day like a house chicken. Please give name and remedy.—SNEED BROS., Vernon, Texas.

[The "pests" were so thoroughly mashed in the envelope that nothing could be made of the remains. Such specimens should be sent in a small box.—ED.]

My young chickens are suffering from a strange disease. Their eyelids seem to be stuck together; they have no energy and soon die. We keep the lice off of them with insect powder. Please give cause and remedy through your valuable columns and oblige a subscriber.—L. P. JOHNSON, Alvarado, Texas.

[It is probably a catarrh of the mucous membrane. Put one grain of sulphate of zinc in two tablespoonfuls of rain water and bathe the eyes; or use a saturated solution of chlorate of potassa and wash throat with same, and afterwards grease face and around eyes with any bland oil. Some people will tell you the disease is 'a form of roup.' Exposure to wet weather, or wet ground or to drafts of cool air, and infection are the chief causes of this complaint.—ED.]

ARE CHICKENS, CHICKENS?

Farmer's Voice.

Some time ago I saw a farmer drive to a poultry dealer's establishment with a large coop full of fowls, and wishing to learn what prices were being paid, I walked over there.

"I'll give you 4½ for them," said the dealer as I came up.

"What's that for?" asked the farmer. "Didn't ye give Mrs. Johnson 8 for hern yesterday?"

"I did," replied the dealer. "Then why ain't you going to give me only 4½?"

"Simply because your chickens are really not worth more than half what Mrs. Johnson's are. If you don't wish to take 4½, you can haul them away. The fact is, I'd rather you would than not."

"Now look-a-here, if my chickens ain't just as good as old Mrs. Johnson's I want to know why, by gum! Chickens is chickens an' meat's meat, an' if my chickens ain't got as good meat on 'em as anybody's, I want ter know it right now!"

"Now see here my friend, don't get hot under the collar, because it won't do you any good. The meat on your chickens is as good as that on some others, but there isn't enough of it. That's what's the matter. If you had as much sense as Mrs. Johnson, you wouldn't be raising such scrubby, scrawny, mixed mongrels as these; you'd raise chickens like those she has. One of hers is worth more to me than two of yours. Her chickens sell as 'fancy,' at the top prices, while yours go as 'poor mixed,' at the lowest prices."

"I'll be goosh worried if I kin see how hern are better'n mine."

"Why, of course you can't. You don't know a good chicken when you see it."

If you want to sell these at 4½, hoist them out, and I'll show you the difference between yours and Mrs. Johnson's."

They were weighed and paid for, and the dealer called four pickers in. "Pick four of these chickens and bring them back in a hurry."

The farmer followed them out to see that no "shenanigan" was played on him, and in a few minutes he returned with the four birds picked clean. Poor, scrawny, shabby things they were.

"Now, come here," said the dealer, leading the way into the cooling room. Going to a shelf loaded with some of the nicest, plumpest, meatiest birds I ever saw, he laid the four among them, saying as he did so, "there are Mrs. Johnson's chickens. See any difference party? If you wanted chickens to eat, which of these would you buy?"

"Ahem, yes; that is some difference I swan! What sort o' chickens is them o' Mrs. Johnson's, anyway?"

"Those are pure Plymouth Rocks, and if she had brought them in two weeks earlier, I would have been glad to give her ten cents a pound for them. She sold me fourteen dozen in August, and I paid her \$7.80 per dozen for them. How's that for a price?"

"I don't wonder that you are hard up, and down at the heel. Anybody that raises bones and feathers, and tries to sell them for chickens ought to be. Now go home and kill off every bunch of feathers you have got in your yard, then go over to Mrs. Johnson's and get a new outfit; take care of them like she does, and you'll make some money."

SIGNS OF HEALTH AND DISEASE IN POULTRY.

Wisconsin Agriculturist.

When fowls are judiciously fed, made to take exercise, and their quarters kept clean and free from lice, there is comparatively no trouble with sickness, except in cases of contagion.

Poultry raisers should learn the causes of diseases, how to prevent them, and there will be no need of medicines in the poultry yard.

When the combs and wattles of the fowls are of a bright red color it indicates a condition of health.

When the fowls are busy scratching, the hens laying and singing, and the cocks crowing, are signs of health.

When you can enter the henery after dark and hear no wheezing, it proves there are not any roupish fowls in the flock.

When the manure is hard and a portion of it is white, it indicates a healthy condition of the digestive organs.

When the edges of the comb and wattles are of a purplish red and the movements sluggish, there is something wrong.

When fowls lie around, indifferent to their surroundings, they are too fat, and death from apoplexy, indigestion or liver complaint will result unless the trouble is corrected.

When the fowls are restless and constantly picking in their feathers, they are infested with vermin.

When young poultry, especially ducklings, appear to have a sore throat and swallowing is difficult, it is the symptom of the large grey lice on the neck.

If a fowl has a bilious look, with alternate attacks of dysentery and constipation, it is suffering with liver complaint. A lack of grit, overfeeding and idleness will cause this trouble.

A hospital should be a part of every poultry yard. As soon as a fowl gets sick, remove it to the hospital and commence doctoring it at once. The trouble with far too many is that they wait until the disease is in its advanced stages before they commence giving medicine. A very sick fowl is difficult to cure, and when cured it is seldom of value afterward.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS

Farm, Field and Fireside.

A great pity it is that so many of our beautiful and useful birds are annually killed off by reckless boys and cruel men, simply for amusement and mere pastime. Shame on such recklessness! It is anything but right, and should be frowned upon by all who are humane in their feelings and wish to protect the beautiful and useful in nature. Birds are not only beautiful, but useful.

We love the sweet song of the bird, it has great attraction for us, but we also value the usefulness of birds in the capacity of insect destroyers; few people realize how much work of this kind they will do. They destroy many

harmful insects which might otherwise do great damage. It is a lamentable fact that the spraying of trees and plants with poisonous mixtures is killing off many of our best birds. The time will come when this wholesale poisoning will be noticed and felt. I sometimes fear people are too progressive and may see their mistake later. For my part I use no poison on my place which does any harm to anything but a bug, and I do not care how much he gets of some simple thing which will use him up, but I don't want it done at the expense of any other living thing.

I allow no birds of any kind to be molested or killed on my grounds, and would forbid any one doing such a thing. I am not a crank on birds, if I am on horticulture, but I want them to have fair play, and will ever lift up my voice in protest against their destruction. I don't begrudge them a few strawberries or raspberries, for I believe they have earned them. No, I even give the old toad a "pass" into my grounds and he does his work while I sleep.

A judge once remarked when a prisoner had received a good character, Gentlemen of the jury, this is a case of a very honest gentleman who has stolen a horse."

WHY SHE SMILES SWEETLY.

Sparkling eyes, quick beating heart, and the rosy blush of pleasure on the cheeks makes the strong man happy when he meets his lady love. That's the kind of a man whose very touch thrills because it is full of energy, vigorous nerve power and vitality. Tobacco makes strong men impotent, weak and skinty. No-To-Bac sold by Druggists everywhere. Guaranteed to cure. Book, titled "Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away," free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

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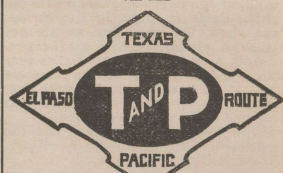
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TO TELL THE AGE OF CATTLE.

F. W. Hopkins, V. S., in Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

The teeth of the ox are thirty-two in number, twenty-four of which are molars, arranged as in the horse, and eight incisors, or front teeth, situated in the lower jaw, while teeth in the upper jaw are replaced by a thick cartilaginous pad, covered by the mucous membrane or that glassy skin which invades the inside aspect of the mouth. This pad furnishes a bearing for the incisors or front teeth of the lower jaw, but sometimes we have four supplementary molars which are never said to be present at one time, they being generally shed before molar dentition is completed. The incisors, eight in number, form a perfect semi-circle when they have acquired their full development, and instead of being fixed in the alveoli as in solipeds, they possess a certain degree of mobility which is often mistaken for a diseased condition, this being necessary in order to prevent their wounding the cartilaginous pad already referred to, which is joined in the upper jaw, and against which they press. These incisors are divided according to their position in the following manner: Two pincers, two first intermediates, two second intermediates, and two corner incisors. These incisor teeth scarcely arrive at perfect development before they commence to get worn on the upper surface. Their horizontal position and their coming in contact with the pad on the upper jaw exposes the anterior border and the superior face friction and they consequently wear from before to behind. The wear, therefore, chiefly affects the upper face, which really forms the table of the tooth, and which authority designates as the "avale."

As wear goes on there appears at first, and at the extremity of the tooth, a yellow band, which is the dentine denuded of its enamel, and later on this iron or yellow transverse band shows itself, which is seen to contract, then widen and finish by forming a mark nearly square, and afterward round, which is nothing else than the recently formed dentine that fills the pulp cavity of the tooth, a variable dental star, as found in the horse's tooth.

As the teeth are used they seem to separate from one another, although they still remain in the same place. This is because the teeth in youth merely touch each other by their upper extremities, and as they become worn they decrease in width and necessarily become separated to an extent varying in form according to the degree of wear. Finally when the tooth has reached its last stage of wear there only remains the root, which appears as a yellow stump imbedded in the gums.

The first incisor teeth, or milk teeth, as they are more commonly called, like those of the horse, are all deciduous, or not permanent, and differ from those which replace them by their smaller volume, the transparency of their enamel, and their being more curved outward; their roots are much shorter and are destroyed by the succeeding teeth. The two temporary pincers are always separated by a marked interval depending on the thickness and of the fibrocartilage in the maxillary symphysis during youth.

In well kept, early developing animals, those raised on good pastures which do not contain much timber, the teeth show a different appearance to the animal of the same age raised in the timber or on scant fare or a poor pasture. Under such conditions the animal will show at six years old the appearance the other animal shows at five past. At birth there are but two teeth present, the two central teeth, which are called the "pincers;" at two weeks another pair appear and are called the first intermediate; at three weeks we have another pair appear, the second intermediate; at one month we find two more appearing, the two corner incisors, when we have eight incisors or a full mouth of temporary or milk teeth. These are not permanent teeth, but as they came, disappear again in pairs.

From this time until the animal reaches the age of six or eight months, little change takes place more than the growing of the teeth and their reaching full development, but the central pair (the pincers) now commence to show sign of wear in their upper surface, and seem to sink below the gum and commence to separate in consequence of the widening of the jaw. The next pair, the two first intermediates, soon follow the same course and show sign of wear on their upper surface. And at twelve months they all

commence to show signs of separation and absorption except the two outside teeth, the corner incisors. At fifteen months all have undergone this change, thus showing absorption, separation and wear in all the temporary teeth.

At eighteen months we find the permanent teeth commencing to show themselves; the two central pair of temporary incisor teeth, the pincers, have disappeared and their place is taken by two permanent teeth which appear to shoot up above the other and are much larger and lie together.

At two years past two more teeth appear, the two first permanent intermediates, when the mouth shows four permanent teeth and absorption nearly complete in the remaining four temporary teeth.

At three years we find the second pair of permanent intermediates have made their appearance, the two outside temporary teeth nearly gone and wear on the upper surface of the permanent pincers.

At four years past we have the full mouth of eight permanent incisor teeth and the pincers and first and second intermediates on their upper surface showing signs of wear.

At five years they all commence to show signs of wear, and the internal dental enamel to take up the greater part of the upper surface of the teeth and forming what is commonly known as the cups. From this time on we may depend both on the incisors and the grinders to tell the age of the animal.

At six years the animal will have acquired the last grinding tooth, the sixth molar, a permanent tooth from the beginning. From now on to the eighth year, and indeed thereafter, in determining the age of the animal, the nature of the material upon which it has been fed must be taken into account, as gritty, close-fed pastures will wear them faster.

At eight years another change takes place which cannot be mistaken. The process of absorption has again commenced in the central incisors, but never to the extent witnessed in the temporary pincers, but sufficiently plain; as they appear they become smaller than their neighbors.

At ten the pincers and the two first intermediate become smaller. At eleven all are considerably diminished, but not to the same extent as in the young animal. From now on the teeth diminish in size so that the animal cannot properly gather or grind the food, although there are instances where they have remained good breeders and milkers up to twenty years and over.

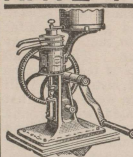
SHEARING

Live Stock and Western Farm Journal.

As the warmer days begin to appear in the spring of the year the flockmaster begins to think about shearing his flock. It is very often the case that the bank account is ready for shearing time before the weather will permit. If this is the case, it is more so this year than ever before. Just how to get the most money for the clip will be of even greater importance than the manner of shearing. In shearing it is well to adopt any method that is easy on both the shearer and the sheep that will admit of the wool being taken off without tearing the fleece apart too much. The really good shearer will neither clip the skin of the sheep nor the wool—what is termed double clipping. He will hold the sheep in an easy position, will hold the fleece carefully back out of the way with the hand not occupied with the shears, so as to prevent its falling back under the shears, and hence not admitting of second clipping. We have adopted the plan of shearing on the floor of the sheep barn, and we prefer this method to shearing on a bench. The best bench consists of a stick cover, or some other large canvas, nailed to the floor, after having been stuffed with straw or hay to make it soft to the knees of the shearer, and the sheep will lie more quietly on it than on a hard surface like the floor. Seeing that the wool is kept clean from foreign substances is of greater importance than the method of taking off the fleece. It matters not how it is taken, so it is in nice shape. Its commercial value lies in its appearance when it arrives at the factory or the commission house. In taking off the fleece, fancy may cut some figure, but in dollars and cents its appearance afterwards is what counts.

