THE NEW MEASURES REGULATING TRUSTS

One Prohibits Combinations and Violations.

The Legislature had before it a number of measures proposing to regulate the "trusts." But two of these measures got through, and one of them was almost emasculated by the Senate. This was the W. J. Johnson bill, a copy of the Hogg anti-trust law on the Texas statute books. The Senate passed it after eliminating the affidavit required of corporations. This affidavit is said to have been the one feature of the bill most objectionable to cor-

The other measure which got through the Legislature was a bill introduced by Mr. DeB uhl, and is a measure seeking to give the attorney general full power under which to proceed against the trusts. Two years ago the Legislature instructed the attorney general to proceed to investigate the operations of certain corporations. As no appropriation for expenses was suit against the Virginia-Carolina

Chemical company.

In order that the attorney general might have no stumbling block put in his way in future investigations, Mr DeBruhl introduced the bill, (which has become a law with the Governor's enable the attorney general to secure testimony in relation to the violation of acts prohibiting trusts and combinations and violations of law by corporations." The act declares:

Section 1. That whenever the attorney general has determined to commence an action or proceeding, under the act entitled "an act to prohibit trusts and combinations and to provide penalties," or any acts amendatory thereto, or any acts now or hereafter of force, relating to the prohibition or prevention of trusts, combinations or monopolies, or against corporations, of any acts now or hereafter of force justice of the supreme court, or any circuit judge, either before or after beginning such action or proceeding, an application in writing, for an order directing the persons mentioned in the application to appear before a justice the supreme court, a circuit judge or a referee designated in such order, and answer such questions as may be put to them or to any of them, and trust, monopoly, or combination or ties as provided by this act. corporate acts in violation of law; and it shall be the duty of the justice of union, or combination, or consolida-The application upon the proper showthe circuit judge, to whom the applicaand such examination shall be be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such order for exami-

Sec. 2. The order for such examination must be signed by the justice or judge making it, and the service of a rate capital, stock, bonds, assets, credit, copy thereof, with an endorsement by properties, custom, trade or corporate the attorney general, signed by him, to the effect that the person named firms or corporations or companies, are therem is required to appear and be ex- especially declared to constitute moamined at the time and place, and before the justice, circuit judge or ref- act, if so created or entered into for eree specified in such endorsement, any one or more of the purposes shall be sufficient notice for the atten- named in this act; and a "monopoly," dance of the witnesses. Such endorsement may contain a clause requiring | clared to be unlawful and against pubsuch person to produce on such ex- lic policy; and any and all persons, amination all books, papers and docu- firms, corporations or associations of existence that may be or may be conments in his possession, or under his persons engaged therein shall be strued to be repealed by this act or in control, relating to the subject of such deemed and adjudged guilty of a conexamination. The order shall be serv- spiracy to defraud, and shall be sub- ther, That nothing in this act shall be ed upon the person named in the endorsement aforesaid, by showing him act. the original order, and delivering to and leaving with him, at the same pany, partnership, association or cor- of action, forfeiture or penalty accrutime, a copy thereof endorsed as above poration engaged in the manufacture ing or to accrue prior to the date of the provided, and by paying or tendering or sale of any article of commerce or taking effect of this act, but all such to him the fee allowed by law to wit- consumption from the raw material rights to maintain, institute or prosenesses subposnaed to attend trials of with the intent or purpose of driving cute all such causes of action are herethis State.

(Sec. 3. No person shall be excused financially injuring competitors, sell at this law had not been passed. from answering any questions that less than the co t of manufacture, or may be put to him, or from producing give away their manufactured proany books, papers or documents on the ducts, for the purpose of driving out ground that the testimony or evidence, competition or financially injuring documentary or otherwise, required of competitors engaged in the manufachim may tend to incriminate him, but ture and refining of raw material in no person shall be prosecuted in any this State, said person, persons, comcriminal action or proceedings, or sub- pany, partnership. association or corjected to any penalty or forfeiture for poration resorting to this method of or on account of any transaction, mat- securing a monopoly in the manufacter or thing concerning which he may ture, refining and sale of the finished

testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said justice, judge or referee appointed in the order spiracy to form or secure a trust or for his examination, or in obedience to the Other Provides Means to the subpoena of the court, or referee on conviction, shall be subject to the Secure Testimony in Alleged acting under such order, or either of them, or in any such case or proceed-

ing. Sec. 4. Λ referee appointed as probe sworn or to testify, or to produce ing to the direction of the endorsement aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as a referee appointed

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately upon its approval, and shall all statutes of this State.

