

CHAPTER IV.-(Continued.) distant, at the edge of a thick piece of wood, the Israelite was informed that he must submit to be hoodwinked. He made no objections, and the robber proceeded to bind a sash over his eyes, after which he was led some distance further, by a winding, tortuous way; and when the bandage was removed, he found himself in a low vale, beneath a roof of thick foliage, and in the presence of a hundred armed men. One man-a handsome, noblelooking youth-arose and approached him, to whom his guide reported what had transpired.

"Do you seek Julian?" asked the stately youth, looking upon the Israelite with a searching glance.

"Yes, sir," replied Judah, as frankly and calmly as though he had been answering one of his own brethren.

"I am Julian," said the chieftain, quietly. "Then, sir," returned the newcomer,

with a low bow, "to you I present my petition."

"First,-who are you?"

"My name is Judah, and I have been a servant in the train of the king of Damascus."

"Ah,-is it so?" The chieftain may have looked a little more sharply into the man's face, but he betrayed no surprise. "You spoke of a petition. What 1s it?"

Judah removed his mantle, and then stripped off his tunic, thus baring his back to the gaze of those who stood around.

"Do you see that back?" he cried, quivering, and grinding his teeth. "Do you see where the cruel lash has eaten into my flesh? Horam, king of Damascus, put that stain upon me. Do you wish me to say more?"

"I think you would be revenged upon the king?" said Julian.

"I would be placed in the very front of that force which is to strike at deemed necessary. He was careful that Horam, or at anything belonging to all should be understood, and that each him. I am not of Damascus born, and projected movement should be so army love is not there. I would join my fortunes with those of Julian."

After a very short conference with some of his companions, the chieftain informed Judah that he might remain where he was; and that, if he proved himself worthy, he would be received his directions had been given, "if we into full fellowship.

The Israelite expressed himself as thankful for the favor thus conferred has been upon our side. Your position and was soon allowed to mingle with near the person of Julian is most fathe members of the band. For two days he ate with them, and joined them in their sports; and during that time he knew that watchful eyes were upon him. But he was equal to the task, and on the third day he was counted as one of them.

On the fourth day one of the senti- having delivered a message to the nels brought a black man into the chieftain, he sought Selim, and in a

made up my mind that if the choice of Judah got down from the back of masters were left to me I should his horse, and having thrown the rein choose to serve Julian rather than the over the branch of a tree, he started king of Damascus. I like him much after the volunteer guide. Half a mile the best. He is not such a terrible man as he has been represented. He is a kind, generous man, and I blame him not for his hatred of Horam." "Well, sir." said the Israelite, speak-

ing quickly and sternly, "do you think of turning your face from the work we have to do?"

"No, no, my master. I am not so determined. I shall follow you. Your commands must be my law. If you say proceed I am with you."

'And how is it with Selim?"

"You have nothing to fear, my master, from him. The two men whom you selected to accompany you will not betray you. Selim thinks of this robber chieftain as I do; but he is bound to his duty, and will perform it." Judah knew the characters and dis-

positions of the two and he felt no uneasiness. "My good Osmir," he said, with a

smile, "concerning this Scourge of Damascus I feel much as you feel. I have long known that he was a noble, true-hearted man. But he is an enemy of our king, and we have promised to capture him. Just think, for a moment, what must be the result if we take him, and convey him in safety to Damascus. Think what people will say of Osmir and Selim. Now the merchants of Damascus are in fear and trembling on account of this terrible Scourge, and the king sits uneasily upon his throne; but if we arrest the dreaded chieftain, and deliver him up, the merchants will rejoice, and the king will be grateful. And upon whom shall their thanks and their honors

fall? This speech pleased Osmir, and fired him up to new zeal in the work he had

undertaken. Judah moved out from the cover to observe if any one was approaching, and when he was satisfied that he was still safe, he returned and gave Osmir such instructions as he ranged that there could be no possible clashing. He knew the wit and temper of his associates, and he had no fear that they would disappoint him by any blunder or mistake.

"And now," said the Israelite, after are at all favored by fortune we shall most surely succeed. Thus far fortune Impart our arrangements vorable. carefully to Selim, and await my further signal."

Osmir promised obedience, and the two men separated, Judah going in search of his horse, while Osmir proceeded directly to the camp, where,

she was the bondmaiden of the prin- THE AMERICAN SHEEP built up the manufactures and wealth cess Ulin may be taken in answer to the query.'

