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THE COMING FAT STOCK SHOW.

On October 12 and 13, 1896, the National Livestock Exchange will hold its annual meeting in Fort Worth, and the local exchange aided by the liberal and progressive citizens of this city have determined to make the coming meeting a memorable one in the history of the national body. To that end the entire membership of the different exchanges comprising the National Exchange, have been invited to come to Fort Worth in a body, and already big delegations have been promised from Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Pittsburg, St. Paul, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, New Orleans, Cleveland, Denver, Peoria, St. Joe, and Nebraska City, all of which cities have livestock markets of greater or lesser magnitude.

In addition to this the local exchange in order that these market representatives be given an opportunity to meet and know the people who in a large part are the foundation of the business they handle, have extended general invitations to the Texas Cattle Raisers' association, the Texas Livestock association, and the Texas Swine Breeders' association, asking them to be present and besides sharing in acquaintance with the men who comprise so important a factor in the stock industry, suggest to them ideas which relate to the side of the producer. The National Livestock Exchange looks after all legislative and commercial relations and will doubtless take pleasure in hearing from those who constitute what might be termed the bone and sinew of the livestock industry.

The local exchange has not stopped here, and with commendable enterprise and generosity have sent invitations to the livestock associations of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico, which last territory has two associations, and it is confidently expected that they will each be represented. Last but not least, the citizens of Fort Worth have put their heads together, and by the offer of liberal premiums have arranged to hold a fat stock show at the stock yards during the session of the meeting, and it is to this that the Journal wants to direct the attention of its readers. The chief purpose of the fat stock show is to demonstrate to the thousands of visitors who will be here from outside cities the progress Texas has made in the improvement of breeds and methods of handling livestock, and every stockman and stock farmer in the state should prepare and send a car load of either cattle, hogs or sheep to this exhibition. If an exhibitor wants to sell his stock a strong market will prevail, but this is optional with him, and cuts no figure in the competition for the premiums, which as before stated are numerous and liberal. A generous display of fat Texas cattle, hogs and sheep will do much to open the eyes of the people, many of whom though in daily contact with stock are of the opinion that we are still raising the long horn and the razor back of former days, and being convinced of the error of their ways will want more of the same kind they see here. Let every farmer and every stockman prepare to be in Fort Worth, October 12 and 13 of this year with something for the show, and besides making money for himself he will contribute to a patriotic cause.

The St. Paul Odd Fellows' Review says: The following from an address of Hon. Galusha A. Grow is to the point and full of truth: "If you raise fallen man from his degradation, elevate the servile from his groveling pursuits to the rights and dignity of men, you must first place within their minds the means of supporting their pressing physical wants, so that religion may exert its influence on the soul, and soothe the weary pilgrim in his pathway to the tomb. For it is in vain you talk of the goodness and benevolence of an omniscient ruler to him, whose life, from the cradle to the grave, is but one continued scene of pain, misery and want. Talk not of free agency to him, whose only freedom is to choose his own method to die. Talk not of entrusting him to cultivate the intellect and purify the heart whose days are dragged out in procuring a morsel to sustain life, and whose last prayer, as he falls broken hearted into his kennel of sorrow, is that he may never behold the light of another day. In such cases there might perhaps be some feeble conception of religion and its duties—the infinite, everlasting and pure; but unless there is a more than common mind, they would be like the dim shadows that float in the twilight."

The most remarkable experiment yet recorded has been made by an Italian gentleman for the benefit of the French nation. He read an article by a Frenchman taking a gloomy view of his country's future because the birth rate continues to fall below the death rate, and the population of the republic continues to decrease. This Italian was very rich, unmarried and only 40 years old. In 1889 he made a tour of the world, gathering up a harem of wives

as he went—black, brown, yellow and white—any that would consent to join him in his experiment. He settled his harem on one of the Polynesian islands and in 1896, seven years after the inauguration of his experiment, he finds himself the father of 370 children. Equally remarkable as the experiment is the fact that the French press and French scientists seem to attach serious importance to the success of the experiment.

