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MY CENSUS GUESS

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

Devoted to the Agricultural and Live Stock Interests of Texas and the Southwest.

DALLAS, FORT WORTH AND SAN ANTONIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.

Entered at the postoffice at Dallas, Tex., for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

THE LAST GUESS

At the Census must reach the Journal not later than November 5th, next. Send in your guess and subscription to-day, on blank you will find on opposite corner of this page.

NOVEMBER 5TH.

COST-TEN MILLIONS.

ENORMOUS EXPENDITURES FOR HORSES MADE BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Amount Spent in the United States for Animals for the British Government During the War in South Africa—Average Cost of Horses

A special from New Orleans tells of the close of the great by the British of horses and mules to South Africa. It took 56 voyages to handle the movement.

The aggregate value of the cargoes, as stated in the manifest, is \$6,190,255. That figure is, of course, far beneath the actual value, which is, no doubt, close in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. The manifest valuation is restricted to the live stock and the fodder. The latter was purchased in New Orleans and is represented in itself a huge volume of trade. For the item of hay alone fully \$250,000 was spent among local dealers. Moreover, the manifest schedule does not include the ships' stores carried on the vessels. Each of the ships outfitted and coaled for the long ocean trip at the Crescent City.

To all this must be added the heavy expense of the large executive staff maintained in the city by the British government, and the care of a small army of laborers who were used in loading the ships and handling the stock. Over 3500 muleteers were engaged for the several trips.

As a whole, these were undoubtedly the heaviest consecutive shipments of live stock for any ever made from any port in the world. The total number of mules was 42,163, and of horses 18,482. The mules were packed in trains and artillery, and the horses for cavalry. The heaviest single shipment was to the Manchester City, which carried 2080 mules and fodder enough to bring the valuation up to the tidy sum of \$243,647. In addition to the feed for the animals in transit, many of the ships contained large quantities of supplies to the army in the field. The average price paid for mules has been stated officially as \$80. The average for horses was \$100.

The mules were purchased chiefly in Missouri and Texas and the horses came from the Southern and Western states.

As the British war office placed the cost of each English horse landed on the South African coast at from \$300 to \$650 it is evident that cavalry mounts from America must have proven much cheaper than those from England and it was generally admitted that the Western horses sent from this country were found to be the best adapted to the service in the Transvaal.

NEWS OF THE LIVE STOCK WORLD

LIVESTOCK BOARDS.

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE MEETING HELD AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

Complete Proceedings of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards—Discussion on the Question of Live Stock Problems—Recommendations Made in Regard to Cattle Inspection.

The following special report of the recent meeting of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards was prepared for and furnished to the Journal by the secretary of the association, Dr. F. T. Eissenman, of Louisville, Ky., and is the first complete report of the proceedings to appear in any publication:

The fourth annual meeting of the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards was held in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2 and 3. Mr. C. P. Johnson, secretary of the Illinois cattle commission, presided. Representatives were present from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Tennessee, Virginia, New York, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Georgia and Rhode Island. The United States department of agriculture was represented by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry.

Dr. Cooper Currier, of North Carolina, read a paper dealing with interstate traffic in live stock as it applies to North Carolina, and illustrated his remarks by means of maps showing the area of Texas free from infection in the state; the areas covered by stock law and the extent of free range. Dr. Currier also discussed the question of the necessary regulations for the prevention of infection by Northern cattle brought below the quarantine line at an exhibition at state and county fairs.

Touching upon this point, Dr. Salmon said that it was the practice of the United States department of agriculture to permit these cattle to be returned North during the closed season, provided it could be shown that there had been no opportunities of infection. This, however, involves danger unless the authorities are competent and careful.

In regard to the question of quarantine line Dr. Salmon said that it was impossible to place every uninfected, township, farm or ranch above the line, but they had endeavored to place every tick infested spot below it. He spoke of the assistance given by the United States department of agriculture by the citizens and live stock sanitary authorities of Texas in preventing the dissemination of the fever over their state.

Dr. F. W. Smith, of Syracuse, secretary of the New York tuberculosis commission, read a paper in resume of the work of that board in dealing with tuberculosis in the cattle of New York state, particularly in dairy animals. He stated that three years ago a test was made of all cattle supplying milk to the city of Syracuse and resulted in the condemnation of five per cent of over four thousand cows tested. Those dairymen and others who witnessed the post mortem examination of these animals were convinced that they ought to have been killed, and the test was satisfactory in every way. The test was repeated the following year and showed less than one per cent diseased, while last year only one per cent of one per cent of over four thousand of the dairy cows around Syracuse reacted.

Dr. H. P. Clute of Wisconsin, said that the Wisconsin cattle commissioners had requests for more than double the amount of money the commission was able to do. Animals found diseased were appraised at two-thirds their actual value, and in one Durham cow at Waukesha, said to be the best animal in the state, the appraisement was \$150, as the owner had been offered \$1500 for the animal a few months before.

Mr. J. H. Brown of Battle Creek, Mich., made a report along much the same line. He said that in some herds of the animals had been found to be tuberculous and were destroyed. These were all milk cows. He said that those who had seen the rotten lungs of some of these cattle experienced a decided change of mind, and were no longer opposed to the tuberculin test.

Dr. W. H. Dalrymple of Baton Rouge, La., presented an essay entitled, "The Success of Sanitary, Like Other Great Reforms, is Largely Dependent Upon the Education of Public Opinion," and said in part: There is no branch of state government that is of greater importance to the citizens of a commonwealth from an economic standpoint than that which has the power to regulate the sanitary conditions of live stock. He said the importation of infected animals into Southern states during the last year or two had been phenomenal, and that during the last year the Texas and Missouri stations immunized over 1000 calves against Southern cattle fever, and that himself had immunized quite a large number for stock owners in different parts of his state. He said it was somewhat difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the proportion of tuberculous animals among cattle and of the South, but that he had occasion some years ago to test the herd of 22 belonging to the Louisiana experiment stations and 8 gave a typical reaction. He said that in many sections of Louisiana anthrax (charbon) assumes enormous proportions at times; an idea of its importance may be gleaned from the fact that during the past spring somewhere between 90,000 and 50,000 doses of vaccine were used.

Dr. F. T. Eissenman of Kentucky, said that aside from the existence of blackleg in several counties and of tuberculosis among the cattle in the state the state of Kentucky was practically free of dangerous contagious diseases of horses and cattle. Glanders is of

rare occurrence, and when a case appears stringent measures are adopted. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the association: Whereas, diverse contagious diseases of animals now exist in varying degrees in many states of the Union, and Whereas, the enactment of special legislation in some states has caused the movement of infected animals to other states, and Whereas, the present organic law of the United States bureau of animal industry is insufficient to entirely prevent the shipment of infected animals, therefore be it

Resolved, that this association respectfully petitions the congress of the United States to enact such amendments or laws as will perfect existing statutes and protect the live stock interests of the states from contagion carried in the channels of interstate commerce. Be it further Resolved, that this association adopt every proper measure to further the enactment of such additional legislation.