"By the lyre of Apollo, she must have come from her mistress," exclaimed the chieftain, warmly. "The princess may be in trouble. She may need stout arms to help her. Lead me to this bondmaiden at once."

"She begged, my lord, that she might not be exposed.

"Lead on. I will see her."

The great road wound around the foot of the hill, and ere long the guard had reached a point so utterly shut off from the camp that his loudest cry could not have been heard by the robber sentinels.

"Is the girl here?" asked Julian, as his sable guide stopped and turned. "She must be very near here, my

lord. I left her upon this very spot." The chieftain heard a slight rustling behind him; but, not being startled into quick action, before he could turn he received a blow upon the side of the head that felled him to the earth. He was for the moment stunned, and before his reason was clear enough to direct his movements, he was set upon by three stout men, who bound his arms and legs so quickly that his power of resistance was gone before

he fairly knew what opposed him. "Sir Robber," spoke the Israelite bending over the prostrate chieftain, 'you are my prisoner, and henceforth you are in my keeping until I deliver you up to my master. You cannot es-

cape me, so do not trouble yourself with the attempt." "You are Judah," said the chieftain.

"I am.'

"And these others are professed to be of Aleppo?" "Yes."

'And you three serve the king of Damascus? "You have guessed the truth." "By the gods." muttered Julian, as

though communing with himself, "I should have guessed this before. have been blind. I have acted like a child. But I am not yet quite lost. I am still within the-'

The Israelite had been watching him narrowly, and when he saw that the chieftain had a disposition to call for help, he sprang upon him and stopped his mouth.

"Do not blame yourself, Sir Robber. Judah of Damascus has done more difficult work than this; and you may take to yourself the assurance that when he set out upon his mission the deed was sure of its accomplishment. Ah, here comes Selim with the horses. You shall have an easy ride and a quick one; and when you are in the presence of the king you can plead your case as eloquently as you please. I have not time to listen; nor have I the power to judge."

The Scourge of Damascus, in the full vigor of robust manhood, and possessed of a strength and daring beyond any of his stalwart followers, was a prisoner in the hands of three slaves—a prisoner within sound of his own camp-and so surely a prisoner that he had no way of escape. His steel-wrought muscles were powerless beneath the cruel bonds, and his mouth was stopped from the utterance of alarm. 'He was lifted from the ground and placed upon the back of powerful in a few horse, and ments more he was being borne swiftly away from his friends and companions-away towards the city where dwelt his deadliest enemies.

MARKED INCREASE IN OUR DOMESTIC FLOCKS.

Census for 1901 Shows a Gain Alike I Number Owned and in Average Value Per Head Over the Splendid Spring of Last Year.

In view of the present low price of wool throughout the world, the lowest known for many years, and the great prostration now prevailing in the wool and sheep industry in every country, except the United States, it is interesting to know how the American sheep farmer fares. He fares best among all his competitors, very much the best. His industry has not been ruined: far from it. He is infinitely better off than are the sheep and wool producers of the rest of creation. Vastly better off he is than during the disastrous free wool period of 1894-97, and the succeeding two years of a home market over-stocked for foreign wools brought here free of duty. So great was the glut of foreign wool under the Wilson tariff law that it was not until 1900 that our domestic growers began to feel the benefit of the duty on wool restored by the Dingley tariff. Even now there is on hand a considerable quantity of the free wool that was

rushed in during the closing months of the Wilson law. A year ago the sheep census of The American Protective Tariff league showed some surprising results. Contrasted with the free-wool period of 1896 the census for 1900 showed a gain of 71.44 per cent in the total number of sheep owned and a gain of 121.59 per cent in average value per head. But this was before the bottom dropped out of the world's wool markets. Since then the great slump in wool values has taken place.

Have American flocks decreased, and has their value per head declined along with the sheep of Australia, South America and other wool producing countries? Decidedly not.

On the contrary, the sheep census of 1901, just completed by the American Protective Tariff League, shows: Number of states reporting ... 40 Number of reports received ... 707 Sheep owned, March, 1901....1,464,781 Sheep owned, March, 1900....1,256,738 Gain for 1901......208.043 Percentage of gain for 1900.....16.55

It is found that against an average value of \$3.90 per head in March, 1900, the average value for March, 1901, was \$4.04, an increase of 14 cents per head, or 3.59 per cent.