The chief of the division of ornithology of the United States department of agriculture has examined the stomachs of over 2000 hawks and owls freshly killed, and almost invariably found them filled with mice, rats and injurious insects. He states that of the seventy species found in this country only six are injurious, and three of these are so rare as to be of no practical danger. He advises the adoption of a policy that will keep them away from the hen coops and permit them to live and help exterminate our enemies.

Dried olives have made their appearance in California markets, and both chemical analysis and digestion tests show that they are highly nutritious and cheap; enough to sustain a laborer coasting but 6 cents per day. The oil is equal to meat and the pulp as good as bread. They are prepared for use by soaking and salting. Very few people relish them at first, but all soon acquire a fondness for them.

The Old Settlers Reunion is now holding its third annual meeting at Mineral Wells. A Cowboys reunion is also being held at Seymour. It is unfortunate that the same dates were selected for the two meetings, as there are quite a number of "old-timers" who would otherwise have gladly attended both meetings. The Journal, however, will be represented at both places.

CATTLE.

FROM THE COAST RANGES.

Our nine weeks' drought was broken by six inches of rain since last writing.

Our spring calf crop was quite heavy, and now we are having a considerable summer crop.

The man with the hoe is prospecting the coast country in large numbers, including many North Texas men.

Charbon, which has attacked many horses on the coast since March, is disappearing. We know of no cases resulting fatally in Matagorda county, but there were serious losses in the counties east of Houston and Galveston.

Sheriff Ben E. Cabel of Dallas has sold to Lee H. Hughes, county clerk of Dallas, half of the Cabel's undivided half interest in the "Q" pasture, in Matagorda county. There are 8000 acres in the pasture and it is rumored that it will be farmed by tenants from North Texas.

A band of thieves stole a large drove of cattle from the Lott & Nelson pasture, in Nueces county, last week. Rangers are in pursuit. The stolen cattle belonged to Carrigan & Dobie. South Texas has breweries at San Antonio, Houston and Galveston, but a German who fears that the coast is being overrun by beer drinking proposes to build a brewery at Cuero.

Frank Welder, a prominent young stockman of Sinton, has just returned from a visit to his old home at Victoria.

The grand barbecue given by the ranchmen of the west side of Matagorda county at Deming's bridge, on the Compadre river, July 18, was an immense success. The Mexican band of Victoria furnished the music and the dancing continued all day and all night. Fully a thousand visitors were present and all were served with dinner, supper and breakfast on the ground, anything—not even the ice cream, lemonade and fruits that were served at all hours. The star of the young stockman, Abel Pierce, was master of ceremonies.

Wharton county has two negro stockmen that are said to be worth \$75,000 each.

A Mr. Turner of the Pierce ranch was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake about 9 o'clock Wednesday evening and died at 11 the same night. He had shot a squirrel which tumbled into a hollow stump and when he reached in for the squirrel he received the death wound from the snake, which was coiled up at the bottom of the stump.

Last week's shipments included a train load of cattle from Cuero to Chicago and a few calves from Victoria to Galveston and New Orleans. There seems now to be little doubt that the International and Great Northern railroads will be extended from Columbia, on the Brazos, to Bay City, on the Colorado, a distance of only twenty-six miles. Then many of the cattle pastures will be turned into cotton farms.

Neel & Alley of Alleytown, Colorado county, are putting in a five or six hundred acre farm on their Matagorda county ranch, which fronts on the Colorado river nine miles above Bay City. Neel will move his family to Bay City to live.

Miss Ada Chapman is having five dwelling built in her Buckner prairie pasture and will open a large farm. Verily—the cattle ranges of this rich and rainy belt must inevitably be replaced by tilled farms, and that right soon. J. LINN LADD, Bay City, Tex.

IMPORTANCE OF DEHORNING.

