

THREE MEN HELD

For the Murder of R. T. Westcott in Columbia.

TWO ARE NOW IN JAIL

Jim Gardner, Jr., and J. B. Hoy charged with the crime and T. C. Jones wanted as a witness.

The State says Jim Gardner, Jr., and J. B. Hoy are in the Richland jail as the result of the inquest into the cause of the death of R. T. Westcott.

Mr. Thomas' statement to the jury was that Tom C. Jones had come to him the afternoon of the homicide.

Mr. Jones' statement to the jury was that he had information which would implicate some one.

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WILL BE HIGH.

Cotton May Go to Twenty Cents Per Pound.

The Spinners in America Are Short And a Cotton Famine Stares Them In the Face.

Cotton seems to be getting very scarce and hard to get in the South.

The European spinners sent a committee over here and that committee went over the country in company with the officers of the Southern Cotton Association.

The American spinners took the reports of the government and the estimate of Mr. Hester of New Orleans and others and they looked wise and let the European have the cotton.

Liverpool quotations stuck steadily above New York in spite of the hammering of the American bears and the cotton went in a steady stream to Europe.

The planters of Louisiana have planted four times and they say they have no crop yet.

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MANY FLAGS

Followed by Major-General Henry Ronald Douglas McIver.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

A Soldier of Fortune Who Fought For Eighteen Countries Died Last Week in New York.

Maj. Gen. Henry Ronald Douglas McIver, of the Serbian army, major in the Confederate States army, and with rank varying from the highest to the lowest under eighteen flags, who died in a lodging house in New York last week, was facing grim poverty when he went to his rest.

His battle-scarred body was found by his landlady, Mrs. Mabel Campbell, who forced the door open after rapping on it in vain.

The general had been heard moving about his room in the early morning. The night before he had complained of feeling cold and Mrs. Campbell had sent him a drink of whiskey, and later a cup of tea.

A fellow lodger went to his room at midnight, and asked him if he needed anything.

"I thank you, sir," the general replied. "I need nothing." The police of the Twentieth street station, taking an inventory of his belongings, wrote it down that the soldier of fortune, the warrior who had fought under eighteen flags for the mere love of fighting, had 46 cents in cash and his clothing.

If the general has named his end, it was done so carefully that no one suspected it. "Apparently natural death" was recorded on the blotter at the station.

Mrs. Campbell said that her lodger was ready to start for Washington several days before his death, but received a letter which kept him in New York. Gen. McIver was sixty-one years old, but showed few signs of his age.

He was waiting for Richard Harding Davis, who has written so much about his fighting career, said Mrs. Campbell. He was expecting Mr. Davis in a few days, and told me about it. We all know that the old gentleman was a great soldier. He looked it.

Gen. McIver's scant belongings consisted of uniforms, his well-cared-for street clothes and a trunk full of papers telling of his life of adventure.

The general was born on Christmas day, 1846, in Hampton Roads, Va., aboard a ship seeking a harbor. His father was Ronald McIver, a Scotchman. The son went to Italy and fought under Garibaldi. He served in the Ten Years' war in Cuba, in Crete, in Greece; twice in the Carlist revolutions in Spain, in Bosnia. He returned to Virginia, when war on a gigantic scale was framing. His sword was offered to Gen. Robert E. Lee and was accepted. He fought with Stuart and Stonewall Jackson, and was four times wounded during the great conflict.

At the close of the war there was much dissension between the officers of the two armies. McIver was in one of these affairs outside of Vicksburg. His combatant was Maj. Tomlin, of the Vermont United States artillery volunteers. They fought with swords, McIver running his opponent through the body and cleaning his blade with his handkerchief.

"He is dead; we must go," called one of McIver's seconds.

A negro brought up the horses of McIver and his seconds. "My friends are in haste," said McIver, turning to the seconds of the man he had slain. "Is there anything I can do? I hope that you consider this matter settled honorably."