It would appear that the American sheep raiser has a marked advantage over the flock masters of the rest of the world. First, he has in his favor a protective tariff, which fixes an irreducible minimum of market value for his fleeces. Unless the foreign grower sells his wool for nothing, he cannot compete with the domestic grower in the American market. The Dingley tariff takes care of that. Second, the average value per head of American sheep is kept up by the enormous demand for mutton and lambs for food purposes. The American wage earner, when busily employed at high wages, as he has been for three or four years ast and now is, consumes from three to thirty times more meat than the other wage earners of the world. He is fond of good mutton and juicy lamb, and he is a tremendous consumer of these meats. In fact, he is the best customer the American butcher has. It is not the rich people, but the wage earners, that keep the butcher shops going. It is no longer possible, as it was in 1896, under Wilson tariff free wool to buy a good sheep for fifty cents. That day has passed, and will come no more as long as the tariff on wool protects the wool grower while the tariff on all lines of production makes times good, wages high and the consuming capacity of 76,000,000 people three to thirty times greater than the consuming capacity of the rest of the people on earth.

of the world would be also good for that section of our country, the New the is one of the most important and York Times warns them that they lucrative departments of Irish stock-'in so doing lose sight of the fact that breeding, says the English Live Stock the logical result of protection would Journal. "The trouble and expense of be commercial isolation."

Logic is defined as the science of the distinction of true from false reasoning. If the result of the Dingley tariff has effected the commercial isolation of this country the logical result of developing the manufactures and wealth of the south might be its commercial isolation. But the article in question is headed "Increasing Exports from the south," but the increase as shown has occurred since the Dingley the plan suits him best. The agricultariff went into effect, and we all have turists of Canada and the United been assured that if we don't buy we States would certainly like very well can't sell.

about, nor anywhere near the assertion of Ireland enable the farmers of Great that protection leads to commercial Britain, and especially those of Scotisolation. The editor of the Times has apparently mistaken Mr. Gladstone's trouble and expense of raising young advice that we grow more cheap cot- stock." The frames of the store catton and wheat for logic.

### SOUND AND SENSIBLE. Philadelphia Manufacturing Club

Strongly Opposed to Tariff Revision. Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia tries, affords evidence, for one thing, on the subject of tariff revision and of the fine bone-producing qualities of reciprocity, taken in connection with the great limestone plains of Ireland. the statement of President Search of At the same time so great an expanthe National Association of Manufac- sion of the export trade in store cattle turers, given in another column, can- as has now taken place involves an not but suggest itself to every mind. exhausting drain on a great natural re-It means that the Philadelphia organi- source of the country." zation, the largest and most influential of its kind in the United States, is un- Journal (of Chicago) says: alterably opposed to tariff tinkering As there has been no case of pleuroin any and all forms, whether by out- pneumonia in the 800,000 Canadian catright alteration of the schedules or the landed and slaughtered at British by a scheme of special trade treaties ports since 1896 the English and Scotwhich calls for a reduction of duties tish farmers are again protesting on competitive products. At a largely against the continuance of the emattended meeting of the Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia, held on the evening of June 17, 1901, the following resolutions, previously adopted by the and half as many fat cattle. Of the board of directors, were by a unani- bulls used in Ireland for breeding there mous vote ratified by the club as a whole:

whole: Whereas, The great and acknowledged prosperity which this country enjoys today is directly traceable to the Protective system under which our revenues are raised and our industries have been developed and the condi-tions created which have given us a com-manding position in the world's trade; and Whereas, This country by popular vote has many times and very recently recorded it-self in favor of the Protective principle, so that this is no longer a mooted question; and Whereas, Such Imperfections as are insep-arable from any Tariff law are more appar-ent than real, inasmuch as any Tariff sched-ule which may seem to be excessive or un-necessary becomes inoperative when the ne-

ule which may seem to be excessive or un-necessary becomes inoperative when the ne-cessity for Protection ceases, thus automatic-ally removing the burden; and Whereas. The disastrous experience caused by the agitation for Tariff revision prior to and during 1894 is still fresh in our minds; therefore, be it Resolved. That the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia deprecates any attempt to re-vive Tariff legislation as a menace to our con-tinued prosperity; and

of Philadelphia deprecates any attempt to re-vive Tariff legislation as a menace to our con-tlnued prosperity; and Resolved, That should the alteration of any part of the Tariff schedules seem necessary in the judgment of the Industrial Commis-sion now investigating the subject, the same should be taken out of politics and be made the subject of careful revision by a non-partisan Tariff commission; and Resolved, That in adhering to the prin-ciple of reciprocity as originally formulated in the Republican platform of 1900, to-wit: "We favor the associated policy of reciproc-ity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets," and as expressed in existing laws operating through the Tariff, which provide for con-cession on articles not produced by ourselves in exchange for like concessions on our do-mertic products, having in view the presorva-tion of the integrity of our home markets, we have a valuable means for the expansion of our world trade without injury to our indus-

