OUR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CATTLE AND HOG MARKET.

What Observations from the Chicago Headquarters of the Hog and Cattle Market Indicate—Some Breeders May Be Sorry They Sold Their Stock.

If prices for cattle and hogs do not appreciate materially within the next five or five months a number of men—men who back their judgment with their money—will be badly fooled. At the meeting of the Indiana Swine Breeders' association an eminent feeder and shipper of swine stated that he had contracted hogs for the August market at five cents, and last week it was related in our market report that cattle had been contracted for June delivery at six cents, and as it is figured that this last shipper must sell at $6.35 to realize on the venture it will be seen what sense "men in the business" think of the future of the market. These are what are termed in political parlance "straws," and are popularly supposed to show from what quarter and to which quarter the wind is blowing.

The Gazette has been among the conservatives so far as prognostications as to the course of the market in the immediate future are concerned, although we never for a moment doubting that cattle would yet be cattle and hogs yet be hogs. It has never been admitted by the journal that the short anchor of all successful speculation had been even as much as "started" from its first holds, although the fact has been noted that winds of such force have been blowing as to frighten the timid and even to cause a measure of apprehension among those who in their order numerals seem to have firmly the anchor of stock headsdeep holds in our commercial life. But while clearly of the opinion that the flood of live stock which has been steadily flowing toward this market for the past few years must come day eventually, itself The Gazette has realized the vast extent of the country devoted to hog and cattle raising, and has been loath to fix a limit to point of time to the deluge.

It is not the prerogative to set bounds to this flood, but it ventures to say that there are many circumstances which seem to indicate that the men quoted above as having an abiding faith in the near future of the markets are not losing sight of a million head. It should be remembered, however, that these are not a few cattle now feeding for the June market, but nevertheless The Gazette feels warranted in adhering strongly against the unnecessary further sacrifice of breeding stock of good quality. This is an eminently conservative view to take of the situation. As such it is commended to the consideration of thoughtful men. After the deluge, what—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

Hoosier Crop.

Among the minor industries which may be successfully prosecuted upon many farms, without hindrance to the care of the main crops we have before suggested that of bee keeping. The importance of this industry, as a whole, we think is not sufficiently appreciated. In the collection of agricultural statistics by the department of agriculture every state reports more or less honey, but usually less than more, yet the whole production is placed at 19,000,000 pounds of honey and more than 1,000,000 pounds of wax, with an aggregate value of more than $6,000,000. This is brought from a vast number of farms which each have a few hives or colonies, large apiaries being the exception.

There are a few districts, as in portions of New York, Ohio, Tennessee and California, where apiculture is a prominent feature and conducted very profitable. The owner of a well filled farm of sixty acres in northern Ohio once said to the writer that his two colonies of bees, occupying not more than half an acre of space in the orchard, gave more net profit than all the rest of the farm. Knowledge of the habits, which can only be gained by experience and close attention to the needs of the bees, are more demanded in the business than capital or hard work. Where a large agency is carried on there should be especial crops planted for pasturage, so that bees will not wander far from home in search of food.—Dakota Farmer.

Home Bred Stock Horses.

The Percheron horse of years ago was a draught horse in fact as well as name, and his splendid development of bone, muscle and enormous mass of years of hard work; but when the demand for export increased, as also the call for greater size, the colts were grown in idleness, as big and fat as they could make them, and after importation the fattening process was continued, and too often they come into the buyer's hands great, soft, worthless things and when they are reduced enough to fit them for stud service he sees that their fat was a "cloak that covered a multitude of sins," and that he has quite a different looking horse from what he supposed. Besides, until acclimated and fully recovered from the effects of importation, sterility or even death is not very uncommon.

These and other considerations would incline to the belief that American bred horses are better and safer to buy, and that from some of the farmers-owned breeding establishments of the country may be had home bred stallions that are often as well or better bred, and of as good quality, that have escaped the pampering process, and would do the buyer much more good. Then the home breeder does not have to charge up to his customers the expense and risk of importation on top of a large purchase price in order to make a reasonable profit.—Breeder's Gazette.

The Navajo Indian tribe, numbering about 15,000 souls, although it claims a population of 20,000, owns something like 250,000 horses. These animals are all mere little things, and the government will soon buy a lot of draught stallions to send to them, that they may increase the size of their horses and thus command a better selling price for their colts.—Field and Farm.

Every once in a while some one makes the alleged remarkable discovery of a method of photographing in colors. It is a Frenchman now. M. Lippmann, one of the professors at Sorbonne, who thinks he has hit it. So many others have thought, and so announced, yet the fact remains that all these processes were defective, one after another, and not one would do what was claimed for it.

Their First Dollar.

The New York Continent contains a page of information on how a number of well known millionaires obtained their first dollar. It was not the earning of the dollar, nor the saving of it, that made their start toward fortune. Other men have earned first dollars, and other men have saved them. But they had to have the sagacity to recognize the close connection between opportunity and wealth. Other men may have the talent, but the opportunity does not come. In the case of the men named the talent and the opportunity came together, and the result was the millions.

The founder of the Vanderbilt family was accustomed to say, with a profane adjective thrown in, "Any fool can make money, but it requires a smart man to keep it." According to his judgment the saving talent must also be added to become a millionaire. Yet nothing is truer than that if a man becomes miserly he gets too stingy for his own good and defeats the very end he has in view by being unwilling to put out money sufficient to bring in returns.

C. P. Huntington, the railroad king, began life as a farmer's boy, working for his board and clothes. He says now that his board and clothes are all he has ever got since, so that he does not know but he was as well off when he started in life as he is now. Congressman Bell, of Syracuse, who has an income of $200,000 a year, showed from the start extraordinary talent for money bargains. He saved a few hundred dollars by school teaching, and started in California when the gold fever was at its height. He went by way of Panama. He found on the isthmus great crowds waiting for the steamer to California, three times as many as the ship could carry.

Young Belden took his place in the line of persons buying tickets and waited his opportunity. Two twenty-four hours he stood before the ticket office waiting his turn. He got the ticket, however, and then sold it for $700 advance to a man who was willing to get to the gold fields. Then Belden himself quietly waited for the next steamer, a month later, and proved when he reached the land of gold that there was luck in leisure, since he made his fortune there ahead of the man who bought his ticket.

Rufus Hatch raised garden vegetables at first, and Barker Eugene Kelly, now worth $5,000,000, earned money to come to America by driving a jaunting car in Ireland.

British publishers are regretting, in the gravity, sneering manner which many Englishmen are rather fond of using toward all topics American, that it is unfortunate the international copyright will not do them any good, because the people of Great Britain will never tolerate American spelling, which is ruining the English language. Well, it is probable the English will be able to stand American spelling quite as well as Americans can stand English spelling. When we want to adopt the word "labor" from the Latte, for instance, we in America drop it around through the French and spell it "labeur."

The first locomotive ever built was the Rocket by George Stephenson. It weighed four tons. An iron working firm in Philadelphia have just turned out four locomotive engines for the St. Clair Tunnel railway that weigh ninety-seven tons each. Time have railway engines grown in sixty-two years. Men's ideas have grown proportionally in some things in the same time, even reaching the 32-ton standard; but in other things they are still antiquated and light of weight as George Stephenson's first locomotive. Machinery grows faster than moral ideals.

The committee on rules of the United States senate has been authorized to sit during the recess. One of the things it will consider will be the abolishment of the rule requiring long eulogies of a senator after he is dead. The ceremony has become a mental bore, since so many senators die and so many are elected to succeed them, and so many are elected to succeed them, and so many are elected to succeed them,