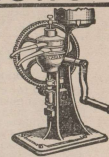
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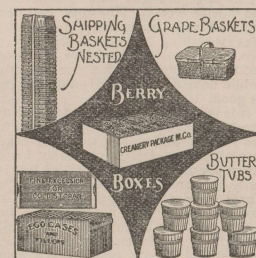
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Household.

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

THE LAST FAREWELL.

FRANK H. MORGAN.
How still the room is, sweetheart;
The moonbeams shine so bright—
Brightly, as though they'd turn apart
The sable robes of night.
I know that I am dying,
I feel the chilly breath,
And on my restless heart is weighing
The heavy hand of death.
The room is full of shadows—
Pale specters of the past;
They come from out the by-gone years
To haunt me at the last.
I have loved you fondly, truly,
Better than tons of can tell;
But you knew not how madly
I kept my secret well.

I know I've wandered sadly,
Far from the path of right,
And now I'm going gladly
Beyond the realms of night.
I've sadly missed the love
That guided me o'er life's sea;
That precious gift from God above
Was never given to me.

Had I but met thee years ago,
When youth was in its prime,
I had not had alone to go
Beyond the shores of Time.
What! Are you weeping, sweetheart?
Nay, shed no tears for me;
It is far better thus to part
Than live away from thee.

Another claims you for his own;
Another won your heart,
Could I live on without a moan,
Far from you for ever apart?
Nay; better far to be at rest,
Where heart-aches never come,
Nor sorrow fill the aching breast,
And cause the bitter moan.

Kiss me, and let no blush of shame
Mantle thy youthful brow;
I clasp the hand I could not claim;
Death has no terrors now.
Come nearer, still, my darling,
Life's stream is ebbing fast,
And my heart is slowly beating
The death knell of the past.

Think of me kindly, sweetheart,
When Death has claimed his own;
Remember that the wayward heart
Was true to you alone.
The room is growing strangely dim;
How dark the shadows fall;
I hear the sound of rustling wings
That come for one and all.

Draw near to me, my darling, my love,
'Tis pleasant thus to die,
Perhaps in that bright land above
I'll meet you, bye and bye.
Farewell once more—my eyes grow dim—
I hear the funeral knell;
I hear my mother's evening hymn—
Darling, I die—farewell.

—Housley, Texas.

CHAT.

Although St. Elmo has been quite freely discussed, we cannot refrain from allowing Carrol Cone to have "her say." It is so practical, bringing the issue right home to each heart. Many of us can point to such characters among our acquaintances and say, thou art the man. What a sad reflection upon the conditions which prevail in our midst, youth purity, goodness, and innocence laid upon the altar of mammon, for such a sacrifice is rarely made, except for a price. The force of one part of Carrol Cone's argument never appealed so strongly to us before. "If reformed men were content to take reformed women as wives." If? and why should they not? If girls were taught all the hideousness and degradation of such ill assorted alliances certainly the great majority would shrink from them with utter loathing, but through generations the doctrine of two codes of morals has been instilled into their minds until they cannot understand just how a man may be a whitened sepulchre, while a woman must be chaste and unimpressible as a parian, having the purity of the lily with the sweetness of the rose, and yet become his companion. But times are changing, public opinion is bestirring itself, the rose and the lily sometimes refuse to be transferred to the foul atmosphere of the whitened sepulchre, even though it be emblazoned with gold and gems. God grant the day will come when our pure girls will demand equal purity, else they will walk alone uncontaminated by the presence of, or through the association with, the reformed debauchee and roue.

Leo Jenwyl's letter follows so naturally along the line which Carrol Cone pursued, it forms a fitting addenda to the same. In our own mind many instances arise which we might cite to prove the force of what she writes. We remember one instance, the most shameful and senseless and at the same time painfully ludicrous we ever knew. A poor weak mother, who had been controlled by her children, after every other effort failed, had tried to coerce them into obedience by frightening them. Her children were vicious little

animals, who fought and scratched, and openly rebelled against all authority. One little boy of five years could only be brought to submission by a servant covering herself with a great black fur rug, then crawling into the room making unearthly groans. This would throw him into a state of fear, when he would yield. We fear, sisters, you will hardly believe us when we tell you that this mother was educated, wealthy, and had been well brought up. She simply had no moral courage, could not deny her children anything, and they soon learned to despise her silliness and to dispute her authority.

Another instance, we know a young married woman who claims that she is too delicate to do her own house work, which does not amount to two hours of real work per day. She has a little home beautifully furnished, no children and literally nothing to do. She does not sew, paint, embroider, sweep, or even make her own bed, because she is "not strong you know," but she wears pipe organ skirts lined with hair cloth and stuffed with cotton, until they perhaps weigh eight or ten pounds; she goes everywhere and goes all the time, declaring she cannot stay alone, she would die if she did not have company!

This woman's aimless, vacant life must surely be the result of a lack of training, or the wrong kind of training. Her greatest pleasures in life are in gadding and "not being strong." Yet, we do not doubt that many a good mother all over our land, daily ministers to the wants of a home with fewer of the comforts and none of the luxuries of this woman's home, where four or five little ones are to be cared for, with the cooking and washing, and other work necessary to good housekeeping; who has less health and strength, but more energy and true womanliness, and consequently more happiness.

Singular coincidence. The morning's mail has just been laid upon our desk. The first letter opened is from Myra Prentiss Stewart, and it seems naturally and properly to follow those of Carrol Cone and Leo Jenwyl. We think Myra Prentiss Stewart put too literal a construction upon what was written by Mrs. Jones. She does not advocate living with the sin and vice which surround us on every hand, but only mentions the certainty of being influenced by it to a certain extent, arguing that it is better to know something of the ways of the world of darkness, to be able to steer clear of its influences, than find too late, by sad experiences, the terrible consequences of sin. Some knowledge of the existence, and the shame and horror of sin is necessary to warn the unwary. If our young people believed that everybody was good, that there was no guile or deceit in life, what a terrible awakening there would be when first brought into contact with the outside world. Nor does Leo Jenwyl wish to be understood, we feel sure, that everything that stands the test of two or even more generations, is good, but that which age and a conscientious public have endorsed and adopted, must be good.

It is true "that the forbidden and the shocking have a strange fascination for the young," and this is a strong argument against giving into their hands many popular newspapers which furnish daily columns of horrors of every kind. These we fear, furnish to many the incentive to do and do likewise. The only safe course to pursue is to carefully select for our children those books which we feel will benefit and elevate them, then use our best endeavors to have them read such, to the exclusion of that which is hurtful. We all realize that this is a difficult task in many cases. Naturally, some minds lean to the sensational in life, whether in living or reading; some minds moulded in coarser mold, defy authority, criticism and consequences, and greedily take the poisonous mental food into their brain. Just what is best, the parents of each must carefully and prayerfully seek to find out, and try to enforce.

We extend to Myra Prentiss Stewart the same cordial greetings she gives to Mrs. Jones and Leo, and hope she will continue her valued contributions to the Household.

How about the company we keep? That is a very important question and it is as necessary to be careful and cautious of our associates as of our books, for through both channels we advance or retrograde, according to their good or evil influence.

We have the names of two other young ladies who wish to secure the position of governesses or companions, in good families. One from a young

lady in Mississippi, who wishes to come to Texas, who can furnish excellent testimonials; and one from a young lady in this state, who has had two years experience, who prefers the town to the country. We have their names, and letters intended for either of them sent to us, will be forwarded to their address.

By no means do we look upon your coming as an intrusion, but enjoy your chat very much, Lee; but, dear girl, we are sincerely glad that you have never had the opportunity to test your powers upon a St. Elmo. Yours is certainly a delightful situation, untrammelled by fashion, crowds and noise. Sweet must be your dreams and calm your life. We will be glad to have you occupy that rug again.

INFLUENCE OF EVIL OVER GOOD.

CARROL CONE.

Dear Friends of the Household: You gave such a kind welcome on my first visit, that I am coming to see you again. There has been so much said about St. Elmo that I feel like having my say, not that I think it will amount to much, but it will ease my conscience, if nothing more. Wherein lies the charm of the book? Surely not in the life of St. Elmo. How can one become reconciled with the idea of a man like St. Elmo, who had led the wild, disreputable life he had, marrying a pure young girl, say your own daughter or sister, for example? Fathers, mothers, brothers, I say, would you be quite content to trust their happiness to such a man, even though he be reformed? Would you not be afraid his former wild tendencies would crop out? "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined." I admit a wife's influence over a man's life is great, but not absolute; she cannot reword his disposition. I say, far better Edna Earl had never married at all.

Are we not told "The sins of the parents are visited upon their children even unto the third and fourth generation?" What then should we expect of the sons of St. Elmos? Nothing but the same old story. I have heard some papa St. Elmos remark, "O, let the boys have their fling; they'll settle down after they sow their wild oats; that's the way I did." That's it; their father did so before them; that's who they inherited such tendencies from. If we marry St. Elmos, we may surely expect to have them as sons and sons-in-law at some future day. I want to ask Wandering Bachelor and Mack if they would like the idea of giving a sweet sister or daughter to such a man? If reformed men were content to take reformed women as wives, there would be some justice in it. (I hope this is not a bombshell.) But you just notice as you go through life, how the base, reckless old man (in the ways of sin) will do when he reforms; he wants the purest, sweetest young girl he can find, and I am sorry to add, he often gets her. "O, but," some of you say, "he repented," and I say, yes, and there are plenty of women who repent and reform. But alas for public opinion and custom, it is greater than the Word of God in such cases. I want to say right here, I am not aiming at the men in particular. On the contrary, I blame the women most for the existing state of affairs. If women would demand and accept nothing less than good morals, purity and goodness in men, as the men demand of women, there would be a great change in public opinion in a few years. I am sorry to say that most girls favor the gay debonaire hero like St. Elmo. I judge this partly from life and partly from the popularity this book has met with. Some one said it "is a good book to place in the hands of young people." Let me differ with you. Is not our difference the charm of the Household?

If you place such a book in the hands of a boy, might he not say, "I'll do like St. Elmo; live any kind of a life I please till I'm twenty-five or thirty; plenty time then to reform." But enough of this, for I fear some one will say that I do not like Mrs. Wilson. Not so; it is her hero, St. Elmo, that I dislike. I like her book, I feel as much as you read it twice, and enjoyed it both times. I like the book, Heavenly Twins, very much; it is far ahead of St. Elmo to me. I cannot say that I approve of all of Angelica's escapades, but I do endorse most of Evadne's ideas. If all women would refuse to tolerate loose morals in men, there would be a change for the better, and fewer cries of "marriage is a failure."

Wandering Bachelor asks a question, to which I suppose he will get many different answers. I think the seeming coldness and neglect between husband

and wife often comes from the lack between them of common little courtesies in the home. If Mr. Blank proffers an easy chair, or hands you a drink of water, you have a smile and a "thank you" when if it were John, you might overlook the little courtesy. Why is it that a woman who is perfectly polite to outsiders, is often heard to dispute the word of her husband? For instance, if he makes the remark, perhaps to a neighbor or some member of the family, that he went to town last Wednesday, she quickly informs him it was Tuesday, not Wednesday; or if he tells some one that he finished planting stick beans last week, she hastens to assure him it was bunch beans, not stick beans. Even admitting she was right, which is not always the case, who did she benefit by her untimely information? Surely not the friend. It mattered little to him whether it was Wednesday or Tuesday, or what kind of beans had been planted. I believe in being accurate in my statements, but not at the risk of appearing rude and making some one uncomfortable.

Now for the husband. You all know with what polite solicitude a young man is wont to assist his sweetheart into or out of the buggy. In many cases, after she has been his wife for four or five years, he allows her the liberty of climbing in or out, unassisted, and that, too, with a little one in her arms. Perhaps you have noticed this same husband when, perchance, he accompanies some lady friend to the depot, he will carefully draw on his best gloves and don his most becoming necktie, while if it is his wife, he will appear guiltless of gloves or tie. This is not because we do not love each other; it is carelessness and want of courtesy. A few sweet lines from a little poem may serve as a warning to some of us erring ones. I think them very sweet.

"We have careful thought for the stranger,
And smiles for the somnolent guest,
But oft for our own the bitter taste,
Though we love our own the best.
"Ah, lip with that look of scorn,
"Twere a cruel fate, were the night too late
To undo the work of the day."

And so the same ruff covers us both.

