

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTION,

Waco, Tex., Jan. 21.—The annual convention of the Texas Swine Breeders' association, which is now in session in this city, is largely attended, there being some 300 members present. In view of the fact that the meeting of these representatives of the great swine industry of Texas is as remarkable, the hit of the meeting was when George Kramer of Waco told of the duty of landlords to tenants, the latter breeders, and the discussion which followed showed that he had touched the key-note to the future of the hog business in Texas. He held that the land owners of Texas, with few exceptions, raised meat enough for their own consumption, but that under the rules of swine raising, it is the duty of every landlord to provide comfortable quarters for his tenants and include in the arrangements a well-sheltered hog pen, good bin for his small grain, stables for his horses, a cradle for his children, a minister for his Mass, your tenants your friends, treat them courteously and you will have your land better cultivated and your interests better looked after. You ask me what the swine-raisers will do with their surplus corn. The man I mean, said it is a success, is to go into partnership with them in hog raising. Treat your tenants right and they will not leave you, and with comfortable surroundings you will get a better class of men on your farm. I have tried the partnership plan in raising hogs and it pays me, as well as the tenant."

The discussion which followed showed that this problem had weighed on the minds of the members, and it was the consensus of opinion that there is as much need for reform among landlords as among tenants.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 21.—President Singleton called the annual meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders' association to order at 10:30 this forenoon. Secretary Pittuck of Dallas was present to record the proceedings, and there were several hundred members in attendance from different sections of the state.

Account of a bereavement in his family, Mayor McCulloch was absent and the pork raisers were welcomed to Waco by Hon. Seth P. Mills, member of the Legislature.

He said he welcomed the swine breeders with more pleasure than he would welcome any other association for the reason that they were here to encourage the growing of more and better swine.

Gen. T. N. Watters on the programme for a paper on the subject, "The Origin and Destiny of the Hog," but Col. Cavitt explained that it would be impossible for the general to be present.

W. P. Pierce of Denton, was not present, but unfortunately for us we were up from Tyler and got worsted. But this is a different kind of hog that we are now discussing."

Mr. Aaron Coffee, of Collin county, read a paper on pork products.

Col. W. R. Cavitt signed his paper.

Col. Skinner of Fort Worth—

"I don't think the gentleman meant to refer to the Fort Worth packing houses when he quoted \$3 per head. They are paying \$3.80 up there right along."

Col. Cavitt also protested against the quotation of such figures in the sense that Col. Coffee used them.

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Col. Coffee, the orator of the association, he said, was the greatest stock breeders' association in Texas, and was doing a great deal to promote the welfare of the country and people. It would eventually change the Texas face from the days of plantings an overgrowth of cotton to the policy of planting more grain. Diversified crops would then ensure and place more money in the pockets of the agriculturists.

President Singleton read his annual report.

"Brother breeders and members of the Texas State Swine Breeders' association: Gentlemen—Glad I am to meet and greet so many of you at this our seventh annual meeting. The state has grown our every effort in the past should encourage us to proceed with confidence. The work this association proposes to do, and is doing, is such a character as to command it to the thinking swine growers. And so long as the association does not degenerate into the service of the wealthy, but continues on its present high plane it will be a power for good. The road still lies in the direction of pork production."

W. J. Cooper of Holland, C. Faulkner of Waco and W. F. Parks of Morgan, each made some pertinent remarks and suggestions.

P. Mills of Waco favored legislative measures looking to the branding and labelling of hog products shipped into the state.

The suggestion met with the hearty approbation of all the members, who agreed to carry it out.

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The encouragement given the breeders of pure bred swine by the farmers and feeders of the state has been heartening to those who are building their foundation on the rock of early maturity and where economy is the one thing that all southland must needs learn to practice. The breeders encouraged by liberal patronage, have expended vast sums of money exporting into the state the best animals of the respective breeds until today some 15,000 pure bred swine of the pure-bred family are bona fide residents of Texas. Not only in quality, but in numbers do we also make a creditable showing. Of the Berkshire breed more hogs have been raised for market than any other state. Of Poland-Chinas in the oldest and most heavily patronized record association of that breed the second largest recorder is a Texas breeder, and all other breeds make a very creditable showing.

Colonel Sims of Waco could not subscribe to the doctrine that we have too much to make money out of swine, though, however, the only question was how to utilize what we have got, and that when this problem was solved Texas would be the most prosperous state in the Union. The main question was how to make money on corn.

Mr. Kramer—Go into partnership with your tenants and raise hogs.

Colonel Sims—When we solve the question how to get a good price for our corn we will get rich faster than we ever dreamed of. I believe the best

way to do that is to interest our tenantry and raise hogs. Then we will have big packers at Galveston and other places.

A letter was read from Secretary C. A. Cook of the Dallas fair, expressing willingness of the management to co-operate with the association in any action deemed beneficial.