M. Sansom of Alvarado, one of the largest and most successful cattle feeders of Texas, shipped to the Chicago market in May 400 dehorned steers. At the time of shipment 100 of these steers were two, white and black, barely three years old. The two weighed 1100 pounds average, and sold for \$4, while the three weighed 170 lbs. and brought \$4.25 per hundred pounds. Out of the thousands of fine high grade and pure bred native steers that were on the Chicago market that day only six cars brought as much, and only one car brought more than Mr. Sansom's three year old steers. The one car referred to brought \$4.20, only a nickel more than the Texas. These cattle were sold on the worst market of the year. Today, had as it were, these steers would easily bring \$4.50, possibly \$4.75. The greatest proof, however, of their superior selling qualities is the fact that they outsold

all the natives, excepting out of several thousand head only six car loads. It is true Mr. Sansom's cattle were graded fairly well bred. They were raised in Dallas, Ellis and Johnson counties and were good cattle, but couldn't possibly have been as highly graded as the pure bred natives with which they came in contact on the market. It was not the blood this time, but it was the fact that the Texans had all been nicely dehorned, and in consequence of this they fed well, shipped well and were on the market in fine shape. They were not taken off of the cars from the time they were loaded at Alvarado until they landed in Chicago, if this being afraid of each other and knowing that they were safe against being gored by long horns, they were quiet, laid down when they fed and went on the long journey in comfort. They were, of course, first watered and fed and then put in the market with a bluish or bluish, with the above results. They were bought by an Eastern shipper at a fancy price, perhaps \$10 per head in market more than they would have brought with their horns on. Mr. Sansom claims that 400 dehorned steers can be cleared away in the same amount of trough room that would be required for 150 horned cattle, and that dehorned cattle being entirely free from the fear and the usual excitement of being constantly brought in contact with vicious horned animals, they are naturally more easily fed better, fatten and grow faster, ship better, and consequently bring more money than horned animals. The above is a very strong argument to induce every cattle raiser in Texas to begin at once and clip the horns from every young steer in his herd. Dehorning will pay and pay handsomely. Try it.

NOT A TEXAS PRODUCT.

Complaints are already being filed by northern cattlemen against the ravages of the Texas horned pest. This is comparatively a new phase put upon the cattle growing interest in the North and just what it will develop out of is no one can foretell. We note that some enterprising genius has invented a trap for catching the fly, it doesn't prove satisfactory so far. It is a trap for a trap to catch the cow, leaving the fly to roam at large. In case this measure should be successful, it is a holding of a great horned convention would be in order to pass suitable resolutions—Nebraska Farmer.

Please do not chatter the horn to Texas. Bro. Heath. It is a native of Europe and made its first appearance in this country in New Jersey only a few years ago, and from that state it has spread south and west. Because Texas has vastly more cattle than any other state it probably has more horn flies also; but we do not originate them.

Splenetic fever (commonly called Texas fever) has, with equal injustice, been charged upon Texas, though it is by no means peculiar to our state. It is identical with the acclimation fever so common to all the Southern states. It was first noticed in South Carolina six years before the birth of the Texas republic and long before the birth of the Texas cattle industry.

By the way, we notice that the corn growers of Nebraska are troubled with a corn root louse; shall we call it the Nebraska corn root louse?

A CATTLE FLY TRAP.

A farmer of Madison county, Ky., claims to have completely exterminated the horn fly and all other flies that torment cattle.

In a convenient place in his pasture near the water, he has erected a small tower enclosed in the wire gauge usually used for window and door screens. An ordinary chain leads to the tower and is attached to the room, in which large brushes are arranged to sweep all flies from the animals as they pass through. On the top of the tower a line of electric wire is stretched across the doorway, while the animal walks out the other way. The door admitting the animal to the tower is open, and the animal immediately passes it. It is a screen door, protected by an electric wire, which is netting, and the cattle readily push it open.