Whereas, the constantly growing needs of the interstate quarantine service demonstrates an insufficiency of federal inspectors in every state; Whereas, the disinfection of the Southern States and the safety of interstate traffic depends on the efficiency of the federal force; be it Resolved, that the Interstate Association of Live Stock Sanitary Boards does hereby urge upon the secretary of the United States department of agriculture the necessity of increasing the force in this very important division of the bureau of animal industry. Be it further

Resolved, that if the present appropriation of the bureau of animal industry for this purpose that this association respectfully request congress to appropriate funds adequate for this purpose. Resolved, that this association recommends to the United States department of agriculture that an open season be established during the months of November and December, the details of which shall be arranged by the various states interested in a manner similar to that of last season.

Resolved, that this association recommends that the county of Cumberland and that portion of the county of Lincoln above Elk river in the state of Missouri be placed above the quarantine line. Resolved, that a committee be appointed which shall consist of one member from each state through which the quarantine line passes, and of which the chief of the bureau of animal industry shall be chairman, which shall consider and report to this association the advisability of recommending the establishment of a permanent zone north of the quarantine line, into which infected cattle shall be admitted at no period of the year.

The objects aimed to be accomplished during the coming year as outlined in the above resolutions are: the amendment of laws so as to insure prosecution of all violators of the quarantine regulations; to secure disinfection of all cars and stock yards against hog cholera, to prevent hogs being sent from stock yards to farms; to prevent the further dissemination of the cattle ticks northward by preventing cattle harboring them from going into a territory north of the line in which it has been shown that ticks may survive.

The association will meet in Nashville, Tenn., the Tuesday after the first Monday in October, 1901. TWO DAYS IN WHICH CATTLE MEN WILL GET LITTLE SLEEP. On Oct. 23 and 24 many hundreds of members of the three big stockmen's associations of Texas will be in full possession of Kansas City. Hundreds of responses have been received from the members accepting the invitation sent out by the city as the Texas interests and commercial club requesting their presence at that time. So that those who have the entertainment of the Texas people in charge are expecting a number of enthusiastic and warm hearted cattlemen from the sunny South.

TEXANS AT KANSAS CITY.

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COLORADO INSPECTION RULES.

Under the new sheep quarantine regulations of Colorado, sheep entering the State from all trans-Mississippi States and Mexico must be inspected by the State Veterinary board, except when they are merely passing through and unload only in the quarantine pens for feeding, and no sheep will be driven across the State line unless accompanied by a bill of health by the Veterinary board, stating that they are free from disease and have not come in contact with diseased sheep for sixty days. Cars used for the transportation of sheep and all pens used for unloading, must be disinfected by the removal of all litter, and the saturation of the walls, floor, etc., with a solution of chloride of lime or steam under fifty pounds pressure. Inspectors will be stationed at the following points: P. J. Towner, East Las Vegas, N. M.; H. G. Ballard, Thompson, Utah; J. A. Slay-Carr, Canon, B. W. Walker, Folsom, N. M.; J. S. Hoy, Ladore, Colo.; Sheriff J. A. Garcia, Conejos, Colo.; A. McKenzie, Kenton, O. T.; and at other points of dipping within the State of Colorado.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Four months have elapsed since our ports were closed against live animals from Argentina on account of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in that country, says the London Meat Trade Journal, and the effects are becoming increasingly apparent in the diminution of our imports of live cattle and sheep for food. There has been some slight expansion in the number of sheep from the United States and Canada, but far from sufficient to make good the diminution in the supply from the River Plata. Accordingly, the eight-month import of 327,720 head of sheep, less than the corresponding total at this date last year. The absence of Argentine sheep from our slaughter-houses is accompanied by an actual decline in the numbers from the United States and Canada, so that South America's failure has not proved to be North America's opportunity. Our eight months' import of sheep, numbering 208,183 head, is 182,847 less than the corresponding total in 1899. This falling off in the arrival of animals on the hoof has been accompanied by a large in-

DIDN'T FORGET EMPLOYEES.

Frederick Layton, a pork and beef packer of Milwaukee, who has been in active business in that city for fifty years, has retired. A few days ago he called his employees together to bid them good-bye, and presented each of them with a dollar for each year they had been in his employ. Several of the men received \$40.

BREEDING CATTLE FOR CUBA.

In Cuba, there has been only a partial recovery from the effects of the war against the stagnation exists. Cattle for breeding purposes from Central America and Jamaica will be imported into the eastern districts of Puerto Principe province and the western part of the province of Santiago. The importation will be at the expense of the government.

NO INSPECTION IN MISSOURI.

Missouri has joined Illinois in backing out of the tuberculin inspection. The Missouri livestock sanitary board has suspended its order requiring the tuberculin test of all breeding and dairy animals, until further notice. The bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture has refused to have anything to do with the enforcement of the tuberculin test, ruling of the various State boards, claiming that the ruling was unconstitutional. The outcome of the case is now pending in the supreme court.

COMBINATION SALE.

At F. F. Fallo's sale of thoroughbred Shorthorns and Polled Durhams, at Newton, Ia., a few days ago, the cattle were in good flesh, but were not in good condition. This fact probably led Mr. Fallo to average \$25 per head. Four Polled cows sold at an average of \$162.50 and five Polled bulls at an average of \$185. Many of the calves with the horns were eligible to the quarterly meeting, held a few days ago, by resolution the members decided to set to work on the proposition. According to present plans there are to be annual or semi-annual meetings and the association to be the central body of the stockmen of the State whose interests would be better protected than by several district organizations. Steps will immediately be taken to perfect the plan, in order to fully organize the breeders of the next legislature.

WYOMING'S WOOL CLIP.

Gov. Richards, one of the large sheep owners of Wyoming, said, a few days ago: "The wool clip of Wyoming of this year is about 25,000,000 pounds. Of this amount there is not at the present time 2,000,000 pounds held in the State. At Casper we have about a million pounds; at Douglas there are about 250,000 pounds; at Cheyenne about 1,000,000 pounds; at Rawlins, Lander and other wool centers. Of course there is considerable in the hands of commission men; how much it is impossible to say, but certainly not a large percentage of the entire clip. The sale of this year's clip made this year have been at prices ranging from 14 to 17 cents per pound. At present the demand for wool is dull."

LAMBS IN OREGON.

C. J. Mills, of Portland, livestock agent of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, asserts that Oregon is the ideal country for the sheep raiser and this year's crop of lambs is the largest ever best in the history of the State. There is an abundance of feed and pasture promises to be good practically all winter; but just at present there appears to be no sale for lambs, owing to above causes, been in rather poor condition the entire season. There were fully as many cattle in South Dakota at the opening of the season as last year, but it looks now as if there would be far less before the close of the winter than ever before. Sheep are also crowding into the Hills country.

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UTAH WOOL GROWERS.

At the meeting of the Utah Wool Growers' association, held a short time ago, the annual election resulted in the re-election of the old officers, as follows: President, Jess M. Smith, Layton; vice-president, Heber A. Smith, Draper; secretary, E. H. Callister, Salt Lake; treasurer, W. L. Pickard, Salt Lake. The following members of the executive committee were chosen: Frank Run, Salt Lake; Henry Harker, Taylorville; O. P. Hatch, Wood's Cross. Vice-presidents for the different counties were chosen as far as the counties were represented as follows: Salt Lake, Henry Harker; Box Elder, J. M. Jensen; Utah county, Alvin Adams; Juab county, S. J. Ostler; Sanpete, Louis Anderson; Wasatch county, J. E.