Mrs. Buchanan, the evening Mrs. M. B. Booth spoke at the First Baptist church, how I would like to have known you. To me she was the very incarnation of pure, sweet and gentle womanhood. Her illustration of sympathy was so sweet and touching. I think I shall try to tell some of you who did not have the pleasure of hearing her, though I fear it will lose in the telling. She said: "I had been off to a hospital visit for several weeks, consequently on my return home my two children were overjoyed to see me. That night as their bed-time drew near, I could see they hated to leave me, even for the night; but being obedient children, they went without a murmur. Shortly after their retiring, I heard a pitiful sobbing issue from their room, and being unable to go myself, I quickly sent an officer to see what was the cause of the grief-stricken sobs. Presently she returned smiling, and said that my little boy was crying for some one to wipe his tears away. That is just what the world wants to-day—sympathy; some one to wipe their tears away. Dear friends, is this not so?"

I have only one more question: Who of you have read Olive Schreiner's Dreams? Would like to hear some comments on it, especially from Wandering Bachelor. I think it grand. I fear I cannot put into words what I felt while reading some of those dreams, though I feel compelled to try. Did you ever climb a mountain, beginning the ascent just for pastime, and gradually as you mount higher and higher the beauty of the scene impresses itself upon you, you forget the impulse which started you out, your lungs expand as you breathe in the pure, fresh air, your blood begins to glow with exercise, and your eye sparkles with pleasure as you take in the beauty of each new scene which is spread out before you, and finally reaching the top you pause to take in the whole scene? "Tis then a feeling of awe creeps over you; you forget the petty trials of the world below you, a calm steals into your heart, you feel nearer to the All-Powerful One, and as you begin to retrace your steps there is one thought prominent in your mind—it is, that you can live a better, nobler life after that breath of rarified air and that glimpse of nature with God as a companion. Olive Schreiner's Dreams was a trip up the mountain, metaphorically speaking, to my mental and physical self. I have read another of her books, The Story of an African Ostich Farm. It is also

About Bees.

LINDEN HONEY.

There is no honey, says a writer in the American Bee Journal, more crisp than linden. There is no honey that seems to have the same medical properties for lung and chest troubles as has linden, and there is no honey that has that peculiarly fine aroma and flavor that linden has to Northern people. There is no honey that sells for more in the markets. A great portion of the linden honey does not get credit due itself, and is sold as clover honey, and thereby clover gets the credit which belongs to linden. To prove this, I will give one of the many instances that came under my observation. Last year in August I went to Minneapolis to sell my linden honey. The first question I was asked there by the honey dealer was: "Is your honey white? Is it clover?" I told him it was white, and there wasn't a drop of clover in it. That it was all linden. "Well," he said, send me 500 pounds of it, so I can see what it is." I did so, and after the arrival of the honey there I got a letter to send all the clover honey I had. I told him again that it was linden honey, but his reply was "Send it along." About a week after I had sent him my honey, I went to our state fair and gave my customer a call, and there my linden honey went off like hot-cakes for "clover" honey, and since then I have received a number of letters from those that bought some of that honey, asking me if I had any more of the clover honey I sent to Minneapolis! Hereby the readers can see that clover gets credit which belongs to linden. Now what is California sage honey? It is nearly as white as Northern Linden, but the eye gets the most good of it, as it is gummy, with no particular flavor, except of alkali and sage-brush. Whenever I taste of it, it reminds me of the same strong smell, only in a less degree, which was so offensive to me when I traveled through alkali and sage-brush some years ago on the Pacific coast. I never tasted any other honey that is as flat as sage honey—just like it is with some of the California fruits compared with our Michigan fruits.

Field and Farm: Always approach a hive from the side or rear, and never stand or walk where your presence will obstruct flight, and thus provoke the busy workers who have no time to waste. Avoid sudden jars when opening hives. In taking out the first frame, first spread the two adjacent ones to prevent crushing bees or injuring the combs or brood. Rest the frames as nearly upright as possible, so the combs may not bend and break by their own weight. Many bee-keepers either use an empty hive to support the frames taken out, or what is better, a light portable box that will hold the frames suspended in the natural way. Do not let a hive remain open an unreasonable length of time, but perform the work necessary and close it up at once.

A MONTH FOR NOTHING.

A letter from the office of Colman's Rural World, the great agricultural, stock and horticultural paper, founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman, Cleveland's first Secretary of Agriculture and published by his son, Chalmers D. Colman, at St. Louis, Mo., says: "Any present subscriber to **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH** who will send his name and address to this office, 705 Olive street, St. Louis, shall have the "Rural World" sent to him one month free."

EXCURSIONS TO SAN ANTONIO, MONTEREY AND CITY OF MEXICO, VIA THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

On June 1st and 2d, 1895, round trip excursion tickets will be on sale to San Antonio, Texas, account National Travelers Protective Association meeting, at extremely low rates.

On June 6th the International Route and Mexican National railways will run an extension excursion special train from San Antonio to Monterey, Mexico, (rate, \$5 round trip; limit 15 days), and to Mexico City (rate, \$30 round trip; limit 30 days), stop-over privilege in Mexico within limit.

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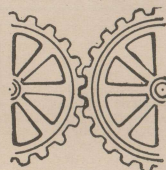
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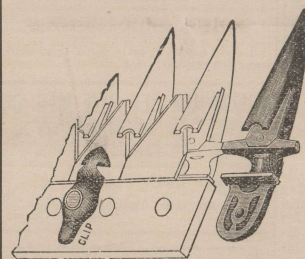


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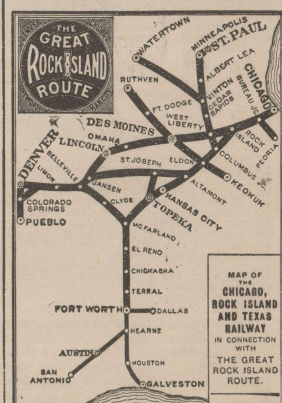
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And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

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VETERINARY.

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

We have a Jack 5 years old and he seems to be hearty and in good condition, but every spring (on his fore leg between knee and fetlock) comes a little sore which increases gradually the hair around it clings off, the skin at first seems to exude some sort of liquid, then gets raw and sore, stays till late in summer. What can we do for him?—FARMERSON Road, Frieron's Mill, Decoto Parish, La.

Ans.—Take two drachms of bi-chloride of mercury and dissolve in two ounces of alcohol and paint the sores once every third day and apply dry air slaked lime to it three times a day and cover with raw cotton and a bandage. If he tears off the bandage have a leather boot made to protect it.

Please inform me through your valuable paper what to do for a mare that has the slobbers. She has had them for some time. Nothing that has been done for her seems to do her any good.—F. B. M., Wilmer, Texas.

Ans.—Your mare has something the matter with her teeth. There may be sharp corners on them that want filing off. You had better have her examined by some one that understands diseases of the teeth.

Will you please tell me what to do for my horse? He slobbers continuously while eating; in fact, cannot eat on account of it, almost filling trough with saliva; does so only when eating. Bridle does not cause it; has done so now for more than a year. No sores on tongue and can see no cause for it.—GEO. F. WHARTON, Louise, Texas.

Ans.—The trouble is with his teeth. Have them examined and filed on the sharp edges. There may be one decayed.

I have a young horse 3 years old with a sore on fore leg; looks like a wart, growing and getting larger. The flesh is perfectly raw and running, red and inflamed. Please inform me through your columns how to cure it.—WILLIAM DIEBEL, Coupland, Texas.

Ans.—Dissect it out and cauterize the bottom of it either with a hot iron or caustic, and keep it covered with dry lime till it gets well.

Can you tell me what to do for my cattle? I had one cow take sick by a lump coming on the upper jaw just below the eye and then the whole front part of the head swelling up very much. I fed this cow and she ate up to near the time she died. After she had been sick for several days, corruption would run from her nose. She seemed to be very weak and would rest from side to side when she would try to walk. This animal lived two or three weeks. The second cow was taken by a lump coming on the under jaw and continuing to swell until it had gone round under neck to the other jaw, and then swelling the neck and breast and front legs about half way of the body when she died. She was sick about ten days. She could not eat nor drink anything towards the last of her life. Her tongue seemed to be sore or stiff, so as to prevent any use of it. There was a kind of clear slobber would come from her mouth like her mouth might be sore.—T. J. JONES, Donahoe, Texas.

Ans.—Some local trouble; probably something they had eaten, of a poisonous or caustic character, or perhaps a snake bite or some other venomous insect. There is no recognized disease answering your description of case.

I have a mare that was matched for a race four years ago (I did not own her at the time). The night before she was to make the race she was given a dose of morphine. I have owned her about five months. During the time that I have had her she has had two sick spells; affected as follows: She seems to be stiff and kicks up her hind feet quick like a horse with stringhalt. Every muscle seems to be drawn; veins in her neck are enlarged, heart beats hard, she humps like a horse with the humps. I don't use her. She has a young colt. Her hair is in fine condition, indicating that she is in good health. She eats heartily, but not while she has a spell on her.—J. C. LYON, Elmer, Texas.

Ans.—There is no connection between her stiffness and the dose of morphine that was administered to her so long ago. The stiffness was more than likely due to laminitis—an inflammation of the feet.

I have a milch cow that snagged a hole in one of her teats on a barbed wire some time since. The wound healed, but left a hole in the side of the teat through which the milk runs when the udder is filled. How can I close this hole, and can we use a milk while treating her?—A SUBSCRIBER, Dallas, Texas.

Ans.—You will have to wait till your cow goes dry; then have the edge of the hole pared till they are raw and then sutured. It is best done with a figure eight suture. If properly done it will be all right. There is nothing wrong with the milk in that teat, providing you can save it.

I wrote the inquiry of Mr. F. P. Thompson, of White Mount, Texas, "the cause and preventive of garget, paking or swelling of udder of cow when calving." I have my first case and regret very much the remedy was never asked for nor given. Can you obtain the remedy for immediate relief. The cow is a fine Holstein.—J. J. WILKINS, Alvin, Texas.

Ans.—The cause of garget is allowing the bag to get too full of milk, and external injuries, traveling the cow when her bag is full when she strikes it with

her legs every step she takes and also lying down on it. The best treatment is to keep the cow as quiet as possible; put a suspensory under it and support it, which is best done by taking a cloth ten inches by fourteen and fasten a string to each corner and tie them together over the loin and lift the udder up as far as possible, then foment with hot water, keep out of draughts and milk frequently and give a pound and a half of sulphate of magnesia to physic her.

A Jersey cow of mine has just dropped me twins—a male and a female. I have been told that twin calves would not breed. Is that your theory, and if so does the rule apply to the male calf as well as the female?—JASON Wilson, Kyle, Texas.

Ans.—The rule is believed to only apply to the female calf and is known as a free martin. In a great many instances a twin female calf is undeveloped in her sexual organs, the ovaries often being short, and sometimes the uterus and its horns. The best way is to keep her and try her. If she comes in season she will breed.

I have a three year old mare that has a large soft knot on the inside of her hock. Been there ever since she was a foal. It doesn't seem to hurt her. Some say it is a bog spavin. What can I do to take it off.—J. O. ROBINSON, Millwood, Texas.

Ans.—It is a bog spavin. You had better let it alone unless you can get the services of a justified veterinarian to treat it for you. The fluids will have to be drawn off and irritants injected in and then a compress kept on it, and should only be done by one experienced. If it does not cure her it won't hurt her much, only is an eye sore.

I have a large Norman mare that has been lame in left hip joint for four months; part of the time had to be helped up and would her some in early spring. The bone connecting with hip joint seems to be enlarged on left side, and inside of and around hip joint badly swollen. When on her feet she moves around, but handles the left leg very carefully. The mare is about fourteen years old. Would be pleased to have a remedy.—J. E. PERDUE, Mexia, Texas.

Ans.—Clip off the hair and apply a cantharidine blister over the part and keep her as quiet as possible. It is a bad kind of lameness and will likely take a long time to cure her. You can repeat the blister every thirty days.

Farm Implement News: An Irishman, in the midst of a tirade against landlords and capitalists, declared that "if these men were landed on an uninhabited island they wouldn't be there an hour before they would have their hands in the pockets of the naked savages."

There is no doubt that L'Art de la Mode is thoroughly up to date and the leader in all that pertains to fashion.

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AFTER THE BALL.



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2—But Great Scott! How that batter smashed the ball then.

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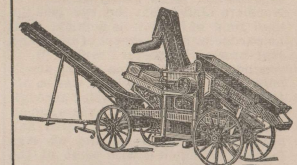
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good. Can any one give me authentic information concerning this author's life or her religious views? I have a cousin who says she is an Atheist; that he found the proof of it in the two books I have mentioned, but I disagree with him. I think, though, she must be an unsatisfied being. Throughout her two books which I have read, there seems to be a cry for more spiritual light, a continual seeking or grasping for something which she cannot possess.

THE LOVELIEST GIFT OF ALL.

LEO JENWYL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: How true is every word you wrote in the Household of May 4th about training children. A woman, as you say, will begin by training, or allowing her child to be trained in every moral deformity, such as selfishness, indolence, gluttony and idleness. I believe that she believes that because it is her child it will become an ornament to society when it is grown to manhood or womanhood. She thinks that she is not to blame for the manner in which the child is reared, and often it is a father or even a grandparent who thwarts her efforts. I think that a mother may make her heart ache to hear the father of her child tell him to "shake his fist at mamma," or to use profane language; and then she will realize her helplessness, but in all probability it will not enter her head that she could have prevented all this by her own training. I think that the old saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is

As long as girls continue to marry men who have been badly brought up, or who are naturally depraved, they can have but little hope of co-operation in training their children in the beautiful path of rectitude.