The rearing and selling of store catraising young cattle" have little to do with it. Though we always advise breeding in preference to buying it must be recognized that in parts of England and Scotland the system of farming and other circumstances render it more convenient to buy than to breed store cattle. The expense is probably as great to buy the stores as to breed them-at any rate, the farmer who buys and feeds a large number of stores is, as a rule, a capitalist, and to oust Ireland from this profitable The fact is there is no logic in. market. The extensive pasture lands land, "to forego, to a great extent, the tle exported from Ireland are built up out of the Irish grass lands, the animals being fattened and "finished" in Great Britain. "This interesting instance," it is stated, "of a territorial division of labor, within the sphere The significance of the action of the of agriculture, between different coun-

England's Supply of "Store Cattle."

On the same subject Live Stock

bargo of Canadian live cattle as stores (feeders). Ireland supplied Great Britain/427,891 store cattle last year, were, according to the official returns, 8,406 Shorthorns, 329 Herefords, 764 Aberdeen-Angus, 116 Red Polled, 376 Kerry, 103 Dexters, 66 Channel Islands, and 4,126 cross-bred and other bulls. The total is 14,286, of which 13,836 were bred in Ireland and 450 were imported.

Great Britain has increased her pasture lands from 12,000,000 acres in 1870 to 16,000,000 acres in 1900. That is, more than half of the 32,000,000 acres of farm land is in pasture. This indicates the extent of live stock breeding and feeding among British farmers on their high-priced lands much higher than any American farms. As the competition of cheap grain from foreign countries increases, live stock of the improved breeds increase and with it the inevitable increase in pasture lands as the highest source of agricultural prosperity. So, too, will our eastern and southern states find increased prosperity as they increase and improve their live stock, especially on their high-priced lands.

Slop or Dry Feed for Swine.

At the Indiana Experiment station several tests were made to determine whether slop or dry feed were most profitable and to determine in what have a valuable means for the expansion of proportion to solid food water should The whole question of tariff and also bring out the fact that pigs increased nearly constantly until these pounds consumed either 8.17, 14 or 18 pounds of water per day. Undoubtedly much of this water was consumed ungiven much more water with its grain experiment goes, the use of about two In view of the fact that the pigs fed dry grain made slightly the best gains, it would appear that there is really no gain in feeding the pigs a slop instead of a dry grain excepting as a feeder may regard it a matter of convenience.

camp, who gave his name as Osmer, and who said that ' had escaped from a tyrannical master in Aleppo. And he furthermore said that he had a companion who was hiding somewhere in the forest. Before noon said companion made his appearance, announcing his name as Selim; and when the two had been questioned, their stories were so harmonious, and so frank, that they were suffered to remain; and finally they were allowed to perform the duties of body-servant to the chieftain. expeditions, but on the present occa-

Judah could have asked for nothing better thus far; and he was resolved that his further plans should be carefully and surely laid.

Ah! Julian little dreamed of the danger that was creeping upon him!

# CHAPTER V. Caged.

The circumstances which might have led another to hasten his operations, led the Israelite to greater care and reflection. He had not supposed that Julian would take the two black men to service so near his own person, and when he found that such arrangement had been made, his first inclination was to hesitate least a suspicion of the slaves' honesty had led the chieftain to place them thus near him. However, after the lapse of a few days, Judah was satisfied that no suspicion was entertained against himself or his companions, and he began to turn his attention to the work he had in hand.

On the morning of the fourth day Julian announced his intention of moving, and gave orders that his men should be in readiness. A spy had arrived during the night with intelligence that a large caravan was on its way from Tyre to Damascus, and the chieftain had determined to intercept it. Some wealthy merchants from Rome were in the approaching train. and it was probable that they bore wealth for Horam.