TO PROHIBIT TRUSTS.

Following is the full text of the act to prohibit pools, trusts, monopolies and made, the attorney general was unable | conspiracies to control business and to accomplish anything. Last year the prices of articles, to prevent the forma-Legislature made an appropriation for tion or corporation of pools, trusts, this purpose, and the attorney general monopolies and combinations of charmade an investigation which led to the ters of corporations that violate terms of this act, and to authorize the insititution of prosecutions and suits therefor.

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this signature,) "providing a procedure to State, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons whatsoever, who shall create, enter into, be come a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, of any article or thing whatsoever, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or a party to foreign or domestic, for any violation any pool, agreement, combination, contract, association or confederation to of this State, he may present to any fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons produce such papers, documents and aforesaid, shall be deemed and adbooks concerning any alleged illegal judged guilty of a conspiracy to decontract, arrangement, agreement, fraud, and to be subject to the penal-

Sec. 2. A "monopoly" the supreme court, or the circuit judge, tion, or affiliation of capital, credit, to whom such application for the order property, assets, trade, customs, skill is made, to grant such application. or acts, or any other valuable thing or possession, by or between persons, ing for the necessity for such order firms or corporations, or association of made by the attorney general, must persons, firms or corporations, whereshow upon information or belief, or by any one of the purposes or objects otherwise, that the testimony of such | mentioned in this act is accomplished, person or persons is material and or sought to be accomplished, or necessary. The order shall be granted whereby any one or more of said purby the justice of the supreme court, or poses are promoted, or attempted to be executed or carried out, or wheretion has been made, with such preli- by the several results described are minary injunction or stay as may ap- reasonably calculated to be produced; pear to such justice or circuit judge to and a "monopoly" as thus defined be proper and expedient, and shall and contemplated, includes not merespecify the time when, and place where ly such combinations by and between the witnesses are required to appear, two or more persons, firms or corporations acting for themselves, but is espeheld either in the city of Colum- cially defined and intended to include bia or in the judical district in all aggregations, amalgamations, affiliwhich the witness resides, or in ations, consolidations or incorporawhich the principal office, within tions of capital, skill, credit, assets, this State, of the corporation affected, property, customs, trade, or other valuis located. The justice, judge or ref- able thing or possession, whether eferee may adjourn such examination feeted by the ordinary methods of partfrom time to time, and witnesses must nership or by actual union under the attend accordingly. The testimony of legal form of a corporation, or an ineach witness must be subscribed by corporated body resulting from the him, except in case the testimony be union of one or more distinct firms or taken and subscribed by a sworn stenog- corporations, or by the purchase, acrapher, and all such testimony must quisition or control of shares or certificates of stock or bonds, or other corporate property or franchises, and all corporations or partnerships that have been or may be created by the consolidation or amalgamation of the sepaor firm belongings of two or more nopolies, within the meaning of this as defined in this section, is hereby de-

Sec. 3. If any person, persons, comcivil actions in a court of record in produced or mined in this State, shall, by reserved to the State in the same

product produced or mined in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a conmonopoly in restraint of trade, and, penalties of this act.