RECOVERED THE WOOL.

In a suit recently decided in the United States district court of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., of St. Louis, recovered from the Pecos, Tex., bank the value of wool clipped from a flock of sheep, which was mortgaged by a man named King to the St. Louis company. The bank afterwards secured possession of the sheep. The court held that as the sheep were mortgaged the wool was also mortgaged.

PONTING'S HERFORD SALE.

The fifth annual sale of Tom Ponting & Sons was held at Mowqua, Ill., last week. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and an average of \$145 was made on the sixty head sold. The highest price was \$225 for a cow, which figure D. Forein, of Fairmont, Ill., secured the cow Fanny 52520. J. T. Drummond, of Old Orchard, Mo., bought about \$1000 worth of calves, and T. F. D. Sotham, of Chillicothe, Mo., was a large buyer of young bulls.

COLORADO STATE ASSOCIATION.

The first step towards the formation of a State Livestock association in Colorado has been taken by the Lincoln County Cattle Growers' association. At its quarterly meeting, held a few days ago, by resolution the members decided to set to work on the proposition. According to present plans there are to be annual or semi-annual meetings and the association to be the central body of the stockmen of the State whose interests would be better protected than by several district organizations. Steps will immediately be taken to perfect the plan, in order to fully organize the breeders of the next legislature.

OIL WAR ENDED.

The Cudahy oil war, which has been five years ago by John and Michael Cudahy, the Chicago oilmen, and the Standard Oil company, has been brought to a close. The Rockefeller have bought the competing pipe line, which extends 150 miles, from Nottingham township, Wells county, Indiana, and the Standard Oil company has purchased the same from the General Industrial Development syndicate, limited, of London, to which the Cudahys sold the line July 18, 1899. Before that time the enterprising packers, who controlled the Standard Oil company with remarkable success. They are said to have spent \$2,000,000 in beginning the industry, and according to a dispatch from Wabash, Ind., they cleared a handsome penny by the sale of the line in London a year ago. Each member of the firm is reported to have made \$1,000,000 by the deal.

TRAVELING MEN'S COMPANY.

A number of traveling men of Aberdeen, S. D., have organized the U. C. T. Cattle company with a capital stock of \$200,000. The company has been incorporated and most of the stock has been subscribed. It is expected that the company will begin operations next spring, purchasing stock in charge of a practical cattle man in charge.

SALE AT CORNELIA, IOWA.

The sale of Shorthorns from the herd of T. A. Davenport, Cornelia, Ia., was well attended, but the prices were not very high. Fifty head of the Standard Oil company were sold for an average of \$137.70; forty-one females averaged \$132.05, and nine bulls averaged \$137.77.

SHORTHORNS AVERAGE \$258.

The combination sales of Shorthorns, which was held at Des Moines, Ia., by Brown Bros. and Randolph was very successful, 55 head being disposed of at an average of \$258.

BIG KANSAS CITY SHOW.

This week probably the largest show and sale ever held began at Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, Oct. 15. Herefords and Shorthorns on the continent are on exhibition, and before Oct. 25, when the show closes, 400 of the animals will be sold at auction. At the end of the show almost \$2,000,000 in prizes and awards will be given. The show will take place during the meetings of the American Hereford Breeders' and the American Shorthorn Breeders' associations. Each of the associations has offered \$5000 in prizes and awards. The Kansas City Stockyards company will give \$1000 to the champions of each breed. Besides this, \$4880 in cash and values will be given to Shorthorn prizetakers and \$3985 to Hereford prizetakers by private persons who are interested in the development of the cattle breeding industry. Thus, the total amount to be given away to Hereford owners will be \$9985 and to Shorthorn owners \$19,880.

The show is being held in the stockyards, in a great tent provided for the purpose, just east of the horse and mule barn. The sales will occur in the new livestock pavilion, just south of the horse and mule barn. In the show the Hereford and Shorthorn associations have been entered, and in the sale 25 Herefords and 150 Shorthorns.

The following will be judges of the Shorthorn show: Classes of breeding stock, E. K. Thomas, North Middletown, Ky.; Fred Thos. Shaw, Anthony Park, Minn.; Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; W. S. Van Natta, Flowler, Ind.; W. S. Fall, Albia, Ia.; James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.

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In a suit recently decided in the United States district court of the Evans-Snyder-Buel Co., of St. Louis, recovered from the Pecos, Tex., bank the value of wool clipped from a flock of sheep, which was mortgaged by a man named King to the St. Louis company. The bank afterwards secured possession of the sheep. The court held that as the sheep were mortgaged the wool was also mortgaged.

PONTING'S HERFORD SALE.

The fifth annual sale of Tom Ponting & Sons was held at Mowqua, Ill., last week. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and an average of \$145 was made on the sixty head sold. The highest price was \$225 for a cow, which figure D. Forein, of Fairmont, Ill., secured the cow Fanny 52520. J. T. Drummond, of Old Orchard, Mo., bought about \$1000 worth of calves, and T. F

# AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND VIEWS

## NUBS OF NEWS

Cotton pickers from Tennessee were imported into Hills county last week.

Light frosts fell in Grayson, Fannin and other North Texas counties Oct. 8 and 9.

The survey of the Brazos river has been commenced by the government engineers.

Nearly all of the stock for the \$160,000 sugar refinery for Wharton, Tex., has been subscribed.

The Denton County Blooded Stock and Fair association has decided to sell the property to pay off the indebtedness of the association.

Col. A. H. Pierce a few days ago sold 250,000 lbs. of rice on the east side of the Colorado river, near Bay City, Texas, for \$5 per acre. This is a fine piece of rice land and was bought for rice farming.

Four cars of rice were shipped at Van Vleet a few days ago by the Matagorda rice and irrigation company consigned to the Henz Milling company at Beaumont, Tex. The cars contained 132,000 barrels.

The Jones syrup plant at Wharton, Tex., has commenced operations. The mill has the capacity of 200 tons of ribbon cane daily, or 200 gallons of first-class syrup. The situation of the plant places 15,000 tons within easy striking distance.

Attorney General Smith has not passed upon the locality of the proposed rice contracts of the big rice syndicate and says the question of there being a violation of the Texas anti-trust law has not been definitely presented to him.

Prominent planters in the Brazos bottom say that the cotton which was replanted will not make very much. Some are still poisoning their cotton, but do not think the time has come to poison the young cotton, so a great deal of it has been left to itself.

Greek currant crop is an entire failure. One dealer says that he has 250,000 tons in stock, but will not amount to 40,000. He adds that the Christmas market here alone usually requires 50,000 tons. There is no reserve from last season's crop and the present price is \$30 per hundred.

J. E. Spennoremer of Hunt county, claims that he has one acre of cotton that will produce about 3000 pounds of seed cotton. Green Defoe of the same county is said to have an acre that will produce 4000 pounds, or nearly three bales. Other crops in the county will

yield from a half to a bale per acre, but the average yield will hardly be as large as this would indicate, as crops in some sections were more or less injured by the boll worms, and later by wind and rain.