Then he mounted and rode away. After the civil war McIver, with other Southern officers, went to Mexico. He fought under Maximilian there. When the fighting was over he went to Egypt and then to France; everywhere that cannon were wont and the caravans of war were plowing up the roads McIver was to be found.

McIver was appointed United States consul at Dania, Spain. The man he was to succeed declined to get out, and the soldier of fortune immediately suggested that they go to the outskirts of the city and settle the matter with pistols or swords. Stephen Bonsal, the present correspondent of the New York Times in St. Petersburg, who was then the charge d'affaires at Madrid, was sent to adjust matters. He adjusted the matter and McIver was installed without bloodshed.

The daring of McIver was best exemplified, perhaps, when he took part in the Cretan struggle against the Turks. He was received more than gladly by the Cretans, who gave him full power to make war on land and sea against the enemies of Crete, and particularly against the Sultan of Turkey and the Turkish forces, and to burn, destroy or capture any vessel bearing the Turkish flag. After getting through this proposition alive he went to Athens, and later put in a few months trying to exterminate the Grecian brigands, fighting in the mountains and doing so well that it was given the highest decoration that the king of Greece could confer upon him.

It was in Serbia that McIver attained his highest rank as an officer. He received a commission from the prince of Serbia to organize an independent cavalry brigade. He left Fleet street, London, for Belgrade, and got busy gathering men who loved fighting. He got the right men and trained them well, commanding a legion of a thousand cavalrymen of Russo-Servians against the Turks. He received the cross of the Takovo order for gallant service, and was made major general in command of all of the cavalry of the Servians. The decoration was given him on the eve of battle.

If McIver was nothing else, he was picturesque—always. He lent a color to his surroundings, whether they were the corridors and vestibule of the Hoffman house, where he had been a character for years, or whether they were the table d'hôte sides in the wall on the lower West Side, where all the patrons affect to be persons with mysterious missions or with pasts.

McIver had fought as an officer

WHO WILL IT BE?

The Political Pot Begins to Simmer Over the Country

SOME BOOMS HEARD

And Favorite Sons Figure in Several Minor Skirmishes. The Peerless Bryan is Acknowledged to be the Standard Bearer of the Jeffersonian Democrats and Will Win the Race.

Political activities are engaging the attention of millions of people throughout the United States at the present time. The question of who will be the candidates for the Presidency put forth by the two great political parties is most engrossing.

In several states hot battles are being waged by the adherents of "favorite sons." In Ohio, the modern "center" of President making, a battle royal has been fought recently by the Foraker and Taft interests and the backers of the Secretary of War have come out victorious.

In other words, when the National Republican convention meets, there will be a solid Ohio delegation in favor of nominating Secretary Taft for the Presidency. He is the "favorite son" of the Buckeye state to all intents and purposes at the present time. While Secretary Taft has not announced his candidacy absolutely, it is understood that he will do so early in June in a speech he is about to make supporting the policies of Governor Theodore Roosevelt, and favoring their continuance for four years more.

In making that speech Secretary Taft will outline the platform of the Republican party will adopt, doubtless, at the convention. It must not be thought, however, that Ohio will rule the convention, simply because it has come out in support for Taft, instead of endorsing Foraker, a re-actionary, for there are many other candidates in the field for Presidential honors.

There are Fairbanks, who has already been assured the support of Indiana in the convention; Hughes, of New York, whose little boom started by former Gov. Odell, was not heard far; Elihu Root, who would like to be President, but who will have to work hard to get the backing of New York state, and Senator Knox whose Presidential boom has not been heard of since it was launched by Pennsylvanians in Washington a couple of months ago. All these men are possibilities, and strong ones, too, for they are all men of marked ability in Executive work.