Just as the sun was rising, while Judah was in the wood after his horse. he was accosted by Osmir, who had been out on an errand for the chieftain.

"Ah, my master," said the black, gazing carefully around to see that he plan which brought us here."

"Why have you wondered at such a thing?" asked Judah. "Because," replied Osmir, "I have

little while the two were in secret consultation.

Toward the middle of the forenoon the robber train was in motion, and when it came night they camped in an open wood, between two hills, near to the road which led from Caesarea Philippi to Damascus; and here they were to remain until the expected caravan made its appearance.

Sometimes Julian took his tent with him when leading his band upon long sion he had left it behind, choosing that, the place of his encampment should be as little noticeable as possible. After he had seen his sentinels all posted, and given such directions as he thought necessary, he sought a place of rest beneath a large tree. where he soon sank into a dreamy slumber. It must have been near midnight when he was aroused by some one moving near him, and on starting up he was addressed by Osmir:

"My master, I have a strange message for you."

The chieftain arose to a sitting posture.

"Is this Osmir?"

"Yes."

"From whom bring you a message?" "From one, my master, whom I had little expected to see here. As I walked forth a short time since, a sentinel informed me that some one outside of the camp wished to speak with me. I went to the spot designated, and there found a young bond-maiden of Damascus. Her name was Albia."

"Albia!" cried Julian, starting to his feet. "Why, such was the name of the maiden who attended upon the princess Ulin."

"Aye, my lord, she is the same." "What? Do you mean that the bondmaiden of Ulin is at our camp?" "She is."

"What is her business?"

"She wishes to speak with Julian." "But her business-of what does she wish to speak?"

"She did not tell me, my lord. She would only say that she was the boadmaiden of Ulin, and she desired to see you. I knew her not; but she seemed so gentle, and so timid, and used your was not observed; "I am glad that I name so eloquently, that I could not have met you. I have been wondering doubt her. I think her story is true. whether you meant to carry out the I think she is what she represents herself to be."

> "Did she not tell you from whom she came?"

"No, unless her announcement that weather.

(To be continued.)

# WHITE GIRL AS INDIAN.

# She Has Had a Strange Life Among the Blackfeet.

The curious story of a white girl's life among the Blackfeet Indians for 16 years just come out through a suit brought by Alice Burke against Thomas Husson, a cattle rancher of Eastern Oregon to recover a ranch which once belonged to her father, and is now valued at 22,000 dollars, says the "Chicago Herald." Burke and old Husson started to cross the plains from Kansas to Oregon. Burke was detained and sent his girl, then two years old, with Mrs. Husson. Husson sold the child to a Blackfoot Indian Chief for 12 ponies, and when Burke arrived in Oregon told him that Alice had died. Six years ago Burke died, and the Hussons have been in possession of his ranch. Alice meanwhile grew up among the tribe, and when white people noticed her fine hair, the Indians said she was a halfbreed whose parents were dead. She gained the love of the son of a chief named Fleetwing, who was sent to Carlisle. When he was there Alice took lessons of the Indian agent's wife and kept pace with him in his studies. When the agent was removed she went with him to Boise City, but his wife died, and she had to take a place as a servant, and was a kitchen drudge for many months. Then Fleetwing sent her money, and she returned to the reservation. The revelation of her white blood came when she was an applicant for a place in a big tribal ceremony. Then young Husson appeared and told her the story, but offered her only \$100 for her father's property. She refused and investigated, and is now suing for the recovery of the land. When she gets it she is to marry John Fleetwing.

# Topophone Prevents Collisions.

instrument named the "topo-An phone," has just been invented for the prevention of collisions at sea. The topophone registers even slight sounds far outside the range of the human ear, and by enabling foghorns to be heard at immense distances, will greatly minimize existing risks in thick

Condensed into a form easily read and understood, the sheep census of the American Protective Tariff league for 1901 is as follows:

State.