Mensing Bros. & Co., of Galveston, recently sold their secure holdings in Bay City on the east and north of the Matagorda Rice Company, who will at once extend their canal and put the pasture to rice next year. The pasture consists of about 4600 acres. It is estimated that 29,000 acres will be sown in rice in that section next year.

A report from Corsicana, Texas, says: James L. Woodson, of the Briar Creek neighborhood, was in the city this afternoon with a wagon load of ribbon cane raised on his place, which compares favorably with any raised in the recognized sugar sections. He has two and a half acres of it and says that it will yield 200 gallons of syrup to the acre.

The official preliminary estimates of the crop yields of Iowa for the current year show: Corn area, 8,618,660 acres; average, forty-one bushels per acre; total product, 353,365,000 bushels. The 1910 crop is estimated to be 13,000,000 bushels more than ever before harvested in that State. The total of all cereals will be 531,349,020, which is 10,000,000 in excess of any previous year and 21,000,000 above the average yearly output the past ten years.

K. Brandon, T. Brandon and H. W. Carothers have purchased 3000 acres of land in the Brazos valley and will engage in rice raising. The property consists of 3200 acres of land, a ranch house, pumping machinery and 500 cords of cut wood. The price paid was \$100,000. They will put 1000 acres in rice the first year. Their water supply is Skull creek. An excellent crop of less than 200 acres of rice was raised on this land this year by Thomas Boulden.

George R. Sanders and several associates from Pennsylvania reached Waco a few days ago and will go into truck farming in Texas on an extended scale. They are about to establish a truck farm which they will irrigate with Brazos river water, to be taken from the river with a steam pump and conveyed to the farm in pipes.

Mr. Sanders, as spokesman of the party, said: "We have purchased 500 acres of land which we will work as a joint stock company, sharing the profits or losses as the case may be. Mr. Dugan, who has much experience in that line, will manage the truck farm. The department of irrigation, and Mr. Williams and myself will do the work of the farm. Mrs. Sanders is the general manager, which includes cooking. We hope to be the forerunners in the Brazos valley. If we carry out our plans fully we will buy 500 acres in addition to the tract we now own, making 1000 acres.

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Our calculation is, when we turn on the highly fertilized Brazos river water on the generous soil, that each five acres will support a family. I came to Texas five years ago and studied the country and its people and when I returned I had no difficulty in persuading my friends to embark with me in the silver mine of the Brazos valley. We are kept a few head of cattle and a dozen or two sheep, all of high grade. Mrs. Sanders is a great poultry woman and we will raise in addition to vegetables, melons, alfalfa and berries. We are asked that workers and I have no doubt will succeed. Our hope is to reach the large centers earlier than any competitors and thereby secure a sure market for our products."

A report from Waxahachie, Tex., says: T. J. Miles of Garret recently marketed here a big lot of onions, which he raised 900 bushels on ten acres near Red Oak, reports having raised 500 bushels of Irish potatoes on five acres of ground, for which he received 50 cents per bushel. After the potatoes were gathered he planted the last year's crop and has three-fourths of a bale per acre. Mr. Milam calculates this land has produced \$35 per acre this year.

IDAHO PRUNES IN EUROPE.—Felix De St. Martin, Denver representative of the Earl Fruit company, Boise, Ida., received a message recently announcing the sale of the first car of Idaho prunes shipped abroad this year. The car was billed for London, but the market was glutted there and the car was diverted to Glasgow, Scotland, where it sold for good prices. Mr. Martin's telegram announced that the silver prunes from the orchard of Dr. Collister, brought \$1.75 per crate, while the Italian prunes, from the orchard of John Miller and J. Yates, brought \$1.50 per crate.

COTTON CONDITIONS.—Following is the monthly report of the condition of the cotton crop, issued by the department of agriculture:

The monthly report of the statisticians of the department of agriculture shows the average condition of cotton on Oct. 1 to have been 67, as compared with 62.2 last month, 62.4 on Oct. 1, 1899, 75.4 at the corresponding date in 1898, and 71.6, the mean of October averages of the preceding ten years. With the exception of North Carolina and Tennessee, where there is no appreciable change in the condition of the crop, there has been a decline during September throughout the entire cotton states. The decline in the Mississippi river is 2 points in Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, 3 points in South Carolina, 4 in Mississippi and 8 in Florida. Louisiana also shows a decline of 4 points. On the other hand, there has been a sufficient improvement in Northern Texas to make the general average of that state

1 point higher than last month, and there is also an improvement of 1 point in Oklahoma, 5 points in Indian Territory and 4 points in Missouri, the crop in Arkansas about holding its own. The averages for the different states are as follows: Virginia 71, North Carolina 64, South Carolina 67, Georgia 67, Florida 68, Alabama 62, Mississippi 66, Louisiana 66, Texas 78, Arkansas 65, Tennessee 64, Missouri 68, Oklahoma 79, Indian Territory 77.

A special report on the effects of the recent storm on agriculture in South Texas will be issued in a few days. All counties in Texas are, however, included in the present report.

HIGH PRICES FOR SEED.—The price of cotton seed in South Carolina is presenting a serious problem as to the supply and demand. The cotton crop in that State at the beginning of this season the market price of seed was \$12 per ton. Later quotations went to \$17. Since then the price has passed the \$20 quotation. According to some mill men, the price of seed in New York \$2 cheaper than it can be manufactured by mill men paying \$20 a ton for seed. A. C. Phelps, secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic Cotton Oil company, says that the mill owned and controlled four mills in South Carolina, was not able to run them on account of the high price of seed. The company instructed its agents to hold off from buying until the price dropped to \$17.

HESTER'S COTTON REPORT.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued Oct. 12 shows an increase in the movement into eight compared with the seven days ending that date last year in round figures of 69,000 bales, a decrease under the same date of 40,000 and an increase over the same time in 1897 of 59,000.

For the forty-two days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is behind the forty-two days of last year 33,000 bales, behind the same days of the year before last 97,000 and behind 1897 by 32,000.

The world's visible supply shows an increase for the week of 339,098, against an increase of 196,874 last year and an increase of 280,632 year before last. The total visible is 1,997,256, against 1,658,246 the year before last and 2,854,281 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,565,254, against 1,216,246 last week, 794,496 least year and 2,380,281 year before last, and 1,000,000 the year before last. Brazil, India, etc., 432,900, against 412,000 the previous week, 523,000 last year and 474,000 year before last.

At Galveston cotton seed meal and cake for export have advanced 50c per ton.

The American Cotton Spinning company has decided to invest the capital stock in its Denison plant from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The Bowie cotton carnival last week was a success beyond the expectations of its promoters. Sixteen hundred and eighty bales of cotton on 900 wagons were on the line of parade. In addition there were a number of splendidly decorated floats, which the queen and maids rode. There were several bands in the parade and a large number of men and women on horseback. The line was about three miles long. One thousand dollars in premiums was given to the farmers.