BOOMS SOMEWHAT RESTRICTED. The well defined political movements in favor of certain possible candidates are not general. The Taft boom has no root in New York state; the Root movement has no tendrils in Ohio; the Fairbanks boom has ventured into several states, but it has had the effect of lowering the political temperature considerably; the Hughes stir had a short gasp in New York state, although Gov. Hughes has gained great popularity and respect in many states on account of his individual work of good government; the Knox boom, just a tiny little noise, has not been heard outside of Pennsylvania and the massive preponderance of Secretary Taft. Therefore, it is seen there has been no definite campaign operations launched by any of the "favorite sons."

The Roosevelt movement is the strongest Republican current in the political sea at the present time. There are millions of the admirers of the President who are anxious for him to run again for the office he has graced so well. For many months, in spite of the President's statements that he will not be a candidate to succeed himself, there will be a popular movement throughout the country, the object of which will be to force the nomination of the President in spite of his own desires.

To-day that movement is the very greatest in the political life of the country, and it is gaining strength week by week, such great favorite that the adherents of the "favorite sons" are beginning to become worried over the probable outcome of the agitation.

IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP. All roads lead to Bryan in the Democratic territory. Without a doubt, according to the leading spirits of the party of Jefferson, Bryan will be the standard bearer in the coming Presidential campaign. The South would like to have one of its Democratic statesmen President. There are those in the South, however, who are of the opinion the time is not ripe for booming a Southerner as a Presidential candidate.

They think that a smouldering animosity exists between the old men of the North and the South. That is doubtless so, but it does not deter the Southerners from desiring to have one of their statesmen elected President. There are many who would fill with ability the office of Vice President. Senator Culberson, of Texas, an able political general, has been spoken of as a probable running mate of Bryan. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, a seasoned political warrior of the strenuous type, has also been mentioned as a man fit to travel in double harness with the Nebraska statesman. Senator Daniels, of Virginia, one of the deepest thinkers in the Senate, has been singled out among Democrats as a man worthy of being on the political banners with Bryan.

It is the desire of the Democratic party to stick to statesmen for their leaders and not attach faith to millionaires such as Sewall, who ran with Bryan the first time, or Henry

"under eighteen flags." In 1884 he got a newspaper man to write a book of his tales, entitled "Under Fourteen Flags." It didn't get into the ranks of the ten best seller of that day, but Mrs. Campbell's lodging house folk said that Richard Harding Davis had had the general in tow and the two of them had planned to next publish another book some time next fall. They said also that the most of his material for his "Capt. Macklin," from the experiences of

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DEVOUR EVERYTHING.

The Frightful Plague of Locusts in South Africa.

SCHOOL MONEY.

The comptroller general Friday issued the warrants for the last distribution of dispensary school money, the sum representing the remainder of the fund left over after the old State situation went out of business. The total amount distributed amounted to \$63,409.94, and a part of it was on the basis of the deficiency in the amount given each scholar by the respective counties and the result by the enrollment. The amount by counties follows:

Table with 2 columns: County Name and Amount. Includes Abbeville (\$299.20), Aiken (\$156.35), Anderson (\$1,530.35), Bamberg (\$1.25), Barnwell (\$222.80), Beaufort (\$1,112.46), Charleston (\$2,451.85), Cherokee (\$851.61), Chester (\$1,154.00), Chesterfield (\$1,565.74), Clarendon (\$364.25), Colleton (\$981.38), Darlington (\$1,216.81), Dorchester (\$578.96), Edgefield (\$58.50), Fairfield (\$1,256.31), Florence (\$38.57), Georgetown (\$688.10), Greenville (\$2,453.90), Greenwood (\$1,261.05), Hampton (\$714.00), Horry (\$2,100.00), Kershaw (\$44.00), Lancaster (\$395.50), Laurens (\$136.92), Lee (\$100.58), Lexington (\$317.40), Marion (\$1,492.08), Marlboro (\$141.34), Newberry (\$1,143.82), Oconee (\$895.21), Orangeburg (\$98.44), Pickens (\$128.30), Richland (\$1,684.82), Saluda (\$1,028.00), Spartanburg (\$46.88), Sumter (\$1,320.05), Union (\$1,180.05), Williamsburg (\$240.80), York (\$27.00).

