

### MONEY IN HORSES

**BREEDERS DOING THEIR BEST TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND FOR SUPERIOR ANIMALS.**

Advice from many of the breeding districts prove that the breeders of trotters and pacers are contemplating the mating of all available mares this spring, says The Breeder's Gazette. The owners of mares that might reasonably be expected to produce speed never discontinued breeding them to the extent reached by the farmers. For that reason the supply of trotters and pacers has not grown with the lapse of time so small as the supply of the commoner kinds of horses. Despite this



THEIR COLOR.

the demand for trotters and pacers of anything like high class has been extremely brisk this year, and the prospects are that without anything to cause a great setback the advance in values will proceed.

The department of agriculture gives us the pleasing information that the average value of horses has again risen during 1905. In 1904 we reached a record price, as in that year the average value of horses was only \$31.51. In 1905 the value rose to \$34.25, and in 1906 it was \$37.49. But the numbers have been steadily falling since 1893, when we had 16,298,802, until in 1896 we had 13,065,307, a rate of 2,541,495, or at the rate of nearly 425,000 per year.

Extreme speed is what brings money today, says The Farm Journal, but it costs a great deal to raise fast horses because there are so many blanks, and the development of those that prove fast is so expensive that men of moderate means cannot afford to dabble in fast horses. The best trainers command salaries of \$1,000 to \$3,000 per year, and a poor trainer is dear at any price, because he is liable to spoil a really first class horse if he is given one to handle. To sell without developing a horse is next to impossible at any price representing a loss. On the other hand, horses without great speed and combining size, style and pleasing colors can be sold to great advantage without expensive trainers and scientific training. Compactly built hackneys fill the bill.

**Hungarian Hay.**  
Please allow me space to describe my experience in raising Hungarian hay and using it, says Thomas Hugh in The Breeder's Gazette. I am a breeder of both sheep and cattle, and good grain, which is the first requisite of success on the farm, and the next step is without doubt to have good forage. Grain will keep up a good condition of flesh in either sheep or cattle, but too much will cause sheep to lose their fleeces and check the flow of milk from cows. What is wanted is a forage that is fat producing, but not so heating as to have the bad effects so characteristic of corn. I am not denouncing corn fodder. I feed it extensively each year.

In Hungarian hay I find the best combination of these two conditions. For milk cows there is nothing better, and when we consider the abundant yield there is no ground for complaint on the score of expense. From six acres of the poorest land on my farm I have harvested 16 large loads of this hay. It is not coarse like millet hay, but owing to its nature and an abundant allowance of seed the hay is fine and free from weeds. I sowed three pecks on well pulverized land and worked the seed thoroughly into the soil. I consider the best time to sow Hungarian seed is from May 15 to June 10, and from three pecks to one bushel of seed sown per acre the best results will accrue.

**Pedigreed Stock.**  
If the time to begin the education of a boy should commence at the birth of his grandparents, as has been said, the time for the selection of breeding animals should begin equally early, declares The American Cultivator. Herein lies the value of a pedigree for all farm stock, but it should be an broken, not only in the line of descent, but in the possession of those qualities desired in the future animal. A neglect to conform with this requisite has caused some to lose faith in the importance of hereditary influences. "There are black sheep in every flock" is an old saying, and if one desires white lambs it is not well to accept the black sheep to produce them from, no matter how white its ancestors may have been. This is equally true in breeding any animals for special purposes. If one is not true to the characteristics of the breed, not the blood of blood should lead to its preservation to perpetuate the breed.

**Colts' Feet.**  
A natural grass field is very valuable in the preservation of the feet of colts. The surface is much softer than a field that is under regular rotation, and their hoofs in consequence are less liable to become worn and splintered.

**GALLOWAYS AND AYRSHIRES**  
Progress of the Two Competing Breeds in Scotland.  
During the early part of the century which is now fast drawing to a close the prevalent breed of cattle in the southwest of Scotland was the polled Galloway, writes Gilbert Murray in the London Live Stock Journal. They were bred more or less on every farm. The calves were allowed to suck their dams until ousted by the next come. They were kept on the farms for the first two years and were then passed on to the occupiers of park land farther south, where they remained for another two years. They were remarkably hardy. Summer and winter they remained in the fields without any artificial shelter. At the age of 3 or 4 years they were purchased by the drovers or cattle dealers who traveled them south, where they were finished off on the rich grazing land of the midland counties, where they were held in high reputation and were equally popular with the London butchers. In the early thirties Glasgow butcher in a large way of business obtained a lease of the large stock farm of Auchincloss, on the Stinchon, South Ayrshire. He it was who introduced

### FEEDING BY HAND

**A WHOLESALE METHOD OF GETTING MILK INTO YOUNG LAMBS.**

To raise lambs by hand, writes S. H. Todd in The National Stockman, select a coffee-pot holding about one gallon. Take off the ordinary spout and cover the opening formed securely so that nothing can leak through. Then fasten three spouts on near the bottom of the pot about 1 1/2 inches apart. These spouts should be like tubes, larger at the bottom and tapering to a top. Each should be large enough to fit a nipple on nicely. The spouts reach from the bottom up even with the top of the pot and should extend out five inches from the top. Stay each spout to the pot with a tin brace about three inches below the top of the pot. Take a wire about No. 20 and solder around the top of each spout to hold the nipple on. A string around the nipple below the rim will hold it securely. Have the ball on the top of the pot carry it by the rim of the pot with fresh cow's milk, Jersey the best, and let the lambs take all they will. Be sure to let the milk get out of its stomach before giving him

Government experiments at Abilene, Kan., have demonstrated the availability of alfalfa, especially vicia alfalfa, sulla, sainfoin, smooth brome, Canada rye grass, Terrell grass and others for use in permanent pastures and meadows; of the vetches, cowpeas, velvet bean, soy bean, cowpeas and a large number of other species of leguminous and millet for annual or temporary pastures and as sources of coarse forage, either fresh or cured; of saltbush for alkali soils; of the grasses, Canada rye grass, grapevine mesquite, curly mesquite, galletta and alfalfa for reseeding the worn-out ranges. They have shown the feasibility of range improvement by resting and scarifying the land and by sowing hardy native and introduced grasses. The farmers and ranchers are beginning to understand that they can, at comparatively small expense, greatly improve their ranges and by cultivation of the many excellent grasses and forage plants tested this year at the station grounds can add very much to the productive capacity of their ranches and farm pastures. They are beginning to recognize the fact that there are very many native grasses and forage plants that are well worth careful attention and that others of almost, if not quite, equal value are being imported from the semi-arid regions of the old world and can be successfully cultivated here. Many of them produce, during 1905, to test on their own places the different varieties of alfalfa, vetches, sulla, sainfoin, rye, timothy, the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums and the best native and foreign grasses.

**Hogs and Hay.**  
At the Kansas experiment station hogs were fed on a ration of alfalfa hay and kafir corn meal. The hogs fed in this experiment were bought of farmers and averaged in weight 125 pounds each. They were placed in lots of ten each in large pens having for their plank and concrete floor. The alfalfa hay used was of the best quality, carefully cured. Black hulled white kafir corn was the grain used, the hogs being fed all that they would eat without waste. The hay was fed dry in forklifts in a large flat trough. The pigs were always hungry when they would eat, and they picked out the leaves and finer stems, rejecting the coarser stems. One lot of hogs was fed kafir corn meal dry and alfalfa hay, one lot whole kafir corn dry and alfalfa hay, and one lot alfalfa hay and 60 pounds of alfalfa hay, the meal wet. The experiment began on Nov. 24 and lasted nine weeks. By that time the alfalfa fed hogs became well fattened and were marketed. We estimated that it would require four or five weeks' additional feed, with ordinary winter weather, to get the hogs that were fed grain alone into good marketable condition.

**Shelter For Hogs.**  
Shelter is one of the requisites of the well doing of hogs, for while all other animals of the farm are content to remain exposed to wet or cold, rarely or never taking any shelter except in extreme cases of a building when available, the pig invariably selects a nice, warm, dry place to which he resorts in bad weather, and for his sleeping place a bed among the straw stacks or in a snug building, where either of these is available, is always utilized by those pigs which are allowed to roam at large and get most of their living in the yards and fields of the farm, and as this is always the case whatever the breed of the pig may be it is sufficient proof that a dry, comfortable bed and warm, sheltered sty should be provided where it is intended to keep pigs in confinement.

**Roots For Mutton.**  
American mutton will not compete with English successfully unless we use roots. Pure water and salt in which is mixed one-fifth bulk of wood ashes should be constantly before the lambs. The large juicy mutton lamb tree from hillyland is in demand for export trade in long pieces, and wood is booming.—M. I. Todd.

**Selection of Breeding Ewes.**  
The choice of ewe lambs to increase the flock should be begun while they are running with the parent and should be first made to depend upon what is known of her, says The American Cultivator. If she has produced good lambs and has proved to have abundance of milk, it may be expected that this quality is likely to be transmitted to her ewe lambs or through her ram lambs to the next generation. The production of twins or triplets is large, if hereditary, and the number of such can be increased by those who think it desirable by the saving of ewe lambs that are from ewes dropping twins. In a similar manner one who knows the ewes can choose lambs to mature early, to fatten easily or to yield heavy fleeces, as they may think most desirable, and such as are chosen in this way should be marked and their development watched. If they show faults later on, they can be culled out and should be. If we had 50 lambs and wanted to increase our flock by 25, we would reserve 20 until well grown to select from, and when we made a final choice we would be able to give our reason for reserving each one. It might not be a good reason or might not seem so to others who were building up a flock upon a different principle, but no system at all is worse than one that is closely followed until its faults have been made apparent by the test of time.

**British Exports.**  
We exported 452 cattle last year valued at \$14,100 as compared with 341 valued at \$11,500 in the first quarter of last year, says the London Live Stock Journal. The like comparison for sheep and lambs exported is 1,549 valued at \$10,940 against 1,280 valued at \$18,053. That of pigs is 85 valued at \$1,281 against 374 valued at \$1,947, and that of other animals is 23,040 valued at \$11,640 against 13,100 valued at \$12,321. The value of all animals exported, including horses, noticed in another paragraph, was \$180,430 against \$204,533.

The laying of bituminous pavements in this country began in 1863, and they were first made of tar concrete, or Scrimshaw. Asphalt began to be used within the next year or two, and its popularity has been astonishing. It will be seen from the fact that on Jan. 1, 1898, the area of this kind of pavement laid in the United States was 60,000,000 square yards.

### MADE AS A FINEST CROP.

We have not yet seen a single unfavorable statement about rape from any who have tested it as food for sheep, hogs or poultry, and that is more than we can say for any of the other new forage crops, as vetch, sorghum, brome grass, kafir corn or any of the rest, says The American Cultivator. While some praise them very highly, others find some fault or have failed to induce them to grow well upon their soil. But rape seems to grow anywhere that cabbage or turnips will grow and to do nearly as well whether sown in the shade of an orchard or out in the open field and very nearly as well upon a light soil decently manured as on the most fertile fields of the prairie. We hope our readers will try it this year if they have anything to feed it to. It may not prove as good fodder as the corn crop, but it is worthy of trial.

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These far fetched notions of the "rural social settlement" and the institutional rural church, etc., are mere moonshine. They are altogether too visionary and extravagant and forced, says Zion's Herald. They could never be made to work in actual practice because so foreign in spirit and method. The salvation of the backwoods, like the salvation of China, lies in opening up the country. Roads, roads, roads—these are the great universal mission-aries; roads of all kinds—railroads, electric roads, unattended highways, bicycle paths—anything that invites wheels.

Build a broad, hard, well graded highway between a decadent town and the nearest wide awake town, and there will be no need to send a social settlement resident to and fro over it in any kind of vehicle. The people will go to and fro and regenerate themselves. That road will be church and school and library and social emancipator for them. And then, as communication increases, the electric road will occupy one side of the highway, and the steam railroad will find it expedient to build a competing branch into the hills, and so the isolated community will be waked up and saved. That is the logic of the situation as some of us see it.

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