What puzzles me so greatly is the fact that any one can, if they will, train a child to be a delight. But instead of having it so, the other extreme is taken in preference.

God's loveliest gift to a home, the one most conducive to comfort, is a sunny-tempered, healthy child; yet often does the mother regard the treasure as an affliction, and carelessly allows it to come up as a weed, with no regard for the rights of anything but self, or else fancying that love and indulgence is the greatest good she can bestow upon her offspring, she caters to his caprices until every atom of sweetness in his disposition has been crystallized into selfishness, and the being who was meant to be a blessing becomes a tyrant.

Besides being taught cruelty, as Mrs. Buchanan so clearly shows, the child is taught fear and dependence. Servants' and other people's children who have been badly trained, are allowed to tell ghost stories and wonderful things that have been said to happen, in the dark, and the result is that baby, who should know nothing of terror, is made miserable at the thought of a darkened room or a closed door.

On the other hand, the mother or a servant will attend to every want of the child's, and instead of teaching it to perform little duties for itself, everything is done for it, from opening a door to tying a string.

It is a greater kindness to a girl to teach her how to make a dress than to make twenty dresses for her. The first trains her in independence, and the latter heightens her helplessness. As Helen says, "what one really enjoys doing is usually well done," and the mother is given to the child to aid it in determining what is best for it to enjoy.

One of the most important things to teach a child is self reliance. Who has not seen the girl who was totally dependent upon others for her entertainment. As long as she has some one to talk to her she is cheerful and bright, but if thrown upon her own resources, she mopes about the house and sighs that she has no friends or no one to talk to who she had "somewhere to go." A woman who cannot amuse herself is an object of commiseration, but what can we say of a man who is alike afflicted? I suppose you have all heard of the man who courted one girl seven years, and some one asked, "Why don't you marry?" "Marry!" he exclaimed, "if I married, where in the name of the Lord would I spend my evenings?" and sometimes he said if the man who has nowhere to spend his evenings, and generally goes to a saloon to solve the problem, and

the girl who always has "the blues, are not the ones who were deplorably spoiled as babies? For the sake of enlightenment along this line, will not some saloon frequenter, or girl of the blues, give us experiences of their childhoods?

Training of children is a subject that has been extensively written upon, yet how much there is to be said still, and how jealously should a parent guard the first seven years of her child's life.

Winifred has two of the sweetest, best trained children I have ever known, and I am convinced that it is due altogether to Winifred's firm, but gentle guidance that they are better than other children.

Of course, Winifred, you know well enough that your girls are not better than my girl—that is understood—but I am almost tempted to believe that they are nearly as good.

Thank you, Helen, for your answers to my questions. They pointed out some merits in Mrs. Ward's books that I had not before noted.

Mrs. M. A. McCrea, can you tell me how to cultivate winter cabbage? I am anxious to know, and I also want information on the culture of celery.

If we are to have a clearly defined course of reading for our Club, I think, too, that we should have a definite beginning, and as Mrs. Buchanan says, September is the best month. Let us not entirely waste the intervening time, however.

PURE LITERATURE FOR THE YOUNG.

MYRA PRENTISS STEWART

"My! my! how nobly Mrs. Jones rushes to the rescue of Dickens! It costs me quite an effort to recover from the avalanche that is brought down on my innocent head. Honest now, my dear Mrs. Jones, is it wise to allow our children to associate with sin and vice that we live in such close proximity to? Why is it that most boys sow their 'wild oats' before the age of twenty? Is it ignorance of the sin and vice around them? Surely not, else our more kindly guarded daughters would be victims of the same. It is because our boys are allowed too much liberty in selecting their companions and their literature before the character is sufficiently moulded to control the passions of youth and resist the fascination of sin. I would indeed keep my children's thoughts pure and noble, for who but the pure and noble are going to act the part of the 'good Samaritan'? I want my girls to have their own minds fortified against temptations that surround them, and that they may be armed against such influences," is my motto exactly, and I think it much safer for girls to obtain their knowledge of sin from mother's lips, together with loving advice and caution against its influence and temptation, than to retire to some quiet nook and spend time, passions and sympathy gaining such information from some of the characters that Dickens, Elliot and May have drawn for their inspiration, so shocking has a strange fascination for the young. Would it then perfect and ennoble a character to dwell among the slums in imagination with even a famous author for a guide? If the slums will not perfect and ennoble the character of our impressionable youths, longing for personal experience and ceapassages, will the half way ground do? Hardly, I think. Then let us do all we can to raise them up on the side of duty, to the heights of nobility, so high up in the world that no element of selfishness will ever mar their matured character.

Friend Leo, are there not many things that have stood the test of several generations and yet are not beneficial to the present one? Is not a higher standard of morality demanded of men and women to-day than was two generations ago? If so, should we not demand a higher class of literature? Many old books will never be excelled, but they do not portray the basest character in their heroes and heroines. Yes, dear Leo. I would

rather my children read the "blood and thunder" style of the newspapers than the glamour fiction throws over sin. But as I do not consider it necessary for the young to keep up with the progress in crime, there is other up-to-date literature that can be substituted, with the same result. I do not do so condemn all novel reading, but do enjoy reading a good novel very much; it is refreshing—an intellectual feast. Friend Leo, I have not yet reached the mature age of twenty-five, but my desultory reading has contributed more to my knowledge of sin, and weakened my ability to distinguish than any common experience or any actual occurrence within my knowledge. I feel that I cannot bid Mrs. Jones and Leo Jenwy! adieu until I have thanked them for their many good letters which I have enjoyed in the Household, and hope they may long continue to brighten and enliven the page from the intellectual stores.

A CONTENTED MAIDEN.

LEE GALLYCAN.

Dear Editress:—Would you think me intruding if I should step in, for a short while? If no one objects, I'll occupy the rug here close to our hostess. Of course you are all jealous sisters, but as I'm a new comer, she must allow me this one privilege.

Which I like the best? Let me see, I don't know, you are all interesting. But I believe I miss one from your band. Dr. Grace will ne'er again favor us with her interesting lines. I think she was my favorite contributor, it may be, because she was a doctor and I was always partial to doctors.

The reading club, I think has proved a decided success, but I shall not try to be interesting on that line as I've never read a great deal. You have all read the books that I have, namely: Lallah Rookh, Lucile, Oliver Twist, (by Dickens,) Paradise Lost, Swiss Family Robinson, and a few others including St. Elmo.

I have often wished that I was situated as Edna Earle was, and could have an opportunity of reforming some one, who was as wicked as he. I would be willing to devote my whole life to the work, especially if I loved him as she did St. Elmo.

As there is no one else from Baylor county, (for there is where I hail from) I feel rather lonely, and musn't stay till the Hostess turns her listening ear to some one else, but before I go, I must tell you about my home and surroundings. We live in the beautiful valleys of Coffee Creek, which is in a very rugged and hilly country of West Texas called the Wichita Breaks.

It is very thinly settled, but we like to live here, it is so free and open, one can think her own thoughts, dream her own dreams without any one disturbing. I am called a wild country but we don't think it is wild, 'tis true there are cattle and some of those "monstrous cow-boys" who work after them, then we have coyotes, rattlesnakes and prairie dogs, but show me a place in West, Texas where they do not have these.

I'm nothing but a school girl, so you can't expect much from me, and if the editress thinks this is too nice for the waste basket, I may come again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—An officer of the Swiss army recently made a tour of the world, and is now lecturing on what he has seen. The officer declares that the United States domestic affairs are the most important and most concerned; that although it has on paper an army of 7,852,718 men, 7,695,000 have never seen service; 129,600 of them are the national guards, and 25,707 men from the regular army doing police duty and fighting unruly Indians. "America spends \$155,300,000 per annum for penitentiaries, asylums and such a variety of war budget amounts to. This enormous sum, however, serves mostly to promote and influence election maneuvers."

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deeds properly drawn up when an unexpected obstacle presented itself. The wife positively refused to sign the deed. When the lawyer who had the matter in charge began to argue the case with her she said she thought part of the money for the farm should be given to her for her own. When asked how much she thought she ought to have, she said, "I think I ought to have at least \$3." The money was given her and she signed the deed with the remark that that was the first money she had ever had in her life to do as she pleased with. The balance, \$35,988, was paid the husband and pocketed by him. This would be funny if it were not so pathetic, for the incident is supported by evidence that shows it to be an actual occurrence. We do not feel like adding a moral of any kind for the story carries its own moral.

From Silberman Brothers' (Chicago, Ill.), Wool Circular for May, we clip the following price list for Texas unwashed wool delivered in Chicago:

SPRING.		
Fine (heavy)	7c to 8 1/2c	
Fine (fair)	8c to 10c	
Fine (very choice)	9 1/2c to 11c	
Fine medium	10c to 12c	
Medium	12c to 14c	
Low medium	12c to 14c	
Original largely 1 1/2 p.	8c to 10c	
FALL.		
Heavy fine	7c to 8c	
Fine average	8c to 9c	
Fine medium	10c to 11c	
Original packages, average wools.	7c to 10c	

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TEXAS RAISED JERSEYS.

Herewith we hand you test for Hinds' Tormentor of Lawn No. 71640 for seven days, beginning December 17th and ending December 23d, 1894. She produced milk, cream and butter as follows:

Weight of milk Dec. 17,	29 lbs 10 oz
" " " 18,	31 lbs
" " " 19,	28 lbs 4 oz
" " " 20,	29 lbs 4 oz
" " " 21,	29 lbs 8 oz
" " " 22,	29 lbs 8 oz
" " " 23,	27 lbs 14 oz
Date of churning, Cream of	Weight of
Dec. 17, 4 days,	15 lbs 10 1/2 oz.
Dec. 23, 8 days,	16 lbs 4 oz.
Totals	85 lbs 14 1/2 oz. 14 lbs 7 oz

Butter salted one ounce to the pound and worked ready for market; test made in accordance with A. J. C. O. rules. She was fed during test, 70 pounds wheat bran, 56 pounds corn meal, 84 pounds ground oats, 42 pounds cotton seed; total, 252 pounds. Sorghum hay once daily.

Hinds' Tormentor of Lawn 71640 was sired by Tormentor's John 14715; dam, Mollie Pennebaker 28081; her dam, Clara Mohray 11020, dam of Mr. S. N. Warren's great bull, of World's Fair fame, Little Harry 8808. This test places another of Tormentor's sons in the list of tested sires. We have two other daughters of Tormentor's John to report with tests.

Test for Clara Signal of Lawn No. 85586, for seven days, beginning December 2nd, and ending December 9th, 1894. She produced as follows of milk, cream and butter:

Weight of milk Dec. 3,	26 lbs 2 oz
" " " 4,	25 lbs
" " " 5,	26 lbs 2 oz
" " " 6,	25 lbs 14 oz
" " " 7,	26 lbs 4 oz
" " " 8,	27 lbs 4 oz
" " " 9,	26 lbs 4 oz
Date of churning, Cream of	Weight of
Dec. 7, 4 days,	21 lbs 8 oz.
Dec. 10, 8 days,	17 lbs 8 oz.
Totals	88 lbs 14 1/2 oz. 15 lbs 15 oz

Butter salted one ounce to the pound and worked ready for market; test made in accordance with the A. J. C. O. rules. She was fed during test, 70 pounds wheat bran, 70 pounds ground oats, 56 pounds corn meal, 28 pounds cotton seed meal; total 224 pounds. Sorghum hay once daily.

Clara Signal of Lawn 85586 was sired by Signal of Springfield 28545; dam, Denison's pet 72901. Above test made when three years and two months old. Expect her to go into the twenty pound list with age. PLATTER & FOSTER, Prop's Lawn Farm, Denison, Texas.

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Poland China Pigs. Sires and daughters registered. Write for price. C. W. THOMAS, Pottsville, Texas.

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Cousins' League.

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

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a little Pan-handle boy. I was eleven years old the 25th of February. I have been going to school all the winter, but our school is out. My teacher's name is Professor Welton. I think he was a good teacher. My studies were fifth reader, word speller, geography, graded English grammar, Texas history, second part arithmetic, intellectual arithmetic. I can harrow and plow. Papa says I am a splendid boy. I have two brothers and one sweet little sister. She was two years old Christmas. She has brown eyes and yellow hair and she is a great pet with us all. Mamma has a new TEXAS FARM AND RANCH sewing machine, and she is well pleased with it so far.

Well, I will answer some of the cousins' questions:

The word mule is found in Samuel, 13th chapter and 29th verse; also in Psalms 32d chapter and 9th verse.

Elijah was fed by the ravens. The man in the Bible who had the most sons must have been Jacob; he had twelve.

Well, Aunt Sallie, for fear I weary you, I will close.—LONNIE BALLARD, Newlin, Texas.

[Isn't it nice to have papa commend you for good work? It makes a boy feel happy to know he is helping his father. And that little yellow haired sister is a great pleasure and comfort to you, as well as to mamma and papa.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I have been a reader of the League for a long time, and at last thought I would write, as I was asked to do so by one of your regular correspondents, Miss Ida Duncan, whom I correspond with. I am a Hunt county boy. I go to school, and am learning fast in all my studies except spelling and writing, although there is nothing I enjoy more than writing. I wish some of the cousins who can conveniently do so, would correspond with me—of both sexes. I wrote asking correspondents once before, but only two wrote to me. I am yet in my teens. Cousins, can't we make our League more interesting?