Sec. 4. Any person, partnership firm or association, or any representative or agent thereof, or any corporavided in this act possesses all the pow- tion or company, or any officer, repreers and is subject to all the duties of a sentative or agent thereof, violating referee appointed under the code of any of the provisions of this act, shall civil procedure, so far as practicable, forfeit not less than two hundred doland may punish for contempt a wit-ness duly served as prescribed in this lars, for every such offence, and each act for non-attendance or refusal to day such person, corporation, partnership or association shall continue to books, papers and documents accord- do so, shall be a separate offence, the penalties in such cases to be recovered by an action in the name of the State, at the relation of the Attorney General to hear, try and determine an issue of or the Solicitor of the Judicial Circuit within which the offence was committed; the moneys thus collected to go into the State Treasury, and to become be deemed and taken as cumulative of a part of the general fund except as hereinbefore provided. The amount of the forfeit to be fixed by the judge before whom the case is tried in each case, within the aforesaid limits; the collection of which penalty shall be enforced as the collection of fines against defendants upon conviction of misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. If any two or more persons or corporation, who are engaged in buying or selling any article of comnerce, manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining or any article or thing whatsoever, shall enter into any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, association or understanding to control or limit the trade in any such article or thing; or to limit competition in such trade by refusing to buy from or sell to any person or corporation any such article or thing aforesaid, for the reason that a member of or a party to such pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, association or understanding; or shall boycott or threaten any person or corporation, for buying from or selling to any other person or corporation who is not a member of or a party to such pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, association or understanding, any such article or thing aforesaid, it shall be a violacorporation or association of persons, committing such violation shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in this

provisions of the preceding sections of so happy—and she promised. this act shall hereby forfeit its corpo-rate rights and franchises; and its corof competent jurisdiction in the State, sions of the preceding sections of this act, shall thereby forfeit its right and privilege thereafter to do any business n this State; and upon proper proof being made thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, its rights and privileges to do business in this State shall be declared forfeited; and in all proceedings to have such forfeiture declared, proof that any person who has been acting as agent of such foreign corporation in transacting its business in this State has been, while acting as such agent and in the name, behalf or interest of such foreign corporation, violating any provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall be received as prima facie proof of the act of the corporation itself; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to certify the decree thereof to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 7. It shall be the Juty of the Attorney General and the prosecuting attorney of each circuit where the offense is committed, respectively, to enforce the provisions of this act. The prosecuting attorney or solicitor shall in the circuit courts, and upon appeal the Attorney General shall prosecute

said suits in the supreme court. Sec. 8. The provisions of the foregoing sections, and the pains and penalties provided for violations of this act shall be held and construed to be cumulative to all laws now in force in this State: And provided, That the provisions of this act shall not exempt from punishment or forfeiture any persons, firm, association of persons or corporations, who may have violated or offended against any law now in conflict herewith: And provided, furject to the penalties prescribed in this deemed or construed to effect any suits or prosecutions now pending or hereafter to be instituted upon any course out competition, or for the purpose of manner and with the same effect as if

> CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the

THE STORY OF "OLD HOCK." what they wanted nobody could.

Bill Arp Writes About a Good erate Army.

Atlanta Constitution.

Moore. How came I to say that Burns wrote that pretty ballad beginning that he was homesick, but he looked 'And I know by the smoke that so sick and I sent up his application. The the editor should have corrected it, for ing in the hot summer's sun not far he knew better, too. What is an editor from Richmond: The application was for if he does not correct a "lapsus referred to headquarters at Richmond, pennae" like that? But I am glad I and I took it in to the proper official, made the mistake for it has brought me | who glanced at it and said: "Importhree letters and a postal kindly cortant movements are daily expected, and all furloughs to go home are strictwho read the old-time authors are not by prohibited. The best I can do is to cud) suspended, the urine light to dark all dead. The last line of that verse send the captain to Farmville for thirty always reminds me of a good old man, comrade, Captain John Hockenhull, an Englishman by birth, but a Georgia rebel who used to recite poetry for us of Richmond, where sick officers were around the camp fires in 1862 and 1863. We called him "Old Hock" and everybody loved him, for he was a cockney and dropped the h's where he should not, and vice versa. There is always a charm in broken English and to murder the King's English is no great offense. "Old Hock" knew a good deal of Tom Moore and Burns and Hood and Campoell, and it was a treat to hear him say:

"The 'eart that is 'umble might 'ope for it 'ere." He knew that other sweet ballad of

Anne Crawford:

Kathleen Mayourneen, the gray dawn

is breaking,
The horn of the hunter is heard on the

And he always said "The 'orn of the what I had done he couldn't face the music and tell a lie. After the war of Erm," which he called the "Hexile his people sent him to the Legislature of Herin," was another of his favorities and my people sent me there, too, and such other person or corporation is not He learned these poems from his sweetheart while he was an apprentice in night and rehearse the soul-stirring London—an orphan boy bound for times that we had in old Virginia. seven years to a hard master, a brewer, and his daily service was to carry the jars of malt from the cellar up a flight of stone steps to the floor above. He never had a kind word from his master and one day he tripped and fell and broke a jar and was bitterly abused for it, and told that he had forfeited the \$20 that he was to get when his term tion of this act; and any person, firm, was out. He was then eighteen and had yet three years to toil at his hard, monotonous work. That might he poured out his heart to the girl he loved and declared he would run away and go to America on the first sail vessel that left the port. That he would Sec. 6. Any corporation created or make some money here and send it to rganized by or under the laws of this her if she would promise to come to State which shall violate any of the him, and then they would marry and be

porate existence shall, upon the proper and the sailor told the mate, and they proofs being made thereof in any court took him aboard by night and hid him down in the hold of the vessel until and how sad and sweet was his last built upon it and made a tender romance. This was away back in the forties when our State was building the Western and Atlantic railroad and wanted laborers and had sent a man to New York to hire immigrants as they landed at Castle Garden.

"Old Hock" did not have to wait a day, but was hired and shipped to Atlanta and from there to Allatoona, where he did his first work. He said he did not feel safe upon the ocean voyage or in New York harbor, for he feared he might in some way be caught as a fugitive and taken back, but when he got to Allatoona and saw the woods all around him and the high hills and deep ravines and mingled with good kind-hearted men and women, he felt safe and free. "I never knew w'at freedom was before, and you Hameri- in the way of introducing better catcans 'ave no bidea w'at a blessing it is. the into this State has been removed. The good woman w'ere I boarded and her daughter were so kind and gentle to me that I would 'ave 'ugged them if I dared, but I thought all of the time institute and conduct all suits begun of the girl I had left behind me and it nerved me to good 'onest work and the contractor soon raised my wages, and rinarian of the experiment station in in six months I 'ad a 'undred dollars securing some information regarding in bank and got a good man to send it the cattle disease known as Texas to another good man in New York, and fever. he found the same captain I came hover with and he took it to my sweetheart, and she came back with him, and a letter she took me by surpise one morning and breught the letter with country and in the pastures and pens her, and we just fell in to heach hother's harms like-like-like-major hexcuse me now, I must go and look of names, but the most important of hafter my 'oss." He had named his these are splenic fever, splenetic fever, fine mare Emma, so that he could call

her Hemma, 1 reckon. But we made him finish the story afterwards and tell how one good friend volunteered to go after the license, and another after the preacher, and his landlady and her daughter baked some cake and got up a hextra supper and they were married that night at her 'ouse, and all he remembers about what the preacher said was: "Whom God 'ath joined together, let no man put hasunder." "Old Hock" was a patriot, a good, honest and true man. His neighbors at his home in Dawson County all loved and honored him, and there was not a man in his regiment (the Eleventh Georgia) more beloved by the men that he fed, for he was chosen their commissary early in the war, and you know it is so natural to love these who feed you well. When rations were short he would travel all night to secure supplies and the boys snew that if "Old Hock" couldn't get

But in course of time the old man got sick and wanted to go home. Other Old Englishman in the Confed officers had got furloughs, but he had never asked for one. He went to bed and sent for me, and told me he was sick and if he didn't get a furlough he Of course of course it was Tom believed he would get sicker and perhaps die away from 'ome. I suspected gracefully curled?" I knew better and army had been for some days swelterdays."

There was an army hospital at Farmviile, which was only thirty miles south sent to rest and be treated for their ailments. And so he indorsed upon it Farmville, and in the next blank said thirty days. Suddenly a thought came over me that I could not resist. I knew that "Old Hock's" postoffice in Georgia was named Farmville. I stepped into the hotel and took a pen

and quickly added "Ga." to the word. I knew that it was risky and rascally, but I did it, and took it to "Old Hock" and told him to get ready to leave next morning. How quickly he brightened up and how thankful he was to me. He went home on that pass and came back in due time, renewed and recovered. He said the conductor looked 'ard at him and at the pass, but let ard at him and at the pass, but let him go by the hospital and then he felt safe. I knew if I had told him what I had done he couldn't face the we rejoiced to get together again every

THE TEXAS FEVER PEST.