Farmers in Johnson county are having trouble with grain and cotton thieves. Messrs. Martin Belcher and Driscoll, farmers who have had several thousand bushels of grain and cotton stored in Cleburne, recently went to the warehouse to make a sale and found that the rear door had been broken down and about 1200 bushels of oats and 800 bushels of wheat, which Messrs. Belcher also had grain stored near the same place, is short 900 bushels of oats and 400 of wheat. The officers have already landed one man in jail, charged with theft of wheat. Mr. Belcher is now in the hospital, viewing the matter, the Mexican Herald says: "Had there been more foresight used among the manufacturers in improving the class of output and producing better numbers, the present crisis could have been avoided. Even the poorer classes of people have long been showing a tendency towards better goods and this partially accounts for the immense stock of inferior goods now on hand at the factories, while the imports of the better material have not decreased. The demand for the stocks held by the mills is not great enough for them to advance prices and yet they are compelled to shut down for want of raw material to run their spindles. Also the high class goods, while selling for more, and standing the fluctuations of the market better, are much lighter and do not require so much cotton in their manufacture. The present state of things shows that long ago some time ago and the few manufacturers who improved their machinery are now reaping the benefit."

ABANDONING OLIVE CULTURE.—In a report to the department of agriculture, the United States consul at Lyons, France, says: "The French farmers seem disposed to cease the cultivation of the olive entirely, because of the unprofitableness of the crop. He cites one instance in which 40,000 olive trees have been uprooted in France and Germany, in order to increase the area devoted to the cultivation of other crops. The cause of this was the low price to which olive oil has fallen in France, because of the substitution of other vegetable oils for its use. Pure olive oil for edible purposes, he says, is at present practically unknown in any important market in France, and if it were offered for sale it is doubtful if it would be accepted by the public. He also states that the article, as the average consumer at the present time prefers the neutralized state of a mixture of the olive and vegetable oils, and would mistake the fruity flavor of the pure juice of the olive for an adulterated product."

SWEET POTATOES FOR EUROPE.—D. M. Nesbitt, of the United States agricultural department, is at Wilmington, N. C., to arrange for the shipment of sweet potatoes to England. He has been in the United States to introduce this valuable food into those countries, says a Raleigh dispatch. What North Carolinians do not know about sweet potatoes is not worth knowing. They would not touch one of the New Jersey kind, as dry as sawdust and as little flavored. They have the juicy and sugary potatoes, out of which, when baked, the sugar fairly

oozes. They say that people eat the dry New Jersey kind because they do not know any better. Foreigners quickly learn to like the North Carolina kind, and so do people from the north who come there. The usual prices for sweet potatoes in that state at retail are from 30 to 60 cents per bushel. Just now in Raleigh they bring 75 cents.

There is this year only half a crop. They rank next to wheat as a staple article of food, corn, of course, coming first. Mr. Nesbitt has arranged for a shipment from the eastern shore of Virginia.

COTTON MILLS IN MEXICO.—The cotton mill situation is exciting much interest in Mexico. The rise in the price of cotton threatens to operate seriously against the mills. It has been proposed that in order to aid Mexican mills the duty on raw material be taken off, but it is questionable if even such action would counteract the effect of the rise. Five of the Puebla mills have shut down, while others are working three-quarters time. At a meeting held a few days ago it was proposed by the mill owners to reduce the working time to eight hours per day until the end of the year, then all to shut down for two months. In case this proposition is adopted a sinking fund is to be formed by the owners, to supply enough to live on until work commences again. In view of the matter, the Mexican Herald says: "Had there been more foresight used among the manufacturers in improving the class of output and producing better numbers, the present crisis could have been avoided. Even the poorer classes of people have long been showing a tendency towards better goods and this partially accounts for the immense stock of inferior goods now on hand at the factories, while the imports of the better material have not decreased. The demand for the stocks held by the mills is not great enough for them to advance prices and yet they are compelled to shut down for want of raw material to run their spindles. Also the high class goods, while selling for more, and standing the fluctuations of the market better, are much lighter and do not require so much cotton in their manufacture. The present state of things shows that long ago some time ago and the few manufacturers who improved their machinery are now reaping the benefit."

SOUTH TEXAS TRUCK GROWERS.—Following is the program for the meeting of the South Texas Truck Growers' association, which will be held at Rock Island Oct. 30, 1, both inclusive. Tuesday, Oct. 30, 4 p. m.—Business meeting; 8 p. m., address of welcome, Hon. J. W. Tinkler, Rock Island; response by S. E. Keene of Beaverville; "Strawberry Culture and Marketing," C. W. Benson of Alvin; "The Local Canning Factory," Prof. R. H. Price of College Station.

Wednesday, Oct. 31, 9 a. m.—"The Value of Organization," R. C. Taylor of Edna; "Figs for Profit," C. C. Linderman; "Relation of Truck Farming to the Development of a Country," H. F.

Marr of Beaville; "The Wife's Portion of the Income," Mrs. C. I. Swan of Normanna; 11:30 a. m., business session; 2 p. m., institute, conducted by Keene of Beaville; "Cabbage," "Seed Beds," H. Deats of Dickinson; "Transplanting," J. K. Robertson of Beaville; "Colligates," Prof. B. C. Pittcock of College Station; "Time for Cutting," S. E. Keene of Beaville; "Packing," F. Emmer of Corpus Christi; "Field Planting," S. A. Fenton of Beaville; "Varieties," S. A. McHenry of Beaville; 4:30 p. m., drive to the El Berta Fruit Farm; 8 p. m., "The Home Canning," Mrs. A. D. Rust of Rock Island; "Cauliflower as a Money Crop," J. K. Robertson of Beaville; "Culture of Cauliflower," John Baudat of Richmond; "Dewberry Culture," J. W. Moore, Rosenberg; "Dewberries Varieties," Prof. F. W. Mally of Hulen; "Blackberries for Profit," A. D. Rust, Sr., of Rock Island; "LeConte Pear for Profit," J. M. Haley of Edna; "Melery (Lull)," E. M. Johnson of Rock Island.

Thursday, Nov. 1, 9 a. m.—"Loading Watermelons," G. W. Waters of San Antonio; "Asparagus Culture," M. P. Hargraves of Galveston; "Irick Futop," J. M. Haley of Edna; "Cucumbers," "Beets and Radishes for Market," H. L. Allen of Port Lavaca; "Cucumbers for Early Market," Theo. Thomas of Lamarque; "Packing Beans," M. M. Beniger of Lexington; "Onion Culture," Mr. McDuff Simpson of Bryan; "Injurious Insect Pests of the Garden," Prof. F. W. Mally of College Station. Business meeting.

TEXAS TRUCK GROWERS.—At a meeting of the Texas Truck Growers' association at the Fair grounds at Dallas last week, the following committee report on plans for the ensuing year was adopted: "That the office of distributing agent be for the present dispensed with, and second, that this association pursue for the present an educational course, furnish all information by and through the secretary that is possible in regard to price, markets, responsibility of commission men, securing responsible buyers to come to our shipping points and such other expenses as shall be imposed upon him by the board of directors. "We recommend that the expense of running the office of secretary during May, June and July, 1901, shall not exceed the total expenses of the association for 1901. "We recommend the appointment of a committee of three on the good of the association to confer with the representatives of the various railroads, in order to obtain a reduction in the rates and the betterment of transportation facilities. "We recommend the following for officers for the year 1901: For president, F. W. Mally of Lufkin; for vice president, A. G. Pickett of Ft. Worth; for secretary, J. G. Jones of San Antonio; for treasurer, C. P. Orr of Arp; directors, Frank Nelson of Swan, J. M.