There is considerable complaint about the distribution of the pension fund. It is claimed that some counties get a great deal more than they are entitled to, while others are shared out. Recently the Florence Times called attention to the correspondence from Spartanburg to the News and Courier about the pensions given out in that county. The correspondent thought that the pension roll in Spartanburg County was larger than it ought to be. He seems to think that there are names on the list which ought not to be there. Spartanburg County was given \$20,000 of the pension money. Just about four times as much as Orangeburg County was given. We think there must be something wrong about this distribution, but just how to remedy it is the question.

Of course Spartanburg has grown in population a great deal since the close of the war, and many cotton mills have been built, and no doubt confederate soldiers have moved in from other counties and from North Carolina, but it hardly seems creditable that they should have increased the pension roll as much as it now appears to be. Spartanburg County has about eight hundred names on her pension rolls. The roll should be purged, as we are satisfied that there are names on it that should not be there.

The Abbeville Medium, which is edited by a gallant old veteran, makes a suggestion that each county take charge of its own pensioners, and provide a fund for them. We do not know how this would work. Unless the different counties would agree to pay their pensioners about the same, such a charge would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction. Then again in some of the counties that are heavily burdened with taxation, the needy old veteran might be neglected and given nothing but hard.

The whole we think it best for the State to manage the matter. They are the strong, rich counties can help the weak, and pay the pensioners a uniform sum. But the roll should be thoroughly purged in every county, and the money given only to those who are entitled to it. We are satisfied that many get it now who are not entitled to it.

THEIR PAY RAISED. An increase of 10 per cent in the pay of conductors over the entire system of the Atlantic Coast Line has been granted by the officials, effective May 1, in response to a request made by the general adjustment committee.

The raise will apply to freight as well as passenger conductors, and will practically meet the request made by the conductors, who had prepared a schedule of salaries for the conductors, computed on the number of miles traveled by them.

The argument used by the committee in sustaining their claims for an increase of pay was that the price of living has greatly increased and they are requested to do a great deal more work than formerly over the same amount of mileage, the railroads getting the benefit of more work for the same amount of pay a mile.

An order has been issued granting the increase, computing the salaries that will be paid to conductors according to mileage and time. This schedule bears a uniform increase of 10 per cent, and totals really more than was asked for by the conductors. The management of the road seemed perfectly willing to come to an agreement with the conductors, and after being shown schedules of prices paid in other sections of the country readily agreed to the advance.

THE ST. MATTHEWS COUNTY ADVOCATES have published a letter from a gentleman, who holds the best paying office in Bamberg County, to prove that the organization of Bamberg County was a great blessing. No doubt it was to the gentleman with the fat office, and he could hardly be expected to say anything else, but how about the fellows who don't hold office?

Gassaway Davis, who was a weak running mate to Parker. Many of the Democrats do not sympathize with Bryan's government ownership ideas. The Nebraska man, however, has lately made it a point to state he would not insist upon his theories in that regard being embodied in the Democratic platform.

THE FRIGHTFUL PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

From earliest Biblical times the locust has been regarded as a pest and a destroyer of inanimate life. Swarms of them swooped down upon the green valleys of Egypt and made life miserable for agriculturists thousands of years ago. When the locusts came, famine followed. In this country they occasionally do considerable damage to growing crops, but the plague has never been anything like that in South Africa this spring.

A year ago Pennsylvania and parts of adjoining states were visited by locusts but they stuck mostly to the woodland, and the grain crops were not much molested. In the early morning and at sundown the woods were turned into a bedlam of noise by the chirping of hundreds of thousands of them. They fed on the young trees, and acres of them turned brown as in autumn from the bites of the insects.