Will some of the cousins suggest something? Don't you think Aunt Sallie is very kind to us to take so much pains with our letters? Can't we make it more pleasant for her? I think that we boys had better turn the League over to the girls, and not have our names in it at all, or else hold our side up with the girls. Come on, boys, let's catch up, and show the girls that we are not ashamed of ourselves or our League.

Well, Aunt Sallie, I go to Dallas very often, and I will come and see you some time, if you have time to talk with me, and tell me all about the cousins that call and see you, if there be any.

With best wishes to Aunt and the cousins, I will close.—J. A. HUNT, Hoover's Gin, Texas.

[I will be very glad to have you call to see me. I always have time to talk to my little friends, and wish they would come to see me often. Very few have given me the pleasure of a call. By all means, come to see me.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you allow me to join your happy band? I have never written before. I am twelve years old. I have five sisters and three brothers. I am living on a farm in Burnet county. I have been planting corn, and as it is raining to-day, had to quit. I am glad we are nearly done planting. Nearly all of you cousins are going to school; our school was out last Friday, and we all had speeches. I hope this will not find the waste basket. Hope to see it in print. Good-bye to all.—HATTIE I. ALLEN, Bertram, Texas.

[I hope you did your best at school, and now you must do your best to get all the pleasure from your vacation, and be ready to begin school in the fall.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Here comes another cousin, if you will let me in. I am a little girl, fourteen years old. I wish to join the Cousins' League. We live on a large farm in Burnet county, two miles north of Bertram. We have been living here three months. We lived in McCulloch county before we

came here. I hated to leave our nice home and so many friends. My brother and I went visiting last Saturday. We went to Burnet, a town nine miles north of us, and we had a fine time. I agree with Alfretha Sherrill, I wish we had some subject to write on. It is raining this morning, and is very muddy. Do any of you cousins live in black waxy land, where it gets so muddy when it rains? This is a muddy country. It was not so where we used to live. Cousins, do you all like to read story papers? I do. Let us all agree to write short letters, so there will be room for more. Well, I will close, as this is my first, and think my letter is long enough, anyhow. I hope to see this printed, and I will write again. Good-bye to all. DIXIE L. ALLEN, Bertram, Texas.

[I know all about the dreadful black-waxy land. It is very trying when it is muddy, but how everything grows in it. There are few things in life perfect. We must enjoy the good and endure the bad.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been a reader of the Cousins' League for some time, and though there are so many letters waiting, I will write, and patiently wait till my time comes. I think the League is improving. I saw a letter from an old friend of mine, Minnie Whitaker, whom I have not seen for a long time.

Will answer one of Willie Fisher's questions:

"What was the neutral ground?" It was the land between the Sabine and Arroyo Londo rivers, and was the boundary between Louisiana and Texas. Linda McGenty, I believe the address you asked for is James Elverson, N. W. Corner Ninth and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia. Golden Days is the nicest story paper I ever read. I like Miss Alois's books very much. Have read several of them. I liked Little Women very much; I don't know which character I liked best in it. Who is your favorite author, Aunt Sallie? I hope my letter won't reach that old waste basket. What's it for, anyway?—JULIA MULLEN, Mathis, Texas.

[Well, it is hard to say who is my favorite author, Julia. I like certain works by some authors while I do not like others of the same. It is thus with a number of our best writers. The waste basket in Cousins' League is for the envelopes only. You need not fear it.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have been a silent member of your band for some time. It has been about four years since I wrote last, but hope that all of the cousins have not forgotten me. Farmers are all busy at work plowing and sowing oats. There has been a good deal of rain since Christmas. The oats that is up is looking fine. During the time of the snow, we boys at Garrett killed about sixty rabbits. We have a fine school at Garrett. All of the scholars like our teachers very much. Our school is not graded, so I cannot tell you what grade I am in; but I study Wentworth's School Algebra, Robison's Higher Arithmetic, Reed's Word Book, and Ray's Complete Grammar. I completed physiology yesterday, the first of March. Hope to complete arithmetic and grammar this session. The answer that Edna Spangle gave to Ida Gilmore's and Maggie's question is a very good one, but can she tell us how many peas there are in a gill? If she can, hope she will appear.

Answer to Edna's question: A "few" is not many.

I suggest that we take up some subject and discuss it. I think it would be more beneficial to us than just writing, telling our ages and asking all these little questions. I am a farmer's boy. My age is between ten and eighteen; guess I will give any song I have for the ballad of the Two Little Girls in Blue, and another song, of which I don't know the title, but some of the words are, "Daisy, give me your answer true."—WILLIE FARRER, Garrett, Texas.

[Pretty good rabbit hunt that, Willie. It seems quite a long while since that rabbit hunt, doesn't it? Long before this, I expect you have been sitting on the creek bank trying your luck with your line and rod. Farmers' boys ought to be happy and good. Are they?—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Have you got room for me in the League? Pa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I am a farmer's boy, eleven years old. I have two head of cattle, their names are Line and Pet. I paid \$5 for Line

and Pa gave me Pet. Our school will soon be out. I have two brothers younger than myself. We have missed school one week and three days on account of the snow. I went with three men to hunt wolves, and we caught one with the dogs. Aunt Sallie, I wrote to the Cousins' League when Uncle Mike and Aunt Emma had your place. Well, this is all I have to say this time. I will write again when I see my letter in print. In reading over back numbers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I notice some questions from Cousins Maggie Newman and Ida Gilmore, which I will answer. Good-bye, Aunt Sallie and all the cousins.—JIM KILFOIL, Clarendon, Texas.

[The questions were correctly answered.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Good morning, Aunt Sallie and Cousins here I come at last! This is my first attempt to write to the League. I am a little Texas girl, thirteen years old. I have but one sister; she is sixteen years old. I have two of the sweetest little brothers in Texas; their names are, Sam Jacob Astor, and Earl Turner. I have one brother older than myself and three younger. Aunt Sallie, are you fond of flowers? We have nearly all kinds and I do love them. Our school is out. I am in the sixth grade; I love to go to school, and hope that I will make a teacher some day. Do you like horseback riding, Aunt Sallie? I have a pony and saddle. I can saddle my own horse, and hitch the horse to the buggy for mamma. I have no pets except my pony and two little brothers. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I like it splendidly; also the Cousins' League, which I think is grand. I want to exchange some songs with some of the cousins. I will exchange the Boy's Best Friend, The Parting Lovers, The Package of Old Letters, The Darling Black Moustache, or any I have, for Beautiful Bill, The Dying Cow Boy, The New Soil, The Wandering Boy, or The Girls Wont Do to Trust. Well, I will close for fear of that dreadful waste basket. Your little unknown friend.—FANNIE HAMILTON, Sallito, Texas.

I am very fond of flowers, Fannie, and I used to be equally as fond of horseback riding, but it has been a number of years since I have had a ride on horseback. But I have my flowers always.—AUNT SALLIE.

Dear Auntie: I am a little girl, thirteen years old, and I wish to tell the cousins about my pets. I have four; a pony named Molly, a yearling fawn, named Joe, a dog named Zip, and Dot, my cat. They are all gentle and kind, only Zip is a terror to every one who comes here with whom she is not acquainted. It is very amusing to see Joe, Zip and Dot drinking milk together. I like all my pets, but I think the most of the fawn. I fed him everything—corn, wheat, bran, hackberries, Chinaberries,

him stand upon his hind legs for something to eat, and when he comes up so, he is as high as I can reach. My pony is a little brown mare that will run away if she hasn't got a curb bit on. Dot is a white cat with a black spot on her neck. She often lies on Joe's back when he is lying down chewing his cud. I am fond of riding, drawing, writing and reading, but I don't like arithmetic. We live on the Washita river among the timber and like it very much. I don't think I would care to live in town, because I have such fine times here, and I suppose I am a good deal of a tom-boy. There is no school within ten miles of us, but I study at home. Maybe if I had a little crosser teacher I would know more than I do. I wonder if this will go into the scrap basket. I will watch and see.—AUGUSTA I. CARSON, Cataline, Texas.

[Yours is a "happy family," certainly, and afford you no end of fun and amusement. You need be in no hurry to change teachers or home. The sweet country air and your harmless, happy associates, are the best you can have for a long time yet.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Seeing so many nice letters in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I thought I would write a short letter, and as my younger sister has written and received such nice letters from some of the cousins, I will try my fate. We live in town as sister has said. We children attend school. My teacher is Prof. Shepherd; I like him very much. I study geography, etymology, physics, elocution, algebra, arithmetic, geometry, Latin grammar, and Cæsar. I enjoy living in town so much. We attend the Baptist church. I have missed two Sundays this year from Sunday school. Our pastor is Bro. A. E. Bates. Hoping to hear from some of the cousins, I will close. Love to Aunt Sallie and Cousins.—EMMA SIVELLS, Brownwood, Texas.

[I am glad to hear you are getting along so nicely in school, and in Sunday school, and hope you will hear from some of the cousins shortly, and find much pleasure in the correspondence.—AUNT SALLIE.]

QUESTIONS.

Why do not the boys write oftener? What is blacker than a crow? Why do not black sheep eat as much as white ones?

Whose life did Pocahontas save?—J. A. HUNT.

How many Texans left the Alamo alive?

Why were the Mexicans so cruel to the Texans?

Where are the richest silver mines in the United States?

How old would George Washington have been had he lived until February 22nd, 1895?—WILLIE FARRAR.

Who laid off the San Antonio road?—NOVELLA MEGEE.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1882.

The most successful college on this continent. For full particulars address the Secretary, JOS. HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.

GALVESTON Business University
perman in the world is employed. Bath houses for sale. Catalogue and information free.

Others blow. We make business offers. You may attend one month on trial, then pay expenses monthly at \$10 per month for board, room and tuition in all departments. Students from twenty-six states and countries past year. Finest catalogue and information free. J. F. SMITH, Founder, Galveston, Texas.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER: A Beautiful Summer Hat

To introduce Our Business to the Readers of Texas Farm and Ranch.

This stylish dress hat of fine fancy braid, trimmed with all silk, ribbon, large mixture of fine flowers and steel or gilt ornament, exactly like cut, any combination of colors, and positively could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$2.25.

We will send one of these stylishly trimmed hats to any address, securely packed, upon receipt of \$1.50, accompanied by this advertisement and the full address of five of your most stylish lady acquaintances. State your own age and complexion.

Free! Free! Free!

Every lady (ordering the above) who will kindly send us ten names of stylish ladies for our catalogue mailing list will receive a simple bottle of Honeysuckle Complexion Fluid ABSOLUTELY FREE. Address

E. NEWMAN & CO.

Millinery Importers,
2703 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.



COACHING A FAD.

Breeder and Horseman.

The new millionaire will tell you that the first thing he did was to buy a yacht and on its snowy deck he sailed into society. Maybe he did, but in order to become a "gentleman sportsman" he had to buy a coach and four. The society man of to-day who can drive a "four" gracefully, skillfully and with an air of knowing what he is doing can outrun the best cotillion leader that ever was born. There is mastery about coaching and managing four prancing horses which comes as near the realization of the small boy's conception of the glory of belonging to a circus as any position which man can occupy in this vale of tears.

Coaching is typically aristocratic and American—which, of course, Anglomaniacs will say is paradoxical—and is probably the most expensive pleasure in which any one can indulge. The mere joy of tooling over a white road with the ringing music of a horn sounding in one's ears, and the stamp and clatter of horses' hoofs making a gay tune on the hard ground, is not the only pleasure of coaching. It gives one a prosperous feeling to sit high above the multitude, to go flying by under the green boughs and interlacing branches. It gives one a feeling of mastery to handle the reins of four thoroughbred horses, and drive by, cool and collected, before howling, cheering villagers or silently envious city folks.

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont stands out among the whips of to-day as the most enthusiastic coachman, and the owner of the very finest coach horses. He is a man of money, of abundant leisure, and of fads—the greatest of these is coaching. Ollie Belmont has an unbounded admiration for the British squire of thirty years ago, and the goal of his ambition is to look, behave, and be like him. He succeeds in a measure, and the result, it sometimes a trifle ludicrous, is generally picturesque. Mr. Belmont rigs himself in the same toga that the British squire was wont to rig himself in when he went from London to Richmond on top of his lumbering yellow chariot. His coaching costume consists of light trousers, black coat, a scarlet vest, black old-fashioned stock, a bell shaped hat of silver-gray beaver, and a boutonniere of lilies in his coat. To his gorgeousness add a regular coaching apron of dark green, and you have a picture of the "gentleman coach," which is as fantastic as it is true to life.

HOWLING TAX DODGERS.

Houston Post.

New York is the money center of this country, and from there emanates the designing misrepresentations about the hostility of Texas laws to capital. They have a department organized for that purpose, as part of regular business, with branches all over the country, and turn loose on a particular state as may suit their designs.