Britton of Jacksonville, J. T. Garner of Gray Rock, C. J. Swan of Normanna, J. S. Kerr of Sherman, Oswald Wilson of Galveston.

A resolution was presented asking the legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations at various places in the state. It was adopted. A resolution was adopted by the support of which was to encourage industrial education, and especially an industrial school for girls, and asking for legislative assistance by appropriation. The retiring president, A. G. Pickett, made a few remarks emphasizing the importance of members of the association pulling together to educate the people of Texas along the line of truck growing and diversification of crops.

MILLS HOLDING BACK.—Numerous conferences are being held by cotton oil manufacturers of Mississippi, with a view to controlling prices to be paid for seed. Mills are not paying \$1 a ton, and as the crop is expected short, it is the general belief that the price will advance to at least \$18 within the next few weeks. Manufacturers say, however, that they can not afford to pay more than the present price and that they are losing money on seed products at the prevailing figure. Many mills are holding still in expectation of advance. It is believed by some interested in the two-hits, and the mills will be closed down by Christmas on account of seed shortage.

BULLISH REPORT.—The New York Chronicle of Oct. 13 says: "Telegraphic advices to us this evening from the South indicate that rain has fallen in most sections the past week, interrupting to a material extent the work of gathering the crop. The temperature has been lower. Reports as to the crop from many of our correspondents continue seemingly of an unfavorable character. From Helena, Ark., we are advised that the crop is turning out shorter than heretofore expected, while Meridian, Miss., says the yield will be 50 per cent less than last year, and that some planters have finished picking. From portions of Alabama there are complaints of damage by worms and that seed are scarce in the bottom. The marketing of cotton has made excellent progress. The activity of American manufacturers is illustrated by the statistics of the imports of manufacturers' materials and exports of manufactured goods which have just been made public. The total for the year ending in the eight months ending with August, 1900, imports of raw materials for use in manufacturing amounted, in round numbers to \$200,000,000, against a little over \$100,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1898, and the exports of manufactured goods were \$304,000,000, against \$163,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1898. Thus, in both importation of raw materials for use in manufacturing and in the export of the finished product, the figures of the present year are nearly double those of 1898.

LACE-MAKING AN ART.—The most difficult of all lace making are the pillow laces, so called from the cushion that supports the pins and bobbins while the weaver works. Machine-made pillow laces and duchesse are pillow laces, though many are made on black pattern, which is far easier, says Harper's Bazaar. The pattern once fixed in the weaver's mind, the shuttles are worked in and out, minute threads are tied, flowers are formed like magic under the tireless fingers. In many hand-made laces tiny beads or infinitesimally small threads are used to outline the pattern, but careful are they needed into flowers, leaves and stems that they defy the closest scrutiny and stand for what they really are—hand-made laces.

Drilling machinery is coming into increasing demand among land owners. In the course of a decade a deep well is of prime importance to the farmer, mine prospector, foundryman, dairyman, etc. The Kelly, Tanshill & Woodruff Co. have recently incorporated, adding more capital, and they have now brought Waterloo, Iowa, to the forefront of the non-oil other factory in the country. They have an attractive new advertisement in our business columns.

Be Kind to Stock by humanely despoiling them with Convex Dishomer. Also made the Buckeye Stock Holder, etc. Write for catalogue. Send for FREE book, "BEEF AND BUCKEYE," to Wm. W. Woodruff, 100 West Main Street, Chicago, Ill.

While Wire is Down is the right time to buy. Write us. L. B. Robertson, Receiver. PAGE TWENTY THE FENCE CO., ADRIAS, MICH.

5 TON WAGON SCALE \$35.00. SCALES SENT ON TRIAL TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. CATALOGUES FREE. DROP US A POSTAL.

Little Giant Corn Sheller. It shells PERFECTLY CLEAN. Whether the ears of corn are large or small, EVERY FARMER realizes the value of perfect shelled corn. The Little Giant is the only sheller that will shell the seed corn. IT TURNS SO EASILY that any child can use it. IT IS HANDY and VERY SIMPLE. Nothing to get out of order and will last a life time. WE HAVE SOLD THOUSANDS of these shellers, and every year the demand is increasing. WE GUARANTEE every sheller to give satisfaction or money refunded. PRICE \$2.00. Write for catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., Dept. 212A, No. 5 O. Box 18, Chicago.

STATE FAIR AWARDS. PREMIUMS IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AWARDED BY THE JUDGES.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the great Texas State Fair was brought to a close Sunday night, proving in all respects equal if not superior to any exhibition ever held by the association. The display of live stock, agricultural and poultry departments were such as to excite universal commendation. The prizes awarded in these departments were as follows:

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Grains and manufactured products: one bushel of wheat, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of corn, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of sorghum, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of oats, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of rye, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of barley, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of clover, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of timothy, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of alfalfa, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of hay, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of straw, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of manure, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of fertilizer, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of lime, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of gypsum, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of sulphur, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of borax, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of soda, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of potash, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of nitrate, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of phosphate, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of superphosphate, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of bone meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of fish meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of cottonseed meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of linseed meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of rapeseed meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of sunflower meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of peanut meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of soybean meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of clover meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of alfalfa meal, Jas. Thompson of Rockwall, first; one bushel of timothy meal, Jas. 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# A New Book For Men

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For weeks the press has been busy turning out the spurious editions of Dr. J. Newton Hathaway's new book, "Manliness, Vigor, Health"—a necessary to satisfy the public demand. Dr. Hathaway has reserved a limited number of these books, and these have been arranged to send free by mail to all readers of this paper who send names and full address to him.

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J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., 300 F. Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Tex.

## MARKETS

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## MARKETS

(Reported by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission Co.)  
Fort Worth, Oct. 15.—Considering the heavy declines in the hog markets North, the past week, our run here was fairly liberal, the receipts being 31 cars. The northern markets declined about 15c, and this, taken in connection with the decline of the previous week had its effect on our market, and while we sold hogs at 5c, the bulk of our sales were at 4.50. We look for a continued decline in the market, as everything points that way. We have Mexico orders for a limited number of heavy hogs from 250 pounds and over, and for this class we can get 6c above the market until the order is filled each week. While the northern cattle market is lower today and declined several days last week, our market has not been affected, and good butcher stuff is in demand and ready sale at quotations. The northern markets are 5c to 10c lower on both hogs and cattle. We quote our market today as follows: Choice fat steers \$2.50 to \$2.75; medium steers \$2.25 to \$2.50; fat cows \$2.25 to \$2.50; butchers' cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; bulls, stags and oxen \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice hogs \$4.75 to \$5.00; mixed hogs \$4.50 to \$4.75; rough hogs \$4.25 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

### DALLAS

Oct. 15.—Hogs declined slightly during the week. Receipts were fair. A. C. Thomas' Stockyards quote: Hogs, choice packers 2 to 300 pounds, \$4.75 to \$5.00; medium fat steers \$2.50 to \$2.75; choice steers \$3.00 to \$3.25; common steers \$2.50 to \$2.75; fat cows \$2.25 to \$2.50; butchers' cows \$2.00 to \$2.25; bulls, stags and oxen \$2.00 to \$2.25; choice hogs \$4.75 to \$5.00; mixed hogs \$4.50 to \$4.75; rough hogs \$4.25 to \$4.50; light fat hogs \$3.75 to \$4.25.

### HOUSTON

(Reported by the National Live Stock Commission Company)  
Fort Worth, Texas, October 15th.—As we predicted in our last market letter, the Northern hog market suffered a serious decline, coming in lower nearly every day. Our market closed from 2c to 3c lower than Monday's opening and as the Northern hog markets are coming in 10c lower again this morning, it looks very much as though we would have another heavy decline this week. As usual the rough heavies and light weights are affected more than the top hogs. Early in the week we sold two fancy hogs, one weighing 260 lbs. and the other 270 lbs., for \$5.00. We could not get over \$4.75 for the same hogs. It will take selected hogs to bring over \$4.75 today. Receipts were quite heavy, there being 21 cars on the market. We sold the bulk of our cars, light and some heavy, but the rough heavies and light weights which were cut back were from 4c to 1-2c lower. The market is very heavy due to a slump in the provision market. The parking season has opened and packers will naturally try to get their hogs cheaper. We think your hogs will net you more money here than elsewhere, and would not advise you to hold them.

### KANSAS CITY

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### CHICAGO

(Reported by the Chicago Live Stock Commission Co.)  
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 15.—Cattle—Receipts 24,000 head, including 14,000 natives and 10,000 Texans. Steers 5c to 10c higher; butchers' stock steady; western beef and butchers' steers \$4.00 to \$4.25; natives, best on sale today, one carload at \$5.00; good to choice steers \$3.75 to \$4.00; poor to medium \$3.50 to \$3.75; selected feeders \$3.00 to \$3.50; mixed stockers \$2.50 to \$3.00; calves \$2.00 to \$2.50; pigs \$1.50 to \$2.00.

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# SHEEP--GOATS

At Sonora, Tex., W. A. Miles bought of Glad Hill eight rams at \$9 a head.

At Sonora, Tex., Mat Karnes sold to John Trent two native bucks at \$11.

At Sonora, Tex., John W. Kelley and Hop Wood bought the G. Huber bunch of sheep, about 1200, at \$22.50.

At San Angelo, J. W. Collins sold to W. A. Brower, of the Panhandle, 100 head of stock sheep at \$1.50 per head.

Lieut. Debose, of the ranger force, a few days ago arrested Russell McMullen on a charge of having stolen 144 sheep from R. W. Prosser.

Chas. Wefant and C. C. Kountz have carried their wool to the market. The former has 7000 pounds of wool and the latter 4000 pounds.

Col. W. L. Black of Fort McKavett, W. C. Hughes of Hastings and John Hamlett of Exile sent good shipments of Texas rams and ewes to the big Kansas City show and sale this week.

Utah sheepmen are talking of a range sheep exhibition at Salt Lake during the meeting of the National Livestock association in that city. The plan is to offer prizes for range-bred sheep in carload lots.

The Standard Cattle company of Ames, Neb., will feed 30,000 sheep and lambs the coming winter, giving them best pulp, corn and hay. Allen, the manager, thinks cattle too high to feed, and as his company has no cattle ready to feed this fall, sheep and lambs will be substituted. He fed several thousand sheep last winter at the big Ames plant.

F. Beck, of Coleman, the famous grower of fine wool and raiser of superior mutton and rams, was in the city. He brought some rams and placed them on sale here, having sold four head the first day. Among his other sales are five to Texas county, two to Walker county and one to New Mexico. He thinks his sales of rams this season will run up to \$2000--San Angelo Standard.

OPPOSE COLORADO INSPECTION.—The Fort Collins Sheep Feeders' association met last Saturday in response to a call issued by the executive committee, says the Fort Collins, Colo. Express. There were about fifty present, and they were unanimous in the belief that state inspection is a farce. Ways and means for ridding themselves of the onerous tax were considered, and a general discussion was entered into, the substance of which was, how to get immediate temporary relief. President Bennett read several letters from the state authorities which were of considerable interest to the sheepmen.

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# ANGORA GOATS.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY H. T. FUCHS CONCERNING THE BREED.

The following questions are answered in the Journal by H. T. Fuchs, Tiger Mills, Texas, for Mr. W. M. Conroy, of 332 High street, Newark, N. J., and others, at the request of the Texas Experiment station:

Have you any information concerning Angora goats that you could furnish to the Texas Experiment station? We are particularly desirous of knowing if they can be handled in flocks, under the care of a single herder, in as large numbers as sheep?

Ans.—Yes, fully as well as sheep; but a "leg-weary" herder should herd on horseback, or his legs might play out before night.

Would they thrive on the higher slopes of mountains above the usual range of cattle and sheep?

Ans.—Yes, there is just where Angora goats feel like they were at home. Are they as capable of standing cold and snow as cattle and sheep?

Ans.—Yes, they stand as much cold as any animal but they should have a dry shelter for the night.

At what age do the best breeders have the Angoras bring their first kids?

Ans.—Early spring kids generally take the buck that same fall and bring their first kid the next spring.

How prolific are the Angoras?

Ans.—Angoras hardly ever bring twins. They may bring one or two, but one is a year is enough.

Do Angora breeders of good judgment expect an Angora doe to breed more than once a year?

Ans.—No, once a year is enough. How many does will an Angora buck serve during breeding time?

Ans.—During the latter part of October I turn about six or eight full-grown full-blood Angora bucks (so called) of about eighty heads into a flock of about 350 to 450 does, and night only, and keep them in a small pasture in daytime. They should get about a pint of corn each in the morning, and if they have been turned into the dock for about ten or fifteen nights the does have probably all been served.

At what age is an Angora buck old enough for breeding purposes?

Ans.—This question depends very much on circumstances. If you have only a very few—say fifteen or twenty head—running loose about the place, they will bring a kid every year till they are ten or twelve years old. As long as they do that, they surely are profitable to keep.

At what age are Angora bucks too old for service?

Ans.—I have one Angora buck. He sired ten pounds at that age. At what age are the Angora muttons old enough for meat, and what will they weigh at that age?

Ans.—I would like to sell young Angora muttons, as it pays much better to keep them for their mohair till they are ten or twelve years old. At that age they will weigh about 100 pounds each, and if fed corn or some other kind of feed besides what they find in the range (to fatten them), they will weigh much more.

Are the Angora kids hardy, or do a large per cent of them die young?

Ans.—They are very hardy, and really about the toughest young creatures I ever saw.

In considering merely the profits from the sale of meat and mohair, how much more could be paid for Angora kids to be bred to produce muttons, and how much more could be paid for Angora goats, and have the percentage of proffits on the investments approximately equal?

