

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1]

according to instructions which will be sent to him on application if the Chemist will agree to make an analysis of the goods. This course will bring out the true worth of the goods and put our correspondent under the protection of the State through the regular channels of the fertilizer control.

F. E. E. [Our correspondent will do well to ascertain the standing and reputation of any company before patronizing it. W. S. Powell & Co., of Baltimore, deal in all agricultural chemicals and fertilizing elements and, like all firms whose ads we carry, have an unblemished reputation for honesty and fair dealing.—Ed.]

Now is a good time to give a good coat of paint to all farm implements as it will only be a short time till spring. The paint should be thoroughly applied to receive the best results.

LIVE STOCK



FINE WOOL SCARCE—THE OUTLOOK.

Correspondence of the Progressive Farmer. If anything has been emphasized by this season's wool market it is that the finest grades of wool are in greater demand than supply, and that the mill owners are willing to pay a premium for such stock. There is at present an actual famine of fine wool in this country. Not only here, but abroad, too, for the Australian supply is small, and London is advancing its bids for fine wool nearly every week. We have been exporting fine wool to London until dealers are afraid to part with any more until the new clip comes in. In fact the fear is expressed in Eastern markets that the supply of even ordinary wool will hardly be sufficient for the spring demand. What the new clip will contain in the way of fine wool is only conjectural, but it is to be hoped that there will be plenty of tri-grade, for that means increased profit to the growers. A good thing always means a better profit than a second rate thing.

The remarkable condition of the wool market this season is apt to make many forget all except the one desire, and that is to raise as much wool as soon as possible for the markets while prices are high. It may be that those who grow wool, and raise only the finest grade, will fare better in the end. Wool with a long, fleecy staple is less likely to fade and decline than the coarser shoddy wool that nearly everybody can raise. There are indications all over the country of many new hands trying their luck in the sheep business. They are buying up parts of flocks and single animals as a sort of speculation. If cheap grades of wool continue high they will make some money on their speculation, but if the country should suddenly get all this wool needed there would be a loss.

The only sure protection against a reaction from present good times in the wool trade is to add to the flocks only such animals that will produce the very finest fleeces. Then with good feeding and care one need have little reason to fear troublesome times ahead. One is safe in raising as many high-bred, good wool-producing sheep as his quarters will permit. There was never a surer business that promised a fair return. I do not mean to say that riches or exorbitant profits will be made thereby, but that good profit is satisfactory to a sensible man must be assured. This view of the matter can hardly be questioned by those who have studied the present wool market, and the outlook of the sheep industry in this and other countries for the past six months. Our flocks are still too small to worry in the future with a surplus of wool, especially of the highest grade. E. P. SMITH.

CHARCOAL AND ASHES FOR HOGS.

Several years since the Missouri Station conducted an experiment with ashes fed in connection with corn, bran and other grain to hogs to ascertain to what extent the bones could be strengthened by the use thereof. Some were fed corn alone, others a little corn and bran, others ship stuffs, ground corn and wheat, one lot having access to a trough of ashes during the period of the test. It was found that the bones of the animals fed ashes were twice as strong as those fed corn alone and of much greater rigidity than the lot fed a mixed ration. The ashes made the strength of bones almost wonderful, resisting great pressure and weight brought to bear in testing them. The

experiment proved that ashes contain the elements conducive to bone growth and formation, and the station thereafter advised their liberal use by all swine growers as a means of growing strong framed hogs and guarding against their breaking down in the back. The ashes are placed in the pens or lots where the hogs have access to them all the time; charcoal mixed with the ashes makes the latter more eagerly sought by the hogs and they eat their fill of both with greater avidity than if they were fed separately. Says a correspondent.

Charcoal, it will be remembered, has been strongly recommended as a preventive of cholera, and from an experiment made by the writer considerable faith is pinned to its partially demonstrated merits in this regard. A lot of shoats were wintered in a woods pasture, and were fed a little corn mornings and nights; there were several piles of ashes and charcoal in the pasture where brush piles had been burned and frequently the hogs were seen rooting in them and eating the charcoal and of course considerable ashes. They had beds of leaves and brush and through the pastures ran a little branch containing water from a spring. There was of course a good supply of nuts and roots in the woods which the shoats found so that with these natural articles and the corn fed them they had a pretty good variety. The herd that used about the barnyard was attacked by cholera and many died, while the rugged, long haired youngsters in the woods were unharmed, and went through the winter in splendid shape. It is a question, however, whether the charcoal prevented them contracting the disease or whether their freedom and habits of outdoor life and the fresh, pure water gave them such a system of hardness and stamina as to resist the encroachment of the germ. They were very strong, vigorous hogs and grew rapidly under their rough treatment; it may be that the cholera germs did not get among them, as they were never in contact with the infected animals, yet dogs and men with perhaps hundreds of germs on their shoes were frequently in the woods pasture. We have inclined to the opinion that the charcoal helped considerably and that the pure water and exercise aided very largely in successfully combating the germs.

The Polish and Hamburg are persistent layers, but are very poor table fowls.

The game are considered as among the best, if not the best, as table fowls, and are fair layers.

The Leghorns cannot be excelled for laying, but they are small and not very

table fowls. The brown Leghorns lay the most eggs, the white Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish and Houdans lay the largest eggs.

The Jivas are an excellent table fowl and fatten very readily. When bred for an especial purpose and not carried any further than the first cross, crosses breeding may be made profitable. But if carried farther, using a cross-bred as breeding stock, and it is largely on this account that cross-breeding is objectionable.

To produce a fine table fowl, cross a strong, full-breasted pit game cock with a Dorking hen; this produces a table fowl almost equal to a turkey.

A good cross to produce good layers of medium size is that of the brown Leghorn cock with Partridge Coochin hen, or a white Leghorn cock with a light Brahma hen.

One of the best crosses for market chickens is a Plymouth Rock cock with Brahma or Coochin hens.

To secure good table fowls, and also combine good laying qualities, cross a Houdan cock with Langshan hens. One result of this cross will be dark legs, but the flesh will be white.

To produce a brood of good layers, the eggs being of extra large size, cross black Spanish cocks with Langshan hens.

To produce a good market fowl, one that fattens readily, and is easily confined, cross a Brahma cock with Partridge Coochin hen.

To produce the best setting hen, one that will remain in the nest, hatch well and prove a good mother, caring well for her chickens, cross a pit game cock with Partridge Coochin hen. This cross will also produce good table fowls. In all breeding, care in selecting the best is important if the best results are wanted.

The average range of variation during seven days between the highest and lowest per cents for individual animals is greater among 4 year olds and full aged cows than among the younger animals.

Neither the cows which show very great variation during seven days in the per cent of fat nor those which show slight variation are abnormal animals, since their total product of milk and fat is near the average for their class.

Cows which have been once tested and found to have their greatest capacity for a week rarely reach the same height of production again during the same period of lactation, even though the circumstances be otherwise most favorable, but frequently have made increased records in succeeding periods of lactation.

There is an increase of only 7.5 per cent of milk and 7.7 per cent in fat of full aged cows over 4 year olds, which shows that on an average cows have very nearly reached their larger production between the ages of 4 and 5.

as show figures merely and to present only those which teach some lesson or from which some practical conclusion can be drawn.

The largest total yield of fat among 2, 3, 4 year old, or full aged cows is, under every age, accompanied by the highest per cent of fat found among cows of that age.

The smallest yield of fat for each age of animal is accompanied in only one case by the lowest per cent of fat, and that among the 2 year olds.

The largest yields of milk do not contain the lowest per cent of fats nor do the smallest yields of milk contain the highest per cent of fat.

The stall fed cows averaged higher in total yield of milk and fat and in per cent of fat than the cows at pasture.

Equal quantities of the same kinds of food or similar quantities of different kinds of food produce widely varying amounts of milk and butter in different animals.

To produce the same or similar amounts of milk and butter different animals require widely varying amounts of food.

Cows, although of the same breed and raised in the same herd, vary greatly in their power to make an economic use of food.

The cost of production is greatest among 2 year olds and decreases gradually as the age increases up to four years, after which there is little, if any, variation.

Within a period of ninety days from calving there is but little average variation in the per cent of fat among the different ages, except that the average of all the tests made at thirty one to sixty days from calving is lower than for any other period.

There is slight variation in the average per cent of fat between 2, 3 and 4 year olds, and full aged cows.

The highest per cent of fat usually follow the shortest period between milkings. The lowest per cent of fat usually follow the longest period between milkings. Where the cows are milked at equal intervals the highest per cent occurs most often at or near the noon hour, and the lowest per cent about equally often at morning and night, with a much larger number at midnight than at noon.

The average range of variation during seven days between the highest and lowest per cents for individual animals is greater among 4 year olds and full aged cows than among the younger animals.

Neither the cows which show very great variation during seven days in the per cent of fat nor those which show slight variation are abnormal animals, since their total product of milk and fat is near the average for their class.

Cows which have been once tested and found to have their greatest capacity for a week rarely reach the same height of production again during the same period of lactation, even though the circumstances be otherwise most favorable, but frequently have made increased records in succeeding periods of lactation.

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J. L. LADD, Bay City, Texas.

WHY HE CURES.

The Greatest Specialist of the Time Gives Every Case His Personal Attention.

Most doctors have a certain number of stock remedies which they use in all cases of disease. This is not Dr. Hathaway's method. Every case is treated individually. The position of the disease, the condition of the patient, the nature of the case, the treatment, the medicine, the diet, the exercise, the rest, the change of air, the change of scene, the change of climate, the change of season, the change of time, the change of place, the change of people, the change of circumstances, the change of everything, is considered in every case.

Dr. Hathaway is a specialist in all cases of disease. He has a special method of treatment, a special diet, a special exercise, a special rest, a special change of air, a special change of scene, a special change of climate, a special change of season, a special change of time, a special change of place, a special change of people, a special change of circumstances, a special change of everything.

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