The howl raised by capital against every proposal of just regulation and against every suggestion of fair taxation is heard the world over. A leading Northern paper says: "This species of legalized evasion is the fashion in New York City. In that city more than in any other, the rich make a science of tax dodging. They regard a tax as an infringement of their personal liberty, which they are at liberty to evade and defeat by what means they can. The example set by the Goulds is followed by a thousand others, with the result that the poor of New York pay not only their own taxes, but a great part of the cost of protecting their rich neighbors. Lazarus sweeps the pavement before Dives' mansion, while the alley in front of his own tenement goes unswept. New York is the richest city in America; it is also the favorite home of the tax dodger."

GRAPE CULTIVATION AND WINE MAKING.

This book is written specially for Texas, by A. H. Andrae, and is complete every way, giving best varieties adapted to this state, cutting, pruning, grafting, planting, diseases, insects, etc. The second part gives practical instructions for gathering grapes, wine and how to make it, vessels, washing and pressing, white wine, red wine, etc. We are making a special offer of this book at 25 cents postpaid, or will give one copy free to anyone sending us one new yearly subscriber at \$1.00. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY

WITH EVERY
**ONE
POUND**
bale
OF

DUKES MIXTUREfor **35 cents**

Every pipe stamped

DUKES MIXTURE or

2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

MACHINERY SUPPLIES.

Plain, Automatic
and Corliss Engines.
Boilers, Heaters, Injectors
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Perfect in design and construction, and as simple, as durable and as serviceable as can be found on earth. Rubber and Leather Belting, Pipe, Fittings, etc.
We sell Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Shingle, Stave and Lath Machinery.

See our **New and Improved Gin Outfits** and get prices and terms before buying.

Complete stock Electric Supplies, Motors and Dynamos for electric light plants, for gins, mills, hotels, towns, cities, etc. Come and see us, or write for particulars.

GINOCCHIO ELECTRIC CO.,

297 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

TEXAS TO THE WORLD!

The greatest commonwealth in the universe, whose soil teems with the products of the mart, and whose laws, constructed for the advancement of man, throw wide open its gates to the

People of the United States

and bids them enter for the purpose of investment and settlement.

Capital and Labor

alike have equal advantages and thrive under a good and just government, controlling the richest section in the world.

TEXAS IN 1893

produced for home and foreign consumption,

1,848,333 bales of cotton,
3,424,441 bushels of corn,
24,555,169 bushels of oats,
6,553,575 bushels of wheat,

and made a correspondingly large record in the production of other staples. The **PRESENT YEAR** is the most successful in its history and far exceeds the figures above.
This great State is reached direct from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis by the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE,

which runs

4-DAILY TRAINS--4

FROM ST. LOUIS,

And Double Daily Service from Cairo and Memphis.

For full particulars concerning Texas and for copy of pamphlet setting forth the wonderful achievements of its soil, address

H. C. FOWSERD,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

SHELL OUT!

Not a toy, but a machine which does the work, and all a farmer needs for shelling corn for home use.

**IT WON'T CHOKE.
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.
IT IS DURABLE AND CHEAP.**

We will furnish this Sheller and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$3.25, or we will send it f. o. b. Dallas for \$3 cash.

I should have acknowledged receipt of the Corn Sheller and Bone Mill purchased from you some time ago. It came all o. k. I have thoroughly tested both, and if I could not get others like them, I would not take one hundred dollars for them. Every poultry fancier ought to own a Bone Mill. I grind all the corn my stock eats. And the Sheller—it is a perfect daisy. Can easily shell a bushel of corn in five minutes.—J. C. COLLINS, Belton, Texas.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS

Something Needed in Every Home**The Best Coffee Mill in the Market.**

This mill holds one pound of roasted coffee, which can be ground out in quantities desired as needed. Airtight canister with screw cap top.

Hardwood box, rounded corners, finely finished with three coats of varnish.
Mountings, copper bronzed and lacquered.

The advantages—convenience, rapid and easy grinders—commend this mill as in every way superior to the old style ones.

We will send this mill (purchaser pays express charges) and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$1.50. Or we will send the mill alone for 75 cents.

From the above brief description and the illustration you get a fair idea of the mill. Every family needs and should have one. Address all orders to

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

New Iron Lasts

.....AND.....

Home Repairing Outfit.**ENLARGED, REMODELED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.**

Consisting of 28 First-Class Tools and Materials shown in cut, viz:

1 Iron Last, 10 inches; 1 Iron Last, 8 inches; 1 Iron Last, 6 inches; 1 Iron Standard with Base; 1 package Assorted Nails; 1 package 4-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 5-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 6-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 dozen pairs Star Heel Plates; 1/2 pound Copper Rivets and Burrs; 1 Steel Punch; 1 Sewing Awl, complete; 1 Pegging Awl; 1 Wrench for above; 1 Stabbing Awl, complete; 1 Shoe Knife; 1 Shoe Hammer; 1 bottle Rubber Cement; 1 bottle Leather Cement; 1 ball Wax; 1 ball Shoe Thread; 1 bunch Bristles; 1 Harness and Saw Clamp; 4 Harness Needles; 1 Soldering-Iron; 1 bottle Soldering Fluid; 1 box Rosin; 1 bar Solder; Directions for using.

All these Tools are

PRACTICAL, NEAT and CHEAP,

Not mere toys, enabling any person to do his own

HALF SOLING, BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER, HARNESS and TINWARE REPAIRING.

These Tools, when purchased separately at a hardware store would cost over \$6.00.

The only COMPLETE OUTFIT on the market.

We furnish the Tools mentioned above, complete, weight 18 pounds, or \$3.00. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year and the complete set of Tools for \$3.75.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Farm Machinery.

It is now, more than ever, necessary to reduce the cost of production. In all farm crops, labor is the chief item of cost, and every method that promises to reduce labor should be carefully considered. Human ingenuity has been busy itself with inventions having this end in view, so that now one man with improved implements can cultivate as much land in corn and cotton as five could a few years ago. Most land requires one deep stirring every year, and this is the slowest and most laborious process of the year. With the vast number of disc harrows, spading harrows, cutaway harrows, spring-toothed harrows, and smoothing and cultivating harrows, and other implements, the subsequent work of preparing the soil and after cultivation is wonderfully reduced. The slanting toothed harrow is especially useful in cultivating crops while small, doing the work thoroughly and rapidly. Think of it; with one of these implements fifty acres of corn can be given three thorough workings before it is a foot high, and every farmer knows what an invincible start such cultivation will give to a field of corn. And there is no tool known to the writer that does the work so thoroughly. It stirs and breaks every particle of surface to a depth of one to two inches, and destroys every weed and every spur of grass that comes from seeds less than an inch deep. There are a great variety of broadcast implements by the use of which the land can be prepared as a perfect seed bed, and at the rate of several acres per day. The farmer who depends upon the single furrow cultivating tools can not compete with those who are fully up to date.

SOME NEW FARM IMPLEMENTS.

J. H. CONNELL.

A CHEAP CANE OR CORN HARVESTER.

There are now machines on the market for harvesting corn, sorghum cane, and other crops of this character, varying in price from \$12 to \$90. The one in use at the Station is the cheaper kind, consisting of a "slide" or sled 2½ feet wide, and 4½ feet long. The runners are eight inches in height. Framed to the cover of this slide on each side there is a steel cutting bar ¾ inch thick, 3 inches in width, and 30 inches long, which cuts the cane or corn at a height of 5 to 9 inches above the ground. These cutting bars are plain steel, with a chisel bevel on the under side to sharpen them. They are set at an angle of 45 degrees with the sled, the outer end pointing to the rear. They are supported in place by a strong brace of sheet iron, connecting them with the frame work of the sled. A small seat is placed on the middle of the sled, on which two men can sit while the sled is being driven between the rows or drills of cane.

This implement is drawn by one horse. It is not found necessary to have a driver, since the horse does not need any guidance from one end of the row to the other. Two rows are cut at each "through." The machine does not stop to allow the men to throw down the corn gathered in their arms, but each man catches the corn as it is cut and throws it quickly in piles behind the machine without any delay. The amount of land that can be passed over in a day will vary from seven to ten acres, and will depend upon the speed of the horse and the skill of the men who handle the cane.

This machine has so many advantages over the old method of cutting with a corn knife or hoe, that every man planting ten or twenty acres of this crop could well afford to purchase a machine of this character. They are true labor savers. Of course, where cane is not of sufficient length to warrant the use of this machine it will be less expensive to cut with self binders. But when the stalks are six or eight feet in height, this machine should be used. It would be an easy matter to construct a cane cutter on this order in any country blacksmith shop; and in fact, many have been built in this manner. It would add but little to the expense to mount the sled on wheels, and thus decrease the draft upon the horse or mule drawing the cutter.

This machine was originally invented to cut corn for shocking that had been planted in checks or hills, but with a little extra exertion we find that cane or corn planted in drills can be successfully handled with the two men. We cut our silage crop last year satisfactorily with this machine, and a great deal of sor-

ghum that had been planted in drills to be used for hay, was harvested in an economical manner.

DISC TURNING PLOW.

Within the last two years this new turning plow has been placed upon the markets in this state, and has become a general favorite for work of this character. It can be used successfully only in flushing or breaking land, and is, therefore, not adapted to making rows or beds. They can be had singly or in gangs, and tests here demonstrate that the plow in any form gives satisfaction. In January, 1894, we made a test of the draft of the single disc plow on our College land here, which is a sandy soil of some six or eight inches in depth, underlaid by hardpan clay subsoil. This subsoil is very tenacious and hard to plow. For the same amount of work done this plow required about one-third or one-fourth less power from the team than did the ordinary turning plows, against which we tested it. The single disc plow required about the same draft when the man was riding as did the ordinary walking turning plows. It is possible, that had the ordinary turning plows been new, the difference would have been less. In November, 1894, we tested the double disc or gang plow, and found that the draft for it was correspondingly light. It may be objected to by some, because where trash and sod occur in the land it leaves the ground somewhat rough, or in "hog-wallows." But these are easily filled with a harrow. The double disc plow does not leave the ground so rough as does the single, because of the more regular depth of cut. It is objected to by some because it turns the land completely over. And while this may be objectionable under some conditions, it is most desirable under others. The good points of the plow that, so far as I know, have not been disproven at any time, are as follows:

- 1st. It will turn land two inches deeper than will the ordinary plow, without increasing the draft.
- 2d. It has no sole to pack the land, causing hardpan.
- 3d. It cuts weeds, grass sod, trash, etc., without the use of coulters.
- 4th. It pulverizes the soil while lifting and throwing it as completely as does hand-spading.
- 5th. There is no cost attached to sharpening the disc, because it is self-sharpening.
- 6th. The plows are easily "ganged" to be driven by one man.
- 7th. The plow cleans itself in all kinds of land, whether it be black-waxy, slough bottom or clay.
- 8th. Wet land can be plowed to better advantage with the disc plow than with any other, since it does not pack it and run it together into clods.

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT ISSUE.)

Patents granted to citizens of Texas for the week ending May 14th, 1895 reported through the office of J. F. Beale, Solicitor of Patents, 606 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Joseph A. Carroll, Buna, log carrier.

Louis S. Flateau, Dallas, car wheel and axle.

Geo. A. Keith, Saginaw, running-gear for vehicles.

John S. Powell, Marshall, back pad.

Frederick W. Wall, Ft. Worth, saddle pad.

Wm B. Willis, Waco, rotary gang plow.

Frederick Zedler and P. L. Ward, Cuero, cotton elevator and distributor.

FAST RIDING ON PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

Farm Implement News.

Fast riding on city or village streets is not conducive to the popularity of the bicycle among non-riders. It provokes unfavorable comment, and thus puts a stone in the path of cycling progress. Nearly every accident is attributable to reckless riding. Every wheelman should keep strictly within the limits of law and reason, and dealers should assist in educating them to the wisdom of this. Sidewalk riding is worse than fast road riding, and the latter is bad. Every cycling enthusiast should feel it his bounden duty to warn sidewalk riders either by mail or verbally, and if their warnings are ignored, see that the offender is prosecuted. In some cities bicycle clubs assist in prosecuting all sidewalk riders.

A five-mile gait is fast enough for all ordinary circumstances, and less than that should be the rule on main thoroughfares. On country roads the speed may be increased, but relaxed when horses likely to be frightened are met. The rattle-brained, devil-may-care ele-

ment among the cycling public have done more to injure cycling than all other causes combined, and it is high time some drastic measures were used to suppress them.

Mr. Howard F. Smith, State manager for the Daniel Pratt Gin Co., of Prattville, Ala., with headquarters at Houston, Texas, has an advertisement in this issue.

The Pratt Gin Co., is the oldest concern of its kind in the world, widely and favorably known to all cotton ginners, as they have sold in the neighborhood of forty thousand gins.

A Pratt gin does not injure the staple, gins fast and clean, is a long life gin, and sold under a guarantee.

The Daniel Pratt Gin will continue to be a credit to its record and an honor to its reputation.

TELEPHONES REDUCED IN PRICE.

Since its invention constant improvement has been made in the telephone until now it is a marvel of perfection and simplicity. The enormous rentals charged has restricted its use to the wealthy. Recently the United Telephone Company of Chicago, has put on the market the best telephone in existence, that they sell outright to any one either a single instrument or a complete system for small or large towns. See their advertisement in this paper.

HE DIDN'T THINK.

Some very good men buy 4½ feet mowers because they think their team not able to pull a 6-foot machine. These men do not take the trouble to convince themselves or let others convince them they are wrong. It seems to us that if it be true, as claimed by Emerson, Talcott & Co., makers of the Standard wide-out mowers, that one man, one team and one 6-foot Standard mower will go over 15 acres of ground and the mowers costing, say, \$80, that it is a great gain over two 4½-foot mowers, costing each about \$55, and requiring two men and two teams to cut 16 acres in the same time. Testimonials are generally taken to be mere buncombe, but readers of Emerson, Talcott & Co.'s advertisement will notice that the proposition is to prove the claims to be true.

THE USE OF CREAM SEPARATORS.

During the late hard times no industry has suffered less than the dairy business. This in spite of the fact that they have had the most unscrupulous opposition from a great trust, the oleomargarine people, to fight. There is a cause for money making in butter now, and that cause can be found in the Cream Separator manufactured by P. M. Sharples, of West Chester, Pa., and Elgin, Ill. Mr. Sharples is the pioneer in this business in America, and machines manufactured by him dot all sections of the country. The Cream Separator in the dairy increased the quantity of butter on an average fully 25 per cent, and at the same time materially decreased the amount of labor needed to make it. The farmer's net income was more than

doubled by the one machine, and the quality of his butter steadily advanced until now separator butter is quoted on the market as worth two cents per pound more than the best old style butter. This is the reason why the butter making industry has not felt depression. Mr. Sharples is now making these machines in a number of different sizes, and has them perfected so that they run so easily a dog in a small power can turn one. He has issued a handsomely illustrated magazine on the subject which he will send free of charge to anyone writing for it.

Portable Hay Press, \$60. Sent on trial. Address for circular, C. B. OUELIER, Elmer, Miss.

THE OK HAY PRESS.
THE BEST STEEL.
FULL CIRCLE.
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
SCOTT HAY PRESS CO.
801 West 8th St. Kansas City Mo.

THE ETEL HAY PRESS.
VICTOR
Bales made for least money. 1000s in use. Address Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., U.S.A.

WHITMAN'S BALING PRESSES.
Victorious Throughout the World.
FOUR NEW PRESSES FOR 1895.
See Our New "Steel Beauty," ALL STEEL.
Light Weight, Strong, Rapid and Durable.
Our Bales received Highest Awards at the World's Fair, Chicago, and every other contest.
Send for Circulars and Prices for 1895.
WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HUNTER HAY PRESS
Guaranteed Well and Substantially Made of Good Material.
To bale 1 to 1½ tons per hour. To bale 12 tons in car.
PRICE, \$135 FOR MOUNTED PRESS, paid for when found to fulfill above guarantee. Made by
MERIDIAN MACHINE SHOPS,
P. O. BOX C. MERIDIAN, MISS.

ECLIPSE.
SHORTEST CRANK.
GREATEST POWER.
ECLIPSE HAY PRESS CO.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS
and Bicycles, at Factory Prices. Work guaranteed and 20 to 40 per cent saved. Our goods received the highest awards at the World's Fair. Our 1886 Mammoth Illustrated Catalogue is free to all. It shows all the latest styles and improvements and reduced prices. It has 200 pages and is the largest and most complete catalogue ever issued. Send for it. It's free. Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROOFING.
CHEAPEST!
BEST!
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Farm and Stock.

One of our Mississippi exchanges says if the railroads will put corn elevators at convenient stations, the farmers will go largely into corn raising for shipment. The state is now shipping large quantities of corn to Kansas and Nebraska.

The hog is generally treated with a contemptuously unbecoming importance and money value. Anything is considered good enough for him to eat, or to drink, and filthy quarters are supposed to make him vigorous. Here is where the hog raiser makes a mistake against the hog and himself.

The wool tariff and the logic of events has greatly stimulated mutton growing. Inasmuch as by using shoddy, the same wool may be made into cloth, worn out, gathered by rag pickers, made into shoddy, and by mixing it with a little full wool, made again into cloth to go again and again through the same process, but little long wool is required. But people must eat and mutton is a mighty good substitute for meat.

The uncertainty of seasons in the Texas Panhandle is rapidly turning the grain farms into stock farms. Wheat and oats are superseded by millet, sorghum, and all such forage crops as may be successfully grown with little rainfall. This will probably prove more profitable than grain crops, for cattle feeders will be ready to take all the forage this country can produce. At prevailing prices wheat is like cotton, an unprofitable crop, and as the beef cattle business is now good, and promising to be better, the man who has feed to sell will be in the swim.

Harrowing should closely follow plowing, because the plow leaves the ground in fine condition for drying out, and smoothing down with a good harrow prevents this. And then if the harrow is followed by a roller, so much the better. This applies to preparation before or immediately after planting. The same principle applies to after cultivation. Any plow that leaves the soil corrugated exposes too much surface to the sun and drying winds of spring and summer. The tool used should leave the ground as near like it had been harrowed as possible, and the soil should not be inverted, for that brings the damp under soil to the surface to rapidly become dry, and deposits the dry surface soil near the roots.

THE SIRE.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Whether cattle for the farm are kept largely for the dairy or for beef, it is usually best to keep good grades. By using a full blooded male, with carefully selected dams, a good grade of cattle can be reared, that, with good treatment, will make a better return in proportion to the amount of food supplied. In this the sire is fully half the herd. A good, reasonably well matured sire will, with good treatment, be able to serve all of the cows kept on the average farm, and in this way secure a good improvement at a low cost. It is necessary, however, that the sire should be vigorous and healthy and descended from healthy stock. Preference should always be given to a well matured animal, and one that has proved himself a good breeder. While a careful selection and careful breeding tends greatly to reduce the risk, there is some risk, even with the best bred animal, as a breeder, and one that has been tried and proven himself to be a good breeding animal, is always more valuable than a young, untried one. If, however, a young sire is secured, care should always be taken to use sparingly until he is well matured, and his value more accurately determined.

The bull himself should not only be an animal of superior merit, showing all of the characteristics of the breed, but he should spring from parents that are themselves animals of individual merit to an extent to be able to transmit their good qualities to their offspring.

If for the dairy, his dam should show herself to be a good milk and butter producer, and his sire a superior stock getter. His sire's dam should have proven herself to be a good dairy cow, and the more fully his ancestors have distinguished themselves in their particular line, the greater will be his value, and the more certain he will be to transmit his good qualities to his offspring. Another item should always be considered, and that is his disposition.

It is not good economy when it can be avoided, to invest considerable money in a thoroughbred bull, and then be able to keep him but a short time on account of his disposition. In addition to this, he is liable to transmit his disposition to his calves. If, in addition to these good qualities, he is of good form and has strong digestive and assimilative powers, all the better.

It is necessary, then, to feed so as to keep him in good, thrifty condition, giving him a ration that will secure a good development of bone and muscle, rather than fat. Afford him plenty of opportunity for exercise in fly time, with plenty of water. To secure the best results in breeding, it is very essential that he be vigorous and healthy.

Klodon, Mo.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

J. W. GRIMES.

In your issue of 11th inst., T. A. Evans, of Hutto, Texas, asks for some reader to give his experience with Mexican June corn. I tried an acre last year on sandy land. After oats came off, planted 15 h of June with peas. The corn, oats and peas all came up together. I tried to save all, and did but little work for the corn. I made about twenty-five bushels of fine white corn, very sound. My experience was satisfactory, and will plant again in June. It grows very tall. June is early enough to plant; about 15th I think best.

Uncle Snort does not seem to have a very good opinion of it. I think the time of planting will have a good deal to do with the yield; early planting would make too much stalk.

Arlington, Texas.

DESTRUCTION OF JOHNSON GRASS.

J. P. APPERSON.

For the benefit of those farmers whose farms are infested with Johnson grass, I will give my experience and plan for its destruction; and as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, it is also the price of the destruction of Johnson grass. This spring a year ago I commenced to destroy it on my farm. It had got promiscuously scattered over it in bunches from a foot to six feet in diameter. I got stakes, sharpened them, tied a white flag on them, and made a light folding ladder to use in the cornfield when the corn got so large as to obscure my stakes. In the cotton field the ladder is not needed. I use a strong eye hoe. The first time going over the farm I take my stakes and hoe and start, keeping between the same rows until I come to a bunch of grass. I then drop my stakes (except one), and dig the grass, taking out all roots that are near the surface; then plant my stake in the row by the grass, so that the plowman will not knock it down in plowing. I then proceed in the same row until I get across my field. I then turn back, taking ten rows every time I cross the field. When I get over the field, I have every patch flagged and out. I repeat this cutting as often as is necessary—say, upon an average, of every two weeks, until late in fall, when all vegetation is killed with frost. This may seem like work, but it is the most practical way where it is scattered in small bunches over the farm. The stakes may not be more than six feet long for cotton, but for corn they must reach above the corn. I use my ladder in my corn. I take certain rows, mount my ladder, see my stake, and travel until I get opposite it; drop my ladder, go to my stake, and cut a little below former cutting. I treated about a hundred bunches in this manner last year, and in three-fourths of the places or more, there is not a sprig. I will get it all this season if I give it the attention that I did last season. Where it has anything like occupied the ground, of course the plow will have to be resorted to. If the farmer is not more vigilant and determined upon the destruction of Johnson grass, it is only a question of a few years until it will have entire possession of our farms. What then? Some say, turn it into a stock country. It seems to me from prices obtained for the last decade, that the stock industry has been overdone and has not been a paying business by any means. I consider the introduction of Johnson grass one of the greatest calamities that ever Texas has been afflicted with.

Wilmer, Texas.

THE COMMON MOLE.

H. GARMAN, in Industrial American.

I think there can be little doubt as to the benefit done to gardeners and farmers by the moles in destroying insects.

Next to earthworms these constitute their favorite food, and I should say, take the food of these fourteen stomachs as a basis, earthworms constituted two-thirds of it, and insects the remaining third. The sharp teeth of the mole are so efficient in grinding up the bodies of insects that the species eaten are not often recognizable. Very often only the hard and indigestible fragments of mandibles, legs or wings remained in evidence. Seven of the moles had eaten beetles, the majority apparently belonging to the family Scarabaeidae, and probably to the genera Lachnosterna, Aphodius, and their allies. Three had eaten small ants. One had eaten a large number of small white grubs. Two had eaten larvae of predaceous beetles. One had devoured a cricket, and in another a larva, probably a cut worm, was recognized. The greater part of the insect food consisted of beetles which in their grub stage are known as white grubs, and feed on the roots of plants, or else on dead vegetable matter. From its evident fondness for these white grubs in all their stages it is plain that the mole does a great amount of good in lawns and gardens by devouring them. There is no more serious enemy of a lawn than these grubs. Where allowed to increase for a number of years they will sometimes so completely destroy the roots of blue grass as to permit the turf to be rolled up like a carpet. When they become so abundant as this, no doubt a couple of moles introduced would prove a most satisfactory remedy. The latter are extremely voracious, devouring large quantities of food, and suffering greatly when deprived of it. It is said of the European mole that it dies when deprived of food for from ten to twelve hours. Our own species is equally active and highly organized.

HOG CHOLERA.

Southera Cultivator.

Please give symptoms and best treatment for hog cholera.—W. F. C., New Berne, N. C.

ANSWER.—The following remedies are the best that can be procured for this dread disease: The first is from the United States Department; the second was sent me by a friend with an urgent request to publish. We would very much like to know if the latter accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Some of the symptoms of cholera are, short, hoarse cough, fever, running at the nose, shivering, efforts to vomit, tottering gait and sometimes paralysis, constipation, succeeded by diarrhea, dark purple blotches on the skin, with great soreness and sometimes ulceration.

Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has just issued a bulletin on this subject which ought to be in the hands of every hog keeper, and can be obtained on application to the Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C. Dr. Salmon says that whilst no absolutely certain cure can be found for any disease, and certainly not for hog cholera, yet that, as the result of a long series of experiments, the following has been found to be a most efficacious formula in most cases of this disease, and is valuable as a preventive:

Wood charcoal, one pound; sulphur, one pound; sodium chloride, two pounds; sodium bicarbonate, two pounds; sodium hyposulphite, two pounds; sodium sulphate, one pound; antimony sulphide, one pound.

Pulverize and thoroughly mix, and give a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds weight of hogs once a day. Feed on soft food, made of bran and ship-stuff, or bran and corn meal mixed in hot water, and stir in the proper quantity of the medicine. Animals too sick to eat should be drenched with the medicine mixed in water. In drenching a hog, never throw him on his back or rope him and force him to take the medicine. The chances are that if you do, you will choke him. Pull out the side of his cheek from his teeth and thus make a pouch, into which pour the medicine, and it will run into his mouth and be swallowed, or take an old shoe and cut off a small part of the toe, so as to make a hole through, and put this in his mouth. He will generally commence to chew the shoe—then pour the medicine into the shoe and it will find its way slowly into the mouth and be swallowed. We have drenched hogs in this way when we could succeed in no other way. Keep the sick hogs dry, warm and clean, or it is very little use giving medicine.

