## STOCK GROWERS' CONVENTION versation with any ordinary cattle feeder.

Many Breeders of Animals Assemble in Colorado's Capital.

# IMPORTANT GATHERING OF BUSINESS MEN

Delegates Read Papers and Discuss Topics of Interest\_Interesting Letter is Read from Secretary Wilson.

## (Continued from First Page.)

100

the history of the war between the sheep and cattlemen, he predicted that the day of range cattle berds will soon be past and favored the leasing of public lands and the entire breaking up of free ringes as the only means of stopping cattle and sheep | WