

THE PIG IS THERE.

A Last Bit Has Come on Top in the Price List.

High prices for fat and stock hogs and pork products, of course, have the inevitable effect of creating a heavy demand for good breeding stock, and we have recently received at point, two fine sows and in some instances much more than good ones. Breeds of registered hogs have for some time past given signs of a rapidly developing boom, and at the West Liberty City sale of Poland-Chinas the fact was developed in a startling manner that breeding hogs are now in greater demand than ever before.

An average of over \$100 for 20 head and reported offerings of \$100 per head or more, from parties unable to supply themselves at the sale would indicate that owners of good pigs breed swine here at the present time something of a bonanza.

At the annual meeting of the American Poland-China Association, held at Cedar Rapids just before this sale, there was a long discussion on the question of breeding, and it was agreed that the demand will not only exceed the supply, but that it will take several years to breed back to the point where hogs will again be plentiful.

We congratulate swine growers upon the good fortune that has overtaken those who are in shape to profit by the peculiar conditions now existing, and trust that calm judgment and discretion rather than undue excitement will guide breeders and others in the era of great profits now imminent. Hogs are now definitely worth a good price and the same herd properly handled should yield a handsome return for the coming year at least.—*Holler's Gazette.*

White Holland Turkeys.

We reproduce from the *Poultry World* the accompanying artistic illustration of these handsome birds. While the favorite meat materials become turkey family and fowl, the flocks, the poultrymen will find yet far to go for variety in giving variety to picturesque poultry yards the white Holland makes a brilliant appearance.

All known breeds of turkey are descended from one or the other of the wild species of this fowl found in America when the country was discovered. One species was found in Mexico, a differ-



WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY.

ent one in New England. Early in the 18th century specimens of both breeds of the national bird of America were taken to Europe, where in the course of time they were propagated and cultivated.

The majority of more than one or two of our dealers will go back to a period when the "old white turkey hen" was a feature of the farmyard and poultry yard. But in time the breeds differentiated till now the brons is the prevailing type in America. Meantime the differentiation in Europe proceeded along another line and produced the handsome birds which in the illustrations are a favorite in many quarters. His flesh is tender, and it attains good size. Its glistening plumage makes it a conspicuous object for hawks, however, in districts where that bird of prey has not yet been exterminated.

Cooking Lamb.

The Whitside (England) way of lamb cooking is given as follows: Two men sit upon a stool about four feet apart, each stretching his legs between them. One man puts his arm around the lamb, securing the fore-legs, the other holding the hind legs. The operator selects a raw lamb first, and using an iron for castration returns it to a boy, who replaces it in a wood fire and holds back the "tailing iron," an instrument about 8 inches wide at one end, with a thin cutting edge, having a handle about 14 or 15 inches long, heated sufficiently to sear.

The proper joint having been selected, the operator passes the iron upon the tail, which comes off instantly, and then the same instrument sears the veins if necessary. A raw lamb is lamb'd up immediately, and with the instrument the tail is removed without further heating, and this goes on alternately, thus saving time. Bleeding after cooking is never known with this process.

Confidential as to the Hackney.

A prominent dealer in traction engines, the reporter adds and said: "My boy, let me give you a pointer in strict confidence. The day of the trotter is doomed as a gentleman's driving horse. The star of the hackney comes way near the comet. They want horses that can draw their heavy carriage carriage at a lively pace; now, fat trotters, and the hackney was never in such great demand. Prices are stiff, and will continue so, as the hackney has come to stay."—*Philadelphia Times.*

That color can be fed into horses is well known by dairymen, but to what extent is not definitely known. There is, however, a very considerable difference in the shades of Jersey cattle, and each of these shades may be descended or derived from a different color. The colors are cream and crimson. Yellow cream tends to make a deeper colored butter than white cream.

IMPROVING WORKOUT COILS.

Do This Way It's Done With Commercial Fertilizers and Green Grass.

A Missouri, in a letter to *Fruitful Farmer*, says that one way to help run down the cost of fertilizer is to have it grown in by growing commercial fertilizers. Thus, if properly applied, will often materially increase the growth and yield of the crop, but it is questionable if they add any appreciable permanent fertility to the soil. There is one way, however, by which the use of this class of fertilizers can be made as advantageous, and that is by increasing the yield of the crop, a larger amount of feed is required and this affords an opportunity of increasing the yield, and the more grain

income that can be secured the better the chance for building up the soil.

Clover is one of the best materials that can be used to build up the soil, and wherever clover can be grown the land must gain redemption. But some soils will not grow clover. It is a good idea to have two directions as to how to grow clover. One is to seed it in, and the other is to sow it in, and as soon as a reasonably good growth is secured, plow under and not knock back. It is not to be expected that hogs in poor soil will not grow clover will have sufficient available plant food to grow even a fair crop of rye, but the planting of even a light growth will supply enough nutrients and generally assist in taking a good start for a good crop.

One advantage in sowing clover in summer is that it takes a quick growth and it makes that soil, and shade in summer aids materially in the process of maturing. The blackroot can be plowed under early in the fall and rye sown again, and in the latter part of February or the first part of March clover can be sown over this and winter will stand, and it will render with sufficient nutrient material food to grow a crop. Vegetable manure is necessary in the soil, and this growing and plowing under of arrow crops is one of the safest ways of securing it. Land that is not so easily run down but that it will grow good crops of clover can be built up with less care, as clover can be sown with small grain and the first crop cut for hay and the second be plowed under as a fertilizer. In this way the rate of building up may be greatly increased.

The Year Doves.

No question is asked any officer there which is the best dove. The answer is probably that the best doves are an antibiotic yearning for general purpose feed. Long as its existence has been expected, and frequently as it has been anticipated, the perfect combination breed remains an unknown quantity. There are some breeds whose fitness it is to lay eggs, and they do it. There are others that at almost any age make a toothsome delicacy, but to find a bird that will at one and the same time serve both as a game and as a delicacy is a little outside of nature. There are, however, breeds which, when properly handled, come near enough to small around meat food to meet the requirements of a large class. For the benefit of those who will believe the opinion of several authorities on this weird notion of best breed. The editor of *Parm Poultry* says:

The best breed and the best crop is the bird that can bring the best return for the labor. The best breed is the Rock, the Leghorn, the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte, but the Leghorn are black, darkened and dark skinned, hence less desirable for tables use (to sell in market). Probably the White Wyandotte comes nearest to a perfect all purpose bird, as they are the very best of both and are very great layers. For crosses Brown Leghorns on Plymouth Rock females give very great layers, but Leghorns males (brown) and Light Brahma females give great laying ability, combined with good laying qualities.

J. K. Feltz, after 30 years' experience with the various breeds, advises the selection of "Light Brahma, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks as paying the best for extra care, for all practical purposes." A correspondent in The Country Home says: "The most popular breeds are the Leghorn, the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte." Another editor says: "Our American breeds, the Plymouth Rock and Wyandottes, are much alike in qualities and perhaps come nearer a general purpose fowl than any other."

The well known English authority, Tegmeyer, writes in a London exchange: "It both eggs and fowls are desired. Misses' fowls are the best kept, and that in the first and second layers, because they lay abundantly. If with these a good short legged fowl game is run, the chickens will be half breed, and thus good eggs in abundance and good chickens for the table could be produced out of the same bird."

Another writer of long and short opinion has been shown concluding that the short, plump cuts like Netherland, Clydesdale, etc., are less desirable than the long, thinner cuts with thinner bones or paler. It is also a fact that the long cuts, which weigh less than the others per hundred, have heavier kernels and are more nutritious than the short cuts. The market, however, demands heavy cuts, and therefore, for the market, the Netherland class should be selected. If for our own stock, then the long, slender cuts should be preferred, says The Rural New Yorker.

The Mastiff.

Bodammer Doddith for whom home in the home agency and extracted in cut apertures, leaving the hair all as at the top until till the season is over.

Crossed clover, or scalded clover, has been highly praised as a fence and hedge material. Misses' fowls are the best kept, and that in the first and second layers, because they lay abundantly. If with these a good short legged fowl game is run, the chickens will be half breed, and thus good eggs in abundance and good chickens for the table could be produced out of the same bird."

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**JAPANESE
PILE
CURE**
A Remedy for
Hemorrhoids, Ulcers,
Fistulas, &c.
Also for Skin Diseases,
Warts, &c.
Dr. GUNN'S
ONION
SYRUP
FOR COUGHS,
COLORS
AND CROUP.
GRANDMOTHER'S ADVICE.
For aches and Pains,
Coughs, &c.
J. C. M. J. L. LEWIS, AGENT.

**UNION
PACIFIC
SYSTEM**
THE THROUGH CAR LINE
EFFECTIVE, APRIL 15, 1893.
Trains Arrive and Depart at 6:30 A.M.
Arrival
From Salt Lake, Portland and San Fran.
Seattle, Wash.
From Park City and Ogallala Valley
From all Eastern points
From Cache Valley and Ute
From Ogallala and Intermediate points
From Salt Lake, Ogallala, Park City
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