Dr. T. J. Dodge, of Hamilton, Illinois, writes as follows to the Iowa Homestead on the subject of hog cholera:

I deem it my duty to give to the public, free, my recipe for the cure of what

is termed hog cholera. I have used this remedy for 35 years, and raised hogs on my ranch in Nebraska and have never lost a hog.

I have experimented by placing one well hog with a lot of sick ones, and keeping it well by the use of this remedy. You will confer a great favor upon the farmers of our country by publishing this recipe in full. I am now engaged in other business, and have been for sixteen years, and am willing to let others prosper by the long years of experience of mine with a remedy I discovered myself for the cure of this dreaded disease.

The prescription and directions are as follows:

Arsenic, $\frac{1}{8}$ pound; cape aloes, $\frac{1}{8}$ pound; blue vitriol, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; black antimony, 1 ounce. Grind and mix well the remedy before using.

The following are the directions for using:

1. Sick hogs in all cases to be separated from the well ones and placed in dry pens with only five large hogs or eight in each pen.

2. Feed nothing but dry food, but no water, only the slop containing the remedy, until cured.

3. When hogs refuse to eat, turn them on their backs, and then, with a long handled spoon, put the dry medicine down their throats.

4. Dose for large hogs: One teaspoonful three times a day for three days; then miss one day, and repeat amount until cured. Shoats or pigs, one-half the amount.

5. As a preventive, one teaspoonful once a week will keep your hogs in a healthy condition to take on fat. I can place one well hog in a pen with 100 sick ones, and with this remedy keep him well. Let no other stock but hogs have access to this remedy, as it is to them a deadly poison.

Dr. Dodge adds, that for many years he sold his recipe for \$5 and treated hogs at the rate of \$1 per head, paying the owner 10 cents a pound for all that died after treatment began.

Wool and Sheep: While there has at all times been more or less strife existing between the breeders of wool and mutton sheep, the man who regards the conditions that influence the trade in wool and mutton cannot help regarding such differences as grounds for, and wholly unavailing for. It is true that the best mutton sheep do not grow the best wool, and equally true that the best wool sheep do not produce the best mutton, but these differences are not so great in fact as they are imagined to be. It will be found an absolute impossibility to produce a finely finished mutton, without an accompanying good fleece, and all the advantages of rich food as found in a well balanced ration, dry and moderately warm quarters, good pure water, kindness and contentment, all so necessary to the production of fine mutton at a profit, will be found of equal advantage to the fleece. There will be good color, good texture and good weight, and the wool buyer will quickly recognize such a fleece as having been "grain fed."

On the other hand, the wool sheep, which many now claim to possess no other virtue, if properly handled, and slaughtered at a reasonable age will produce a lamb chop or leg of mutton good enough to meet the requirements of the most fastidious of our lovers of this most delicious animal food.

CORN.

Condensed from Bulletin No. 33 of the Mississippi Experiment Station.

[Concluded From Last Week.]

COLOR AND YIELD.

Whether the yield is any way affected by color, and whether white or yellow varieties produce the greater yield, has always been a matter of dispute, about which opinions have been about evenly divided. In order to gain definite information in regard to this, this station has made 138 tests with 45 varieties of dent corn, the number including nearly all those of each color which have been advertised by the leading seedsmen from 1859 to 1893, and a large number of local varieties which are grown in this state. As a result of this work the 75 tests with 25 white varieties have given an average yield of 43 bushels per acre, while the 63 tests with 20 yellow varieties have given an average of only 35.2 bushels per acre. These total averages coincide very closely with the partial results published in several of our Annual Reports, and which were as follows: In 1890 the yield of 17 white varieties was 41.6 bushels per acre, while 15 yellow varieties gave 37.1 bush-

gree of success in the flower or vegetable garden. There must not be any kind of work about it. If one is not willing to pay this price then it will be well to leave flower gardening to those who will pay for it.

I have learned that it does not pay to have much to do with "bargains" in seeds, plants and bulbs. The best are so inexpensive now that it does not pay to have any other kind. I have experimented a good deal with cheap seeds and bulbs and have grown richer in experience than flowers from any seed and plant bargains.

Experience has taught me to beware also of those arrogant "novelties" that spring up every year and seek to crowd the old-time favorites out of our gardens and our affections. I generally discover after experimenting with the most phenomenal of these novelties that "old things are the best" is true in flower gardens as elsewhere. No novelty of recent years is any sweeter or more beautiful than many of the flowers that our grandmothers and great-grandmothers had in their dear old gardens.

THE GROWING OF NUT TREES.

By Judge Samuel Miller, before the Missouri State Horticultural Society, December 1914.

As this subject has been assigned me I will try to give the best of my knowledge and experience.

In the first place I will advise those who clear land, to let stand, here and there a walnut, hickory, or pecan tree, if such there be on their grounds. The indiscriminate slaughter of all trees on the land has put out of the way many a noble tree that it will take half a century to produce one like it.

The time will come when all kinds of nuts will be valuable on account of their scarcity.

In my youth I knew a hickory tree in a field that \$100 would not have tempted my father to cut down. A noble chestnut tree that \$500 would not have purchased. In my clearings here all the walnut trees are left, and I have one that bears pear shaped buds, although the nut inside is round. It is large, full of good meat, and it will stand as long as I own the land. Our native nuts bear only every other year, as it takes one season to prepare the buds that produce the nuts.

It is too late in life for me to plant nuts with any hopes of seeing them bear fruit, but the younger generation should not neglect it. They do not come into bearing as soon as other fruit trees, but they last a lifetime of man.

In our latitude the kinds worth attention are the hickory, pecan, chestnut and hazelnut. The latter I have tried for fifteen years here, but never get a dozen of nuts. These are of the finer varieties, while the wild native flourish and bears abundantly. The squirrels and other animals usually get the most of them.

The wild ones I have never transplanted, but suppose they might do well under such cultivation (or rather no cultivation), as they get in their wild state.

From seed I never tried to raise them, but suppose that if rightly covered with earth in the fall they would grow.

The hickory will grow readily if planted in the fall, and contrary to the general opinion, will grow when four years old after being in a box in a drawer all this time. This I have proven.

Of the pecan I once raised 1000 seedlings, and gave them to the Department at Washington, to distribute. They were the largest, hardy ones I have met with. These nuts I got fresh from the tree; had them in a sack for several weeks, then packed them in clean sand so that they seldom touched one another.

The box was set on the ground in an exposed place to all kinds of weather. In the spring when the weather became warm they commenced to show their germinating, and were planted in nursery rows one inch deep and six inches apart.

They were well cultivated and not one in ten failed to grow.

They made but small tops, only from six inches to a foot, but what they lacked in tops they made up in root, 18 and 20 inches was by no means rare under ground.

The idea that a hickory or pecan will not grow if the tap root is severed is a wrong one, as they will bear it about as well as any other tree, and it is not at all difficult to transplant them.

From observation my impression is that it takes a pecan about eight years

to come into bearing, and a hickory somewhat longer. The shellbark is the most valuable of the hickory, although in this neighborhood there are some very large nuts of great value that seem to me to be crosses between the true shellbark and our large hardshells, that can be found along the Missouri river and in the creek bottoms.

The chestnut, which it was contended at one time would not grow here, can be grown successfully, not only our natives from the East, but the Europeans and the Japanese; the latter and their progeny are the most valuable and bear in a few years from seed or grafting.

I once raised several hundreds of our natives by planting them in the fall similar to the way described for the pecan in the spring. Some of those I set out in an orchard that may soon bear.

I am waiting for them to bloom so as to impregnate the blossoms of a Paragon that bears enormous burrs, with large chests in them, but no meat.

It will be well to have several trees in a group so as to secure impregnation while in bloom.

The chinquapin, a very small acorn-shaped chestnut, is very sweet, and produces nuts, but never makes more than a large shrub. I have these growing, but they have not yet born fruit.

Walnuts grow about as freely as sound corn grains. Simply cover in the fall an inch or two deep. These should be planted where the trees are to stay, as they soon get so large that they are unwieldy and not so sure to grow.

As to grafting this nut family, I have had such poor success with them that any counsel on that subject would not be of benefit.

One thing I will advise those contemplating pecan nut growing, not to get the Southern varieties unless they live in 36 degree latitude and further south.

FANCY FLOWER BEDS.

Vick's Magazine.

It generally takes an experienced gardener to lay out fancy shaped flower beds so that they will really be artistic and beautiful. The amateur is apt to produce effects more startling than beautiful. His crosses, diamonds and stars do not always "pan out" as he expected, and when he attempts anchors and other designs still more intricate he is lost. He frequently lacks judgment in sowing his seeds, even when his fancy beds are geometrically correct. It is labor lost to fill a star shaped flower bed with tall growing plants like geraniums or dahlias. They cannot be made to grow so that they will define and preserve true outlines of the bed. Use plants of low growth, like portulaca, pansies or alyssum, for your fancy beds. Such beds are usually more appropriate to parks, cemeteries, or public gardens than to the ordinary door yard or lawn. Mounds or circular beds will adapt themselves very well to the door yard, and those with but little space will find that it is best not to attempt much ornamental gardening. "Cut your goods according to your cloth," is a maxim one can well apply to the laying out of one's flower garden, particularly if there is but a small space to devote to flowers. Make the most of what you have, be it much or little.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Southern Garden.

It is explicitly necessary for every cultivator to know that the growing of the same crop for several years in succession, on the same piece of land, will eventually render the soil unfit to bring this crop to perfection. In former years, and even to-day yet, some of the old gardeners and truck farmers had been under the impression that the land upon which a certain crop had been successively grown, became poisonous for the same variety of plants, although being quite suitable for any other.

To-day, being better acquainted with agricultural chemistry, we find ourselves in a position to more fully understand the cause, and hence know quite well that it is not the poisonous effect of the variety that has been grown upon the land, but the consuming process of certain salts and mineral matters from the soil, which are necessary to bring that particular variety of crop to perfection, and a consequent exhaustion of the soil. The rotation of crops is, therefore, necessary, as there are hardly any two varieties of plants that would require for their nourishment the same

salts or mineral matter, unless they are of the same nature.

In order to illustrate this, we would remark, for instance, that such plants as beets, turnips, mangel wurzels, which extract from the soil a good deal of potash for their nourishment, cannot be followed by another crop requiring the same salt to bring it to perfection unless the soil is supplied with the same mineral substance which had been exhausted. Such land should be planted in plants requiring lime for their nourishment, such as beans, peas, etc.

In this manner one crop may follow the other in rotation, unless the soil is supplied with the exhausted substances, when the same land may be used for years in succession for the same crop, although not always with the same results. Rotation of crops not only benefits our soil, but it will also be the means of lessening some varieties of destructive insects, which in our climate often multiply to an alarming extent. When, with the aid of the necessary fertilizer, we plant the same variety of plants on the same piece of land for a number of years, we will find that the insects feeding upon these plants will multiply themselves without end; whereas, where another and different crop is raised upon which these insects cannot live, the entire race would perish for want of the proper nourishment for their larvae.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin: The worm on currants and gooseberries will appear on the lower leaves soon after the fruits form. The remedy for this pest is so simple, there is no cause for neglecting its use: One ounce of white hellebore dissolved in two gallons of water, applied with sprinkler or brush broom, when worms first appear, will exterminate them. Two or possibly three applications may be necessary. Paris green is also used in the same manner.

A New York fruit grower at an institute said: Orchards should be taken care of or destroyed. Few realize how much valuable land is unproductive owing to its condition. In most cases, by plowing the sod and fertilizing and pruning, vigor health and fruitfulness can be restored. A thorough cleaning up will completely change the aspect of our fruit farms and homes, and many places can be made valuable which otherwise are worthless.

GOLD DUST.

Making Tracks

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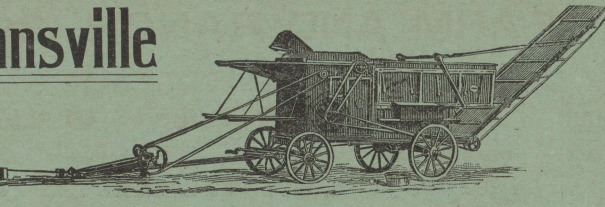
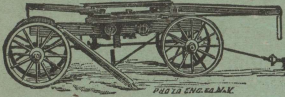
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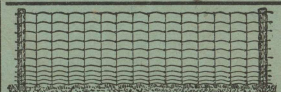
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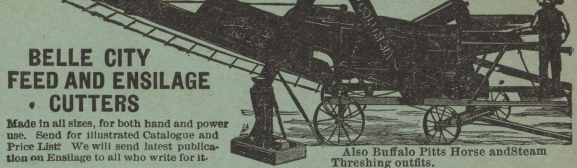
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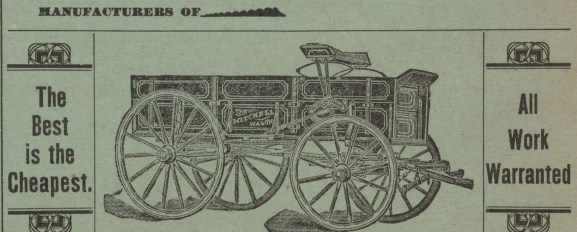
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