Arizona

Arkansas

alifornia

aryland

lichigan

Montana

Colorado

daho

 $265 \\ 27.015 \\ 70.624$ 30.470 70,030 etieut 133,100 o .... 194,300 509 8,351 7,616 ndian Ter 94 268 3,813 1,712 1,0294,3671,643 $\begin{array}{c} 10\\ 156\\ 4,309\\ 616\\ 2,000\\ 4,033\\ 481,520\\ 5,815\\ 7,000\\ 32,400\\ 1,024\\ 1,223\\ 31,236\\ 24,929\\ 4,950\\ 25,159\\ 882\\ 31\\ 29,533\\ 172\\ 58,587\\ 99,925\\ 625\\ 135\\ 135\\ \end{array}$ nesota lississippi 2,300 5,646 530,010 6,460 7,000 52,710 lebraska ... Nevada ..... New Mexico York 1,279 orth Carolina North Dakota 32,747 25,735 6,760 28,917 974 Oklahoma .. .. Pennsylvania 37,378 Texas ... 69,069 115,725 ont ..... 24,027 3,785 32,715 238 129,102 271 154,505 Vyoming .. ... 28

1,256,738 1,464,781

### Commercial Isolation.

In an article deprecating the growsame kind of protection which has like lords.

our world trade without injury to our indus- exist in the feed. The figures reported tries.

reciprocity is contained in these reso- weighing 60 pounds, fed dry feed, conlutions. In them the attitude of the sumed on an average of 2.35 pounds great body of industrial leaders of water daily, and that this amount throughout the United States is, we believe, accurately defined. There same pigs weighing 218 pounds conshall be no tariff tinkering on the dis- sumed 11.07 pounds per day. It is shall be no tariff tinkering on the dis-honest plea that the trust evil may be thereby remedied or for any other food as a slop, when weighing about honest plea that the trust of any other thereby remedied, or for any other reason now apparent. There shall be for pounds of water per day, while 5.79 pounds of water per day, while no experiments in the line of foreign these same pigs weighing 213 to 222 trade expansion which take from any demestic industry the measure of protection guaranteed by the tariff law as it now stands; no displacement of necessarily and certainly one lot was American labor, no decrease of employment and wages through the in- than was required. There was no macreased admission of foreign made terial difference in the appearance of goods competing with goods of like the pigs in either lot, so far as quality character now being successfully pro- is concerned, and so far as this one duced in this country. Sound Republican doctrine, sound protection, sound times the weight of water to grain inpatriotism, sound practical, business dicates a satisfactory proportion. common-sense!

# A "Warning."

A "Warning." The Protection organ, the Economist, if it has any discreet friends, will stop its call-ing Representative Babcock a traitor because he has expressed the opinion that it would be well to reduce certain duties. The delib-erations of the National Association of Man-ufacturers and its resolution should be a warning to that element not to be arbitrary in affairs which concern the Republican party rather than the Economist.-Indianapolis "Journal." 'Journal. Perhaps a careful reading of the

statement of President Search as to what the National Association of Manufacturers did and did not do on time it has been thought to be quite unthe subject of tariff revision might necessary for fruit growers in the East suggest to the Journal that the "warn- to consider irrigation. Perhaps one ing" in question applies not so much of the most successful of irrigation exto the friends as to the enemies of periments was conducted at the Wisprotection.

# They Mean Business.

In 1894 we were producing 128,000 tons of pig iron per week. Now we are producing and using over 300,000 tons per week. Protection and pig iron are great friends, and both mean business, and the farmer is just as much interested as the manufacturer and laborer.

## Greatest Consuming Nation.

The population of the world is about 1.600,000,000; of the United States. 77,000,000, or about one-twentieth. Yet during some other years. we consume about one-third of the whole world's products. Why? Because we do forty-nine fiftieths of our ing conviction in the south that the own work, make big money and live after your work is done, the same as

Horticultural Observations.

In the growing of small berries, irrigation is destined to play an important part, even in the states of good rain-fall. In the semi-arid states irrigation for fruit-growing is an accepted necessity, but up to the present consin station, where the yield of strawberries was immensely increased as well as their quality.

. . . There is one point in favor of irrigated berries that should not be overlooked, and that is the certainty of a crop in very dry years when most berries prove a failure. The irrigated berries, being as abundant as usual, yet bring a higher price than usual on account of the scarcity. The New Jersey station reports that in one year their berries sold at wholesale at 10 cents per quart, and the scarcity of berries was not as great as it had been

Unless you can be patient, unless you can be satisfied to reap your reward in any other business, our advice to you is let breeding of poultry alone.

Number of reports received. Value Number \$4.04 3.90 Gain for March, 1901...... 208,043 \$0.14 Fercentage of gain for 1901...0.1655 0.0359

# Sheep owned in March, 1901...1,464,781 Sheep owned in March, 1900...1,256,738