Not very long ago great swarms of locusts passed over the Rand in South Africa. The whole country, lovely in the growth of splendid crops, and made green and more beautiful by timely rains than it had been in many years, was in a brief few days turned into a bare, brown, withered desert. The swarms literally ate its way through the country, and made clean job of it. They consumed whole fields of grain, and the loss to the farmers is incalculable.

The country is at a loss to know how to deal with the scourge. The ordinary methods which have been used in the past in combating the pest have utterly failed. Cyprus screen has been of no use. So immense was the swarm that the fields and forests were not large enough to hold the myriads, and they swarmed into the towns and cities.

Streets of the city of Johannesburg have been made hideous by the ceaseless, weary chirping. A locust makes more noise for its size than any other insect, and its chirp is a weird, unpleasant sound that is particularly trying to the nerves. A half dozen of them can make enough noise to annoy a whole square. Fancy the state of things where countless thousands of them are holding their daily concert.

In Johannesburg the streets are literally a brown mass of crushed locusts. They have tied up the street car traffic by settling on the rails, their crushed bodies making the rails slip without moving the cars.

Men are obliged to go over the line and sweep clear the track for the approaching cars, and in 15 minutes they have the job to do over again. Already this state of affairs has caused several bad accidents. A motor car has been smashed, and two tram cars have been telescoped. The motormen have great difficulty in controlling the cars on the greasy tracks. Steam cars are having the same trouble.

In some of the smaller towns where no special effort has been made to keep the streets clear of the dead bodies, pedestrians slide about in the squirmy mass in a most disgusting manner. All are obliged to remove shoes on entering their homes after having been in the streets.

One of the wisest things ever done by the Legislature was the passage of the law giving the County Commissioners the right to levy a tax of one mill to build good roads. The law wisely provides that the tax so collected shall be spent in the township in which it is collected. We argue in which it is collected. We argue in which it is collected.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE. DISTINCTIVELY A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER.

It does not contain an atom of phosphoric acid (which is the product of bones digested in sulphuric acid) or of alum (which is one-third sulphuric acid), unhealthful substances adopted for other baking powders because of their cheapness.

Judge With a Backbone. We have long been of the opinion that most of our judges allowed bail in many cases when it should not be allowed. In fact it was a rare thing for bail to be refused in any case.

It is therefore with pleasure that we commend Judge D. E. Hydrick, who is now holding court here, for refusing bail to W. H. Mills, who murdered Frank Deal at Blacksburg some time ago. Mills claimed justification under the much abused "unwritten law" for his crime, submitting a most horrible affidavit from his wife, which told all about her relations with Deal. This very properly had no effect on Judge Hydrick, and he promptly turned the application for bail down.

We cordially agree with the Spartanburg Journal that "this fiction of the 'unwritten law' has been greatly overworked of late and, if we understand sentiment correctly, it will hereafter be applied more strictly than has been the case in recent years." The average of the spoliation of his home will still be held guilty, less, but the circumstances must more closely fit the rule than has sometimes been allowed. We are not trying Mills, nor pronouncing him guilty or not guilty. That is for the jury to do. His case is not bailable, however, according to the constitution and he is not entitled to have a circuit judge, by admission to bail, deny his guilt "the proof is evident or the presumption great" and enjoy the benefit with the jury of this pronouncement. Neither should his case be prejudiced by this decision.

As we said above the granting of bail in homicide cases has been too free and easy in the past in this State, and we are glad a halt has been called. The Journal goes on to say that "the writ of habeas corpus is a sacred one, but it should not be abused. Many men have been admitted to bail who did not deserve this benefit, and such acts on the part of the judges has led to miscarriages of justice. Judge Hydrick stands a good stand that might well be imitated by other circuit and also supreme court judges in South Carolina. It should take a better showing than Mills makes to secure admission to bail in any amount.

THEY ADVERTISE MORE. One of the most notable facts connected with a country newspaper of today is the large increase in the amount of advertising of local business houses. The change has taken place gradually, and has been marked especially during the past year or two. It is highly significant, and an inquiry as to the cause of it is of great profit, not only to those in the newspaper business, but to every business man and citizen of our town as well.