BILL ARP.

Breeders in this State Losing More than Ten Thousand Dollars Annually from this Disease.

Since the stock law went into effect, and ticks have disappeared in many parts of the State, Texas fever has become quite a common disease. It is estimated that the breeders of the State are now losing annually more than \$10,000 from this disease, and it has been shown to be so important that the South Carolina experiment station has undertaken the work of combating its ravages by a process of it occulation (vaccination.)

In the fal of 1900 twelve calves were bought by the veterinary diviof which Dr. G. E. Nesom be by the court declared forfeited, void the good ship had weighed anchor and of them were subject to the disease, as was far out to sea. "Old Hock" told they had never carried ticks. They cease and determine; and any corpora- it all to us one cold night at Manassas were innoculated with blood from a the law of any other State or country which shall violate any of the provibye. He choked up sometimes and the disease from which they soon recovertears glistened in his eyes, but it was a ed. During the summer of 1891 they pretty story and Dickens could have were kept in a tick-infested pasture and none of them contracted the fatal form of the disease.

But more important work is now beng done in the same way on Northern cattle. Every one who has purchased cattle from the North and exposed them to the Southern cattle tick knows League, will wage a crusade against that most of them die the first year of the evil, which is growing on the boys. for Texas fever.

Sixteen head of beef cattle were brought down from Indianapolis in 400 were addicted to the cigarette habit, November, 1901, and have been in- and were in consequence two years noculated. They are doing well so behind in their studies. Says Mr far and when the work is finished in Ogg: "These various reports include the spring they will be tested in tick- nearly 1,300 boys, from the first grade infested pastures. It is hoped they through the high school. Over onewill prove immune. If this method proves entirely successful it will establish the fact that a great obstacle In this connection Dr. G. E. Nesom has sent out the following circular let-

ter to farmers and cattle raisers in South Carolina: This circular letter is sent you in the hope that you will assist the vete-

During the past few years the disease has been prevalent in many sections of the State, but since the passage while I was every day looking for of the present stock law it has become very common, especially in the up-

of stock buyers and feeders. Texas fever is known by a number acclimation fever, Southern cattle fever, tick fever, red water, bloody murrain, bloody urine, distemper, mountain distemper and many local

The symptoms are readily recognized by any one who has seen cattle

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COSTS 50 CENTS IF IT CURES.

suffering from this fever. At first the How the Farmers Can Save Money. animals become stupid and leave the herd for some secluded and shady part of the pasture. They appear listless and droop, as if all energy had forsaken them, the cars drop, the nose is more or less dry, rumination (chewing red in color, and constipation marked, only small quantities of very dark, dry dung being voided. They are highly fevered, the temperature running from 103 to 107 degrees F. In milk cows the flow of milk is almost suspended. All of the symptoms increase in severity until the animal becomes almost or quite unconscious, walks round in a circle, groans and seems to suffer real Then convulsions set in, the animal falls, unconscious and snoring in the intervals between convulsions, until death ensues. Calves rarely develop the severe symptoms or die from

old the death rate is possibly 50 to 90 per cent., increasing as the age increases. Post morten examination of the carcass shows the flesh to be almost bloodless and pale in color, the spleen (melt) black and easily torn, the blad-

the disease, but in cattle over a year

In all cases an examination of the skin about the thighs, flanks, neck and other parts of the body reveals the presence of ticks, which always go with Texas fever. The cause of the disease is a small animal organism (protozoan), which seems at all exist in the body of the times to tick. When the tick inserts its bill through the hide these little germs gain access to the blood of the cow and there develop, producing a case of Texas fever in ten to twenty days. Death results from the destruction of the red blood cells, the refuse going to the spleen and the coloring matter to the bladder.

Cattle that have had ticks on them when they were calves are immune to the disease, and will not have it again. Cattle that have not had ticks on them until a year old, will develop the disease as soon as they get the ticks.

The experiment station officials desire to assist the stockmen of the State in getting the disease under control four pounds of wheat bran costing 5.0 and prevent severe losses in future. ty to it may be produced by artifich means.

You are requested to answer th questions on the enclosed postal card and return as soon as possible to the veteriparian, who wishes to thank you in advance for your co-operation in the matter. Yours truly,

G. E. NESOM, Veterinarian. Clemson College, S. C.

At a mass-meeting of the Parents' League, at Kokoma, Indiana, last week, unanimous action was taken against the cigarette habit, and the school authorities, supported by the "acclimation fever," another name Superintendent Ogg made a report to the board of education, showing that out of 1,300 boys in the city schools, third of these admit they do smoke or have smoked. Those who belong to the class of smokers average one year older than those who do not smoke Taking those who are habitual smoke:s, the difference in age is two years, making them two years behind the non-users in their studies. But there are other losses besides those of progress. In the teachers' reports are annotation marks of 'no self-control, 'poor', 'inattentive', 'untrustworthy. 'lazy', 'very dull', 'no concentration'

> The longest bridge in the world the Lion Bridge, near Saugang, in China. It extends five and one-tourth miles over an arm of the Yellow Sea. and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is seventy feel above the water and is enclosed in an iron network.

'vacant stare', etc."

In Spain a man who works on farm receives about 25 cents a day. It the vineyards wages range from I cents a day for women and boys to 21 cents for unskilled men and to 42 or 56 cents for those upon whose skill the whole responsibility of the raisin crop

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MONEY TO LOAN

JAO. B. PALMER & SON, Columbia, 8. U.

Fo the Editor of The Mountaineer:

The following communication issued by the Assistant Agriculturist of Clem-son Agricultural college is of so much value to the farmers of this State on account of the present high price of all feed products for farm animals and stock that I have determined to get you to publish this as an advertisement for which our company will bear the ex-

As some of the products made up in the ration as made by Mr. Connor may not be available to various planters, I suggest that any planter write to Mr. Connor and state what food products are available to him, both rough forage and concentrated food, and Mr. Connor will take pleasure in making up a ration to suit his needs as he has done in this nstance.

Yours truly, C. FITZSIMMONS. General Manager The Southern Cotton

Oil Company Ches.p Rations for Horses and Mules

To t! e Editor of The Mountaineer:

Farmers from various sections of the State have been writing asking about the advisability of feeding horses and nules on cotton seed meal and hulls and also asking for a cheaper ration than

The following prices are given in s letter from Scranton, S. C.: Corn, \$40 per ton; oats, \$45 per ton; wheat bran, \$25 per ton; cotton seed meal, \$25 per ton; rice meal, \$22 per ton. Of course corn and oats are out of the question as a food for horses and mules at the above prices so something cheaper must be looked for.

The analysis shows that rice meal has about the same composition as corn meal and we have found that it is just as good for feeding pigs. We have fed it to horses with good results. I think we are safe in saying that it may be used in place of corn pound for pound.

If no hay or fodder is used in the ration and hulls are resorted to as rough-

ness some nitrogenous food such as bran or cotton seed meal must be used to supply protein. Hulls may be fed without any further fear of injury to the animal. Should they refuse to eat the hulls a little corn meal or bran sprinkled over the surface will tempt them.

A good cheap ration may be made up as follows:

Six pounds of rice costing 6.6 cents; and prevent severe losses in future. cents; two pounds of cotton seed meal, Innoculation experiments are now in costing 2.5 cents; ten pounds of cotton seed hulls, costing 3.0 cents; total cost

The above is for a horse or mule of ,000 pounds in live weight. It is evident that a ration made up of corn and fodder and containing the same amount of digestible matter as the above ration would cost much more than the

The North Carolina experiment station has fed cotton seed meal and hulls to horses with good results, but the experiments along this line have not been extensive enough to say that cotton seed meal can be fed in unlimited quantities for any length of time without injury to he animal

Numbers of farmers, however, have reported that they have fed cotton seed meal to mules and horses with good results.

O. M. CONNER, Asst. Agrist. S. C. Experime ntal Sta



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