The inventor claims that after being driven through a few times the flies learn to run to this trap and go through by themselves when tormented by flies, as readily as they learn to run to a bucket of water to escape the flies, or as readily as horses learn to run to a barn to escape flies.

We do not know whether the invention has been patented or not.

While cattle are low is the best time to introduce good stock at little cost, then, when prices get better, you will be prepared to command the top of the market.

And now the Ayshire breeders claim that the Ayshire cow is less susceptible to tuberculosis than any other, that the tuberculin test and very few infected Ayshires in the herds inspected.

A Colorado exchange says the great cattle barons have busted while the smaller owners have made money. The old hurrah way of doing things is over. It is the long-headed, careful man of business who is now reaping profitable returns from investments in cattle and ranches.

The Buffalo Mercantile Review is making it hard for the little shippers direct to that market. Such shipments will have to be very limited as long as the canning companies remain in the west. Without them, the Buffalo market would be easily overstocked.

A recent dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, states that cattle are dying of starvation on the ranges, on account of the drought. The greatest loss is in the Verde country and in the Skull Valley ranges.

The correspondent who wrote the account of Mr. W. D. Farris' experiment in dipping cattle to destroy ticks at Ennis, seems to give Mr. Farris credit for the discovery of this method. This is not correct. We know they have a vat for the purpose at College Station, near Bryan, and published a bulletin or two on the subject last year. The first vat was constructed on Kleburg's ranch near Alice, in Nueces county, and there the first test was made more than a year ago.

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HORSES AND MULES.

BUSINESS HORSES.

Locality and custom frequently give totally different meanings to terms and expressions. This is especially illustrated by the different significance which attaches to the expression "business horses," says the "Breeder's Gazette."

At the market place in large cities, if a man asks for a "business horse" he is always shown a livery or hackabout horse—one that is in common every day business use on city or town streets. It is a horse for "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker." It includes common buggy horses for business driving, collecting, and the like, the endless variety of livery horses, including animals for the use of city expressmen, and sometimes it is made to include draft horses, which are generally given a class by themselves, however, and are called drafters or heavy workers.

But when you get south of Mason and Dixon's line, and especially in the "blue-grass" districts, where fine horse breeding farms, where breeding stock—stallions, mares and fillies—is always kept for sale, and where also a few geldings or mares are each season shaped up for city and park use. These latter are termed "business horses" to distinguish them from the breeding stock. Thus, if you ask a breeder of saddle horses how large a stock he is carrying he will answer that he has so many breeding horses and so many business horses. These latter are generally geldings, but not always, as some of the finest of the mares are occasionally made up for show and sale for city use.

Hence, when a Kentucky breeder states that he has a number of business horses he does not mean delivery and express horses or common drivers; he means that he has so many specimens ready for use in harness or under saddle. There is a wide difference in the significance of this expression as used in the market places of our big cities and in the breeding districts.

Trotting-Bred Horses Sell Well.
Perhaps it is too much like rubbing salt into old sores to mention the subject again, but we cannot refrain from calling attention to the sale of the trotting-bred park horses and colts, comprising the lot exhibited by the Philadelphia horse show. The Record, in its account of the sale, says that "the prices were unusually good considering the state of the horse market." Twenty-seven of which eighteen were colts, a trotting ancestry, brought \$12,505. The star pair sold for \$3000, and were known as Romeo and Juliet, bay gelding and brown mare, by George H. D., sire of the pacer Belle W., by George H. D., is grandson of Lakeland Abdullah, brother of the renowned Harold. Members of the Review staff who saw this pair before they were shipped to Philadelphia say they were as good as any they have ever seen, and were well handled. Governor Browne, fine brown gelding by Badge Sprague, brought \$1800 and is worth every cent of it. He has as much action as would be demanded by the most fastidious buyer, and can show it shod in nothing but tin. He is also quite a trotter and could be educated easily to beat 2:30. These are samples of the best ones in the lot. It is not pretended, even, that all trotting-bred horses can be shaped up and sold at such figures, but there is abundant proof that a great many of them can be. The material to work on is there, which is what is necessary, and in some cases horses of proper conformation are not particularly difficult to get. Granting, for the sake of the argument, or rather to forestall unnecessary controversy, that other breeds and types have been claimed for them, the fact still remains that our own light harness horse is as good as the best and a little better. He has been reviled and slandered as a half-bred, no-account specimen, but in the show ring and the sale mart he continues to crowd his way to the front. And he will be on the earth and the king of all horses long after those who affect to despise him have sunk into obscurity and are forgotten. He is just such a horse as compelled an old-time handler of hackneys to say: "When I got my hands on an American trotter and began to educate him for the show-ring, I bade good-bye to all other kinds."—Natal Stockman.

WHEN TO WHIP.
No sensible man will ever whip a horse for being afraid. Whips are unnecessary good things in the stable and harness horse to Boston a few days ago, and among them was one of the most elegant saddle mares ever seen in Boston. She had all the saddle gait, and could trot in single harness or to pile in about 2:40. "Phoo, who think that horses are cheap until they are surprised to know that this gentleman laughed at a man who offered him \$1000 for this mare. She was bought by Frank Kennedy, "cracker and farmer," and shipped to his residence at Windsor, Vt. The price is not made public, but was probably considerably more than \$1000. Men are willing to pay good prices when they know they are getting first-class animals. Good horses of this kind have always commanded good prices.

GOOD SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSES.
The American Horse Breeder says that a well-known Western horseman took two or three of the best saddle and harness horses to Boston a few days ago, and among them was one of the most elegant saddle mares ever seen in Boston. She had all the saddle gait, and could trot in single harness or to pile in about 2:40. "Phoo, who think that horses are cheap until they are surprised to know that this gentleman laughed at a man who offered him \$1000 for this mare. She was bought by Frank Kennedy, "cracker and farmer," and shipped to his residence at Windsor, Vt. The price is not made public, but was probably considerably more than \$1000. Men are willing to pay good prices when they know they are getting first-class animals. Good horses of this kind have always commanded good prices.

A BONNET FOR A HORSE.
Some thoughtful man has cut holes in an old straw hat, thrust the horse's ears through them—and there you are. Why this is a good thing to do with a hat this broiling hot weather? Protect his head. You need his brains as well as his muscles, and steved brains are of no use to anybody. Don't cut your new straw hat up, but do something to keep the horse's head cool is the advice of Rural New Yorker.

FAST WALKING FARM HORSES.
Any good breed of trotting horses, or any horse which has thoroughbred blood in its veins, can by practice be made to walk fast. No common bred animal can be made a fast walker. A fast walker is made by careful exercise in that gait and it is a delightful one for a traveler if his steed walks four or five miles an hour. It is also very important to the farmer to have a fast walking team; but it depends much on the rider or driver whether a horse ever attains this highly esteemed quality.—Farm and Home.

SORE SHOULDERS IN HORSES.
The best way to prevent them is to have a good clean leather collar that fits tight. There is such a thing as getting a collar so tight that it will choke a horse, but a large amount of sore shoulders is caused by having the collar too large. I keep in the barn a smooth round piece of hard wood which I use as a collar. I use it as I find a patch of chaffing or swelling I pound the collar right over the sore place. If you tend to them at the time thoroughly you will not be troubled much with sores. You must take the draft of the collar off from the sore shoulder, and if you are troubled with the best remedies I have ever found for a swollen or big swelling is hot water. As soon as you find a large swelling, lameness or bruise, take very hot water and wash it thoroughly, then wipe dry and rub for all you are worth for not less than 15 minutes. Don't forget that hot water and lots of elbow grease

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Correspondents are kindly requested to write on one side of each page. Please do not forget this.

AUNT PATTY'S CREED.