Ans.—This question depends greatly on the amount of range available and on the amount to be paid for the use of range. If you could get the range for nothing, or almost nothing, you could buy a very large number of cheap kids, and the kids would be worth a handsome pile of money, being a fast doubling of your investment. Your common nannies would bring large numbers of twins, and you could soon sell an enormous number of muttons, and clear an enormous acreage of brush land. If you had bought for the same amount of money a number of Angora goats, you would have a few Angora kids, and a few Angora goats, and you would have raised less kids and would have needed less pasture, the Mohair would have brought you a sales percentage of your investment, and you would continue to bring you the clean cash twice a year, while you need not kill any of your Angoras. If you want plenty of material for feeding people, you should manage your goats in a proper way, and raise fine stock, and sell lots of mohair, you want the more costly Angora goats. If you have a pasture, well fenced, and with no other animals, you want to drive your goats home a few times in the evening, till they get in the habit of coming home themselves. In driving them home a few times, you should get home before dark, as they do not like to be driven in the dark night. When you get home, give them a few grains of corn and a little salt, and they will surely come home themselves. They want a large, clean, dry, open place. If you found many statements against the profitability of Angora-goat-raising, these reports must have been caused by those who did not manage their goats in a proper way.

H. T. FUCHS.

GOVERNMENT WHITE WASH. Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process, steep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and mixed in with the wash, and a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water, for example, is better than the imported. Some American Lyons is exported to France and sold there, and some of that thus exported is reimported and sold here as imported Lyons.

THE COSTLIEST OF SAUSAGES. "The costliest of all sausages," said a man familiar with the trade, "is Lyons sausage, sold in France at 2 francs a pound. In New York it is sold at 80 cents to \$1 a pound. Lyons sausage is also produced in this country. That makes here is even finer than the imported, but sells here, however, for somewhat less.

Lyons is rather a large sausage. It is put up in the largest size hog casings and is made of beef and pork, the meats used in making it are of the very best, and they are prepared in the greatest care. From the beef all the sinews and veins are removed, and the meat is left only the selected parts of the neck. The beef is chopped very fine, so fine as to make it of practically a paste. The pork used is from the back fat of hogs. This is not chopped fine, as the beef is, but is cut into irregular, thin pieces, which show in the sausage when it is cut. The spices used in the seasoning are, of course, of the choicest. The Lyons sausage is hard smoked.

The art of sausage making has improved in this country this year, as you can say without reservation, the finest sausages produced in the world are made in the United States. This is true, with one exception. The American Lyons sausage, for example, is better than the imported. Some American Lyons is exported to France and sold there, and some of that thus exported is reimported and sold here as imported Lyons.

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Are the Angora kids hardy, or do a large per cent of them die young?

Ans.—They are very hardy, and really about the toughest young creatures I ever saw.

In considering merely the profits from the sale of meat and mohair, how much more could be paid for Angora kids to be bred to produce muttons, and how much more could be paid for Angora goats, and have the percentage of proffits on the investments approximately equal?

Ans.—This question depends greatly on the amount of range available and on the amount to be paid for the use of range. If you could get the range for nothing, or almost nothing, you could buy a very large number of cheap kids, and the kids would be worth a handsome pile of money, being a fast doubling of your investment. Your common nannies would bring large numbers of twins, and you could soon sell an enormous number of muttons, and clear an enormous acreage of brush land. If you had bought for the same amount of money a number of Angora goats, you would have a few Angora kids, and a few Angora goats, and you would have raised less kids and would have needed less pasture, the Mohair would have brought you a sales percentage of your investment, and you would continue to bring you the clean cash twice a year, while you need not kill any of your Angoras. If you want plenty of material for feeding people, you should manage your goats in a proper way, and raise fine stock, and sell lots of mohair, you want the more costly Angora goats. If you have a pasture, well fenced, and with no other animals, you want to drive your goats home a few times in the evening, till they get in the habit of coming home themselves. In driving them home a few times, you should get home before dark, as they do not like to be driven in the dark night. When you get home, give them a few grains of corn and a little salt, and they will surely come home themselves. They want a large, clean, dry, open place. If you found many statements against the profitability of Angora-goat-raising, these reports must have been caused by those who did not manage their goats in a proper way.

H. T. FUCHS.

GOVERNMENT WHITE WASH. Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process, steep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and mixed in with the wash, and a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water, and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water, for example, is better than the imported. Some American Lyons is exported to France and sold there, and some of that thus exported is reimported and sold here as imported Lyons.

THE COSTLIEST OF SAUSAGES. "The costliest of all sausages," said a man familiar with the trade, "is Lyons sausage, sold in France at 2 francs a pound. In New York it is sold at 80 cents to \$1 a pound. Lyons sausage is also produced in this country. That makes here is even finer than the imported, but sells here, however, for somewhat less.

Lyons is rather a large sausage. It is put up in the largest size hog casings and is made of beef and pork, the meats used in making it are of the very best, and they are prepared in the greatest care. From the beef all the sinews and veins are removed, and the meat is left only the selected parts of the neck. The beef is chopped very fine, so fine as to make it of practically a paste. The pork used is from the back fat of hogs. This is not chopped fine, as the beef is, but is cut into irregular, thin pieces, which show in the sausage when it is cut. The spices used in the seasoning are, of course, of the choicest. The Lyons sausage is hard smoked.

The art of sausage making has improved in this country this year, as you can say without reservation, the finest sausages produced in the world are made in the United States. This is true, with one exception. The American Lyons sausage, for example, is better than the imported. Some American Lyons is exported to France and sold there, and some of that thus exported is reimported and sold here as imported Lyons.

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# THE WALK OF HORSES.

A slow walk does not come naturally to a horse, for a creeping gait, whether it be in a hunter, harness or cart horse, is the most provocative of fatigue, just as it is in man. Show me a slow walker in a healthy horse and I will promise to show you an idle groom or driver.

If the horse is in good health, then it is the fault of the human attendant, and both would be all the better for an awakening. Many slow horses and slow drivers would get through twice the work in a day that they accomplish at the present time. The creeping gait is simply suicidal to both man and beast. If the owner, groom or driver of the slow walking horse wishes to test the truth of the above, then let him try to make a mile with an invalid, and they will find that the snail's pace has taken more out of them than would a five mile brisk walk.

English Livestock Journal.

# DAIRY

The McMillan Co., New York, has published the third edition of their valuable treatise on "Milk and Its Products," by Henry H. Wing, assistant professor of dairy husbandry in the Cornell university. The price of the book, bound in cloth, is \$1.

DAIRY EXHIBITS.—American dairy products are receiving by far more attention abroad than ever before. The dairy exhibition at the Paris exposition has been a great success, and now arrangements are being made for an extensive exhibit at London.

The occasion of the London exhibit will be the Annual Dairy show of the British Dairy Farmers' association. It will be in no sense international, but the United States has never before been invited to participate, and will exhibit its best dairy products as against those of the British Isles and the British colonies.

This British Dairy show, said Mr. R. A. Pearson, of the dairy division of the department of agriculture, is a very great affair in England. It is, perhaps, more important there than is the National Creamery Butter Makers' association at Paris. The exhibition at London last winter met at Lincoln, Neb. London is the greatest butter market in the world, and the British Isles will not only be well represented, but Canada and Australia will be prominent exhibitors.

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