The change, in brief, means that local merchants have found it necessary to call attention to their goods because of the immense competition they face the most deadly element of which is that from the great stores of the large cities. These great establishments advertise their wares most lavishly and the metropolitan newspapers, which contain their advertisements, are distributed over the country, some one paper of which enters nearly every home. The result is that these metropolitan establishments have built up an immense mail trade.

In our town, and indeed in most of the towns of the state there is no occasion for this out-of-town buying. The duty of citizens in the matter is plain, and where other things are equal support should be given local dealers. Our merchants have invested their capital, have erected buildings, which are the pride of the city, and have established concerns which are almost metropolitan in character. They have built up our little city, and it is only a fair return that they have the city's trade, to turn trade otherwise, even in the line of small purchases which are great in the aggregate, is to invite the decline of property values in our town.

Mr. Cortelyou may as well come to the front with the facts about the contributions to the republican campaign fund. The public is getting them one by one. There was the \$50,000 Mr. Perkins took from the insurance money, the \$50,000 that Mr. Harriman gave, and the \$200,000 that Mr. Harriman raised among his friends. That accounts for about five per cent of the total slush fund.

THE ST. MATTHEWS CORRESPONDENT of The State says more agitation on the subject of a new county has been conducted by the various county papers and their correspondents than people who are most interested. We came to this same conclusion a short time ago, and concluded so far as The Times and Democrat is concerned to suspend discussion of the matter until something definite is known about the proposed scheme. After the survey is made and the lines are established will be time enough for all the discussion needed. We can find more readable stuff for our columns just at this time.

Mr. Debs, who was never charged with violating a statute law is believed by President Roosevelt to be an undesirable citizen, while Mr. Paul Morton, who brazenly admitted that he violated the law, is given a fine recommendation by that same president.

FEEDING CHICKENS TURPENTINE. Turpentine given to chickens internally is said to be one of the best remedies for limer neck. The turpentine not only acts as a cure, but as a preventive as well. Bread pills soaked in turpentine is the best way to give it. An ordinary full grown chicken may be given turpentine a teaspoonful at a time, but the experiment is rather dangerous as the fowl may strangle. Consequently the turpentine should be given in the feed.

Watering the Sheep. Feeders should take their sheep. Have plenty of water. Sheep creators have water constantly before their sheep, while others prefer to take their stock to the water trough at certain periods, allowing them to remain there for an hour or so at a time. The water should be kept fresh and not allowed to spill around the feed lot.

How to "Plump" Poultry. A valuable point in reference to "plumping" the poultry. This is done by dipping it, after plucking, in water nearly or quite boiling for ten seconds and then plunging immediately into cold water. Another way of plumping is to place the dressed fowls in trough-like boards, pressing the breast up and forcing the flesh over, bending the legs forward, and placing weights on the bodies. The trough should be in room as cold as possible. All dressing should be done when the flesh still is warm, successful dry picking, especially, depending on this.

Turkeys should never be scalded. If the tail and wing feathers are removed the latter should be taken out with a twist, as a straight pluck will set them. Dr-picked turkeys are worth two cents a pound more than those scalded, as the flesh is brighter and appears more toothsome.

Demand for Mules. The demand for mules in old Mexico is something phenomenal. Thus far the supply for that country has been drawn from Missouri and Tennessee, both of which grow a great many excellent mules. They are in demand for use on cotton, cane and rice farms. Mules have been found most excellent animals for work in warm climates, and for many years the cotton and rice plantations of our southern states have drawn heavily on the surplus mules grown north. This growing demand has in the past few years greatly increased the growing of mules here, and the demand for them is shown by market quotations. The mule is very easily raised cheaply grown, and is ready for work much younger than horses are, and endures hard work under unfavorable circumstances much longer and better.