She didn't know much about churones, Little she knew about creeds; But for soothing an aching temper, And healing a hurt that bleeds, She could do more good in a minute Than any preacher I know, With a "dear child, you must not worry! Just smile, dear, and let it go!"

Her husband was drunken and shiftless, Her children uncanny and queer, She lived in a poor log cabin, With poverty all the year; She took the aims that she'd given, With grace that a saint might show, She soothed the anxious and troubled; "Don't worry, dear, let it go."

She didn't know books for learning; But a duty she could not shirk; She smiled all over her wrinkles; "It's harder to work than work;" There is always a way out of trouble; The clouds are never so low, But the stars are shining above them; Don't worry, dear, let it go."

"Aunt Patty" she was to the children, Wherever her day's work went, She smoothed the ruffles and furbies, With a peaceful smile of content; "One needs more grace for receiving," She said, "than it takes to give; But God plants us in different places, And He means we all shall live."

I think when I see men hardened, By trouble they borrow, and care, Of far "don't worry, dear, let it go," Until you are really there; Don't bother about the tomorrows, The Father looks after his own; You have only today to stand in, Don't worry, just let them alone."

When trial and troubles assail me, When faith and my courage are low, I think of the creed of Aunt Patty, "Don't worry, dear, just let it go," Don't borrow the clouds, but the sunshine; There's enough real trouble, my friend, Don't try to improve God's planning; He helps through the days to the end.

"He never forgets the weep sparrows, And he thinks of his children, I know, He looks after all the tomorrows; Don't worry, dear, just let them go."

HOUSEHOLD CORRESPONDENTS.

You have noticed the Journal has been reduced in size of late—necessarily so for a while. I have been asked by the editor to request the correspondents to make their letters as concise as possible—full of interest and information—so the small space given by Household may make up in quality what it lacks in quantity.

Most of you know the majority of men firmly believe in nothing to do but "run the house," as they call it, they could do it so much better and with so much more ease than the women folks do. This idea is familiar to the women of the Household. I know it is a pet theory with men but one they seldom put into practice. Keep it as a pet, which shows good judgment. Now, after next week I am going to leave the Household in the hands of men folks for awhile, while I take in a summer trip. If they are of this theory they will have a good opportunity to try their hand at improvement in the Household. If the improvement is the result I shall not be jealous, for every letter received for the Household now is full of love, praise and approval for the editor, showing it is what the readers want and meets their satisfaction. The Household is for a personal and kind appreciation expressed for me by the members of the Household is very dear to me and I am deeply grateful to feel a personal interest in each and every one, and am loath to leave you for even a summer vacation. I trust your interest in the Household will continue unabated.

MRS. E. S. BUCHANAN.

OUR LETTER. Sweet Sixteen writes and tries to persuade me to tell you the young man in your girls have a thing for a girl. It is hard to resist Sweet Sixteen anything she would ask but I am under promise not to tell. Can you not guess? It is a name that may belong to either sex.

A new member this week is Pop's girl. She must not be confounded with Pop's girl. The latter is a distinct girl. Pop's girl is very welcome to the Household as are all nice, sweet girls. It is too bad the picnic should have ended so unpleasantly. It has been a mystery why the rain should always come on picnic days. Picnics are certainly an innocent and harmless recreation but it seems that out of ten are broken up by rain. Does Pop's girl write you as her picnic being spoiled by rain?