D. O. Lively offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is the management of the Texas State Fair has in the past given evidence of its co-operation and friendliness toward the swine breeders association; and whereas, it allows no exhibitor to make more than two or three entries at the most in each ring, the desired object might be accomplished without working a hardship on either the association or the intending purchasers.

"With each recurring season contagious diseases of swine become more general and severe in some of our sections, and through the shipping of diseased animals into our state, healthy animals in disease-infested areas these diseases are thrust upon us. Texas cattle are quarantined against other states where disease peculiar to swine cattle does not exist. Why not with the same result let Texas quarantine against hogs being shipped from these infected states where the dread disease cholera and swine plague are known to exist? After giving this consideration, there is but one conviction for the breeders of Texas against those dread diseases and that is rigid quarantine for a period of fifteen days.

"Said a motion was accepted with thanks, and a motion to print 300 of the pamphlets prevailed.

Mr. Nat Edmondson was appointed assistant secretary to take care of the organization.

Mr. Pittuck addressed the convention briefly on the subject of "The Hog Forty Years Ago in Texas, and What is Today." He said he had prepared no address, and had but little to say, since the association, however, was largely with the association, which was doing a great work for Texas. He was not a breeder of hogs for sale himself, but had raised a great many to kill for meat; had killed as many as seventy-five, and had sold them for \$1.00 apiece. Farmer ought to also raise bacon-beefes and some sheep. This would do away with the credit system, while he considered the most pernicious policy on earth.

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In conclusion you will pardon me for calling your attention to an established custom of this association, viz., that no discussion be permitted on the relative merits of the different breeds of swine is discussed.

Any subject being introduced for discussion tending in that direction shall be declared out of order, or any talk introduced calculated to advertise any patent nostrum or remedy or any political question is now declared out of order.

A committee was, after some discussion, appointed to take up the matter of bringing in carloads of inferior stock to the Dallas fair.

President Singleton read a telegram from Mr. Lathrop, of Marshall, regretting his inability to be present and wishing for the association a pleasant and successful meeting.

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D. O. Lively wanted some information on the subject of feeding hogs for the summer market.

George Kramer responded and made suggestions as to the proper mode of feeding hogs, how to treat them in case of sickness and so on. Among other things he said that when we raise a clean and not a dirty animal. He was made filthy by his treatment and it was not the fault of the hog. Corn should be the foundation of his feed, and he should be given a wide variety of vegetables.

Col. Cavitt said he had heard that Texas would finally raise the finest and best hogs in the United States.

W. F. Parks said he did not dispute the statement that the dry lot is not a good place to grow and fatten hogs, but he would like to know why that was the case. His father and other men's fathers had grown and fattened hogs in dry lots.

F. Wedel gave instances of fine fat hogs which he knew had been grown in dry lots.

Uncle Snort explained that the point he was making was that hogs could not be raised at a profit in dry lots or pens.

C. W. Thomas of Pottsboro gave an instance of a pig which had grown in a dry pen and fed on slop and which weighed 400 pounds when it was 10 months old.

S. E. Watters of Axtell defended the razorbacks. He was opposed to sneering at the poor old razorbacks, from the point of view of the hog farmer. He was not a member of the association, but wanted to join, and if the association would take a scrub—a razorback—and elevate it to the distinction of the good thoroughbreds they were the best service and with the association the long run. He didn't mean that he favored too much registration. The trouble now was that there was too much registration and too few hogs in Texas, but he advised even the poor farmer to get a hog and raise a good hog.

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THE FARM.

WHOLESAOME ADVICE.

A great mistake made by many farmers in the West when they raise a big crop of grain is to invest the proceeds in a new house and barn, saving their crop to raise enough money for finishing the buildings. There is probably a drought the next season and a crop failure. The fine buildings stand empty, surrounded by a western farm, which is a waste of time and has raised nothing with which to feed or clothe his family or to support his stock. What is to be done? He mortgages the farm, then labors hard to pay off the debt, but usually fails, because the debts are so large. His heels and his hands are tied, and he is not able to pay the interest—much less the principal. The mortgage comes due, and, being unable to meet it, the place is taken, and the poor man, who once had a home, starts out as a rante. How much better it would have been for him to keep half his crop until he was certain of another, and instead of building a great large cold house, to have a small house at his disposal. The manumot barn was really not necessary. It looks well, but he hasn't the stock to fill it. This is not a picture of imagination, says the American Agricultural Correspondent. Go out into the great Western country and see for yourself the new houses and barns that have been built where everything was prosperous and the granaries bursting. Drive in and see the inhabitants of these grand structures and determine for yourself their financial condition.

FLAT CULTURE FOR SWEET POTATOES.

My plan of growing sweet potatoes is to throw two light furrows together, after the land has been broken and made fine, and on this small ridge set the sprout of vine. After a few days, I split out the middle with a cultivator, one time to a row, about ten days from setting, I side the plants with the cultivator, stirring the ground almost as completely as if sowing corn, very little hoe work being needed; one good hand can do the work needed for one acre of potatoes in one day.

If land is not packed by hard rains, my second plowing is done with Stone-wall, or other long sweep, sowing plants again; just as they are beginning to run, if ground is not hard, then cultivate again. The third and last plowing is usually done with a small wing turning plow, throwing dirt lightly to the plants, seven or eight furrows being sufficient to do all the cultivation necessary after the plants are set.—Southern Cultivator.

BARNYARD MANURE.

Its Superiority as a Fertilizer—A Plea for More Stock. Diminished yields in many sections have taught the American farmer that our soil is not one of inexhaustible fertility, and that crops cannot always be grown without manure. This has led to the bestowment of greater care on that manufactured. Manure is no longer burned in order to get rid of it, nor does any intelligent farmer now throw it on under the trees or over hedges to leach it down into the running brook. Part of the value of barnyard manure is recognized. Some attempt is made to protect it from the weather by the use of sheeting etc., and the liquid portion on entirely covered, is now preserved by the use of leaves, straw, moss, sandwurst or peat as a litter.

This change has been a great benefit to the farmer. It has saved him from bankruptcy. Yet he still does not appreciate the true value of his manure. He trusts too much to commercial fertilizers. These are excellent in their place, but they should be used as complements, aids, rather than as substitutes for the barnyard product. Commercial fertilizers are deficient in two important particulars. They generally contain only two or three elements of the field, and these are lacking in bulk. The latter is the more serious.

The greatest function of manure is the putting the soil in such a condition as to encourage tillage and allow the plant to grow in ground more appropriate for all food in its vicinity.

The need of some material to restore lost fertility to the soil being generally admitted and the superiority of various manures, especially fertilizer, clearly established, the next question is how to obtain a larger amount of the manure. The solution is easy. Keep a sufficient number of domestic animals. Do not let up your stock, as it is said, but make your chief care and the fact that live stock is the malady of the field, and your lesser one. Recognize the farmer, and make your efforts subordinate to it. The day for active labor is past. Competition with the cheap lands and labor of Russia, India and Argentina has rendered it unprofitable, and continuing it will still further injure our already overgrown lands, with wheat, so with other grain crops. Their bulk is less objectionable than their exhaustion of the soil. It is time that a change was made to a higher order of farming, and that the first object of the soil, and the only way to do it, is to keep more live stock and feed our crops on our own land.

Of course it is not meant that farmers should keep stock solely for their manure. It is understood that this, the most valuable of by-products, deserves far more attention than it generally receives.

Farmers should use their agricultural papers to report successes and failures in the line of experiments which they have been conducting. Every good farmer is more or less an experimenter, who continually inquiring nature on some point of which he stands in doubt. Many an editorial is the result of a pertinent question asked by some plain countryman, and every farmer, however, is no way in which a paper can be enriched to a greater advantage than by the putting of these questions.—Southern Cultivator.

WHY THE FARMER IS BEHIND. Need Esteem Himself and Keep Up With the Procession. The general farmer computes that farming does not pay, yet his is the

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But i offer you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Scott & Sons, Chemists, New York. \$25 and \$100.

only avocation that permits a long winter's rest. In every other branch of life man must labor all the year for a living, and sometimes a very severe one at that. The farmer is behind the times. This is an age of hurry. To keep pace with the rapid increase in their crop to raise enough money for finishing the buildings. There is probably a drought the next season and a crop failure. The fine buildings stand empty, surrounded by a western farm, which has raised nothing with which to feed or clothe his family or to support his stock. What is to be done? He mortgages the farm, then labors hard to pay off the debt, but usually fails, because the debts are so large. His heels and his hands are tied, and he is not able to pay the interest—much less the principal. The mortgage comes due, and, being unable to meet it, the place is taken, and the poor man, who once had a home, starts out as a rante. How much better it would have been for him to keep half his crop until he was certain of another, and instead of building a great large cold house, to have a small house at his disposal.

(Correspondence from Texas Experiment Station.)

GROWING PEAS.

Silver Valley, Tex. Dear Sir: I want to raise peas for cattie this summer. I have 150 acres to plant, fifty in cotton and the balance in cane, millet and probably peas. Would it be advisable to plant peas, stack and bale; and which is the best way to plant them? Dr. H. CONNELL.

Director of Experiment Station. Their Proper Place in the Household of the Mother Hen.

The incubator should not be regarded as the only means of hatching eggs, but as an auxiliary, which is to be used to perform some of the duties which the hen takes her well earned vacation. Not being a principal the incubator is debased from performing the very best functions. It cannot substitute for the hen, but it may be used to help her, and to assist in the performance of some of her duties while the hen takes her well earned vacation.

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PERSONAL.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.
The following is a complete list of transfers of Jersey cattle as parties since registration week ending December 17, reported by the American Jersey Club, No. 1 West Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y.

J. J. HEMINGWAY,
BULLS.

Grace's Cattle, 37,500—W. Hamilton, 1000—W. Harry Branch, 1400—J. Mrs. W. Wilkins, Raisin Harry Flagg, 41,500—W. to W. T. Henson, Wild Pile or St. Lambert, 4 White to W. N. Murphy, Texas.

Looette's Free Silver, Gray to G. W. McDonald, Lottie's Tormentor, 32 White to W. N. Murphy, More to Lubbock, 25,724 ton W. Boyce, Gregg.

D. Ponals Cactus, 32,707 Hams to T. J. Brown, San COWS AND HEIFERS.

Beyer, 1000—T. S. C. R. Wright, Mexico.

Buttercup of the Brook, 10 Webb to C. R. Wright, Mex.

Chula Vista, 97,183—L. P. to J. C. Mundt, Marshall.

Elizur, 160,700—A. V. F. C. Vaughn, Blooming Grove, Glenly Kilgore, 109,145—H. Bro. to J. L. Thompson, Wil Leonette's Orange, 108.

George C. Wallfarth, the popular county clerk of Lubbock county, spent several days in Fort Worth this week. Mr. Wallfarth is also largely interested in cattle. He reports everything in good shape in Lubbock and adjoining counties, and says there will be no loss among the livestock in that section this winter.

S. B. Burnett of this city came down from his ranch in the Comanche reservation, feeling much better. He says the rain was right on his range, and that his cattle are holding up reasonably well. Mr. Burnett is quite jubilant over the fact that recent shipments of the cattle sold by him to the Alvarado oil mill have topped the market. They bring the highest price that has so far this season been paid for Texas cattle.

S. H. Cowan of this city, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, returned a few days ago from Lubbock, where he went in the interest of this.

Tom Montgomery, whose ranch is in Crosby county, is spending a few weeks at his old home and with his many friends in Fort Worth.

Brooks Davis, the well known Fort Worth cattleman, was among the Journal's many friends who called at our new quarters the past week.

A. B. Robertson, Colorado City, was in Fort Worth the first of the week returning from Chicago. Mr. Robertson takes a very hopeful view of the situation and thinks trade in cattle will be more active and prices better a few months later.

J. W. Lackey, a prominent cattleman from Sulphur Springs, was in Fort Worth Saturday.

Guy Pearce, a well do cattle feeder of Waxahachie, was in Fort Worth Wednesday. Mr. Pearce says his cattle are doing well and will, he thinks, make him a very satisfactory profit.

Winfield Scott, the well known cattleman of this city, returned from Chicago the first of the week.

Colonel James A. Wilson, the efficient and popular livestock agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad, was among the callers at the Journal office this week.

L. W. Krake, the popular representative of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, has in connection with Mr. George Beegs, fitted up an elegant office in the Scott-Harrod building, just across the hall from the Texas Stock and Farm Journal. Mr. Krake is now the Fort Worth representative of Greer, Mills & Co., the well known livestock commission merchants of Chicago.

Evans-Sidler-Buel Co., the livestock commission merchants, have removed their Texas office to the Scott-Harrod building, and are now close neighbors to the Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

George B. Loving & Co., cattle commission dealers of this city, have moved their office to the Scott-Harrod building.

W. G. Urton, manager of the Cass Land and Cattle company, Roswell, N. M., was in Fort Worth Tuesday evening to speak to the Kansas City to the railroads.

Kitty Scales Pogis, 109,200—Kitty S. H. 62,084—H. A. M. M. B. Hopkins, Phair, Lodge, Lovell, Lovens, 93 Abbott to H. H. McBride, Laura Clement, 65,361—J. H. H. H. McBride, O. Laurette Rioter, 109,207—Charles McBride, Terrell, Leslie Sigmund, 100,700—Terrell to S. L. Burnap, Austin, Karan, 101,363—Prof. H. H. McBride, O. Carter Putnam, II, 101,024—H. S. L. Burnap, Austin, Scale Scales Pogis, 109,208 precht to H. H. McBride, O. Katie Perry, 110,325—G. F. Joe's Beagle, 108,964—J. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville, F. D. Jones, 108,619—E. L. D. Jones, Seguin, 108,964—Favorit, 109,331—W. to E. P. Bomar, Gainesville, Ferri, 109,365—J. L. A. W. Lander, New Hope, G. Edge, Jess, 110,199—H. Estell to E. P. Bomar, Alpine, Golden May, 73,511—Parks, Gill & Gill, Nash.

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