Windy Lad is our next new member. I am glad he enjoys the Household so much and that it increases in interest with every issue. Yes, Sweater's obituary has been read. All that remains of poor Sweater in the Household is a memory, tender and clinging, but bitter and irritating to others. This proves no one of us can be loved by all. Texas Tom has something to say this week on the subject of the responsibilities on women and girls. Their responsibilities are doubtless grave and heavy. They realize this and are taught to do so early, is one cause of there being so little humor in the conversation of women and in their writings. There is no such thing as a truly humorous writer among women. I believe it all due to a realization of their grave responsibilities of life. It is agreed men are more logical than women, but we women are more logical than Texas Tom. We know no man is going to live up to a high standard simply because some woman he loved has made that standard high. He may appear to for a while to please her, but he will never in reality live up to it unless it is labor in him to live nobly and be a gentleman. I object to more responsibilities being placed on women than naturally is here—that is enough. Women exert an influence, certainly, but they cannot make men live up to a high standard by having a high standard for men and life herself. All true women have high standards and lofty ideals. Have you ever reflected upon how rarely most good women are disappointed in life? How heroically they cling to shattered ideals. It is pathetic. But there is much in woman's life that is pathetic.

A NEW MEXICO SWEET SIXTEEN. Magdalena, N. M., July 15, 1896. Dear Household Friends: After reading your letters this evening it is impossible for me to resist speaking a few words. We should not be so hard upon the poor brand new girl. I doubt if she does half she says. I do not doubt she rides a bike and enjoys it, but the idea of wearing those ridiculous green bloomers! I believe she said green but have forgotten. It is too bad Mrs. B. will not tell us who that

SWINE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL BERKSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION.

For the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Knowing that the breeders of Berkshire and friends of the National Record Association would like to have the pedigree of the 1896-96 animals to refer to more successfully in getting it out a month sooner than in 1895.

The breeders have worked hard, and the proof is on success, having had many new members and increased the size of the volume each year, as follows: Volume 1, 222 pages; volume 2, 235 pages; volume 3, 322 pages.

We think we have the neatest and simplest swing record published, and it should be in the library of every Berkshire breeder.

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The first annual meeting was held at Indianapolis, Ind., February 14, 1894. The association then had fifty-three stockholders representing eleven states.

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We are proud of the above showing, but we intend to push the National Record during the next six months than ever before.

Each and every breeder should feel interested enough to own a share of stock, as it is in real fact, only a matter of how small your herd is, we need you to help keep up the interest. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," is the motto of the National.

From present indications volume 4 will be 400 pages or more. At the present time to stockholders is something over one hundred.

The fourth annual meeting will be held at Nashville, Tenn., February 13, 1897, and should begin to work with energy to have the fifth annual meeting in Texas. We stand a good chance to get it.

ED L. OLIVER, Vice-President, Texas. P. S.—It will be remembered that the score card has been changed, and those who desire the late one, send me your address and I will take pleasure in mailing same to you. Address, Texas, ED L. OLIVER, Cooper, Tex.

PRACTICAL POINTS ON PIGS. At what age a pig becomes a hog is a point that has never been authoritatively settled. Col. Huseman, an Indiana farmer, institute worker and a specialist in swine breeding, has discarded the word hog altogether.

He declares that no pig should be permitted to live longer than 180 days. He raises and markets 250 pigs a year and none of them live more than 150 days, at which time they average 200 pounds and that is the most popular weight in the market and the most profitable for the producer. Here are a few pointers from this thoroughly practical swine breeder:

So select and manage your breeding stock as to insure good pigs, and then crowd them into the cradle to the grave, so to speak. Give them plenty of good, clean bedding and change it as often as you can change your sheets, once a week at least.

Feed a mixture of crushed oats, ground wheat and a little linseed meal mixed with some fine hay, enough to drink, but thick enough to cut with a spade after it has stood a few hours. Never allow it to sour.

Col. Huseman would no more think of feeding sour milk to pigs than he would to a baby. And until the pigs are six weeks old he lifts the hulls out of the crushed oats.

After the pigs reach an average of 150 pounds he ripens them off with corn and then feeds the other end of their birth till slaughtered. They never drink any pure water that which is fresh and pure from the well, and that is the only water he has seen them come up during a shower, wading through water to their knees to drink the clean, pure water to which they are accustomed.

A bushel each of ashes and charcoal and a peck each of salt and sulphur are thoroughly pulverized and mixed and a quart of this kept where the pigs can get it at will, and he has never had a case of cholera during the sixteen years that he has been in the business.

During all of this time he has sold his entire product to one butcher in his county and he has never received 1 to 2 cents above the quotations of the city markets because his pork is always young, tender and has a relish in it. He has been called "the patron of the shop" and if they can't get that they take beef or mutton.

Col. Huseman calls clover, corn, and pigs his big four. These are his main stays, and all other products of the farm are subsidiary to these. A crop of corn is always followed by wheat and oats on the same land and the reverse is true with these and holds the land the next two years. His farm is so divided that he has all of these crops growing at once.

By substituting alfalfa, crimson clover, bur clover or cow peas for the red clover of this highly successful Hoosier any Texas farmer can copy his method and reap the same profitable climate he ought not to fall short of an equal measure of success.

THE BIGGEST HOG. There is a hog on exhibition at Kaufman, Tex., which is, perhaps, the largest ever living hog. It will be four years this month, and was raised in Robertson county, Texas. When sold, six months ago, it weighed 1400 pounds. He is 8 feet 3 inches long, 4 feet 1 inch high, measures 6 feet around the neck, 8 feet around the body and 23 inches around the forearm.

His feet are as large as those of a common ox, and the leg bone larger than that of the largest steers. He is Poland-China and Red Jersey crossed. He eats corn like an ox, takes the whole ear in his mouth at once, and eats the cob as well as the corn, eating forty to fifty ears at a meal. There seems to be no surplus flesh on him, and physicians who have examined the hog say he can easily be made to reach 2500 pounds.

In pig feeding tests at the Vermont station, our skimmilk gave good result as sweet, and three ounces of corn meal to a quart of milk made a quart of milk. The best feed for each pig ate as much as twelve quarts a day. The milk thus converted into pork brought 35 cents per cwt. The pigs were sold at 100 pounds and 250 pounds, but profit ceased after they passed 200.

A pork packer in Chicago recently made the remark that slaughterers handling meat for foreign trade could better afford to pay \$4 per 100 pounds at present for properly fed bacon hogs than \$3 for the big greasy lad yielders. It is too bad that our people do not enter a little more to the demands of the trade. To be sure there is no such difference being made between big fat hogs and the choice lean bacon

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grades, but there is about 50 cents per 100 pounds difference, and it looks as if the gap would widen still farther.

The Nebraska Farmer states that Dr. Peters is meeting with uniform success in vaccinating hogs to prevent cholera. He has been called to treat many herds in which the disease had broken out, and by vaccinating those not yet attacked he has stopped the spread of the disease in every case. Reports to the same effect come from applications of this treatment in France.

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Call Next Witness!!!

Name, J. W. Dewey, residence, Cambridge, Mich., occupation, farmer. Bought 40 rods of Page in 1886—gave note payable in one year, if perfectly satisfied. Paid note before due, May 21, '95, writes "10 years to-day since put up first Page. Holds all his stock, had no repairs, and has now 400 rods in use. See copy of his note and letter in the 'Hustler'."

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THE SANTA FE. Fullman Buffet Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. The above manufacturer, known and appreciated in Texas and Mexico for the manufacture of the best goods in his line of general coverage in the Southwest. Call on or address in Austin, corner Hays street, San Antonio, Tex. GEO. MANDRY, MANUFACTURER SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE WEATHERFORD, Mineral Wells and Northwestern Railway Company. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. Effective November 24, 1895. Daily, Except Sunday, 8:30 p. m.; Leave Mineral Wells, 12:00 m.; Leave Weatherford 10:30, 4:30 p. m.; Arrive, 8:37 a. m., 3:50 p. m. Sunday Only. Arrive Mineral Wells 11:38 a. m.; Leave 8:05 a. m.; Leave Weatherford, 10:35 a. m.; Arrive 9:00 a. m. W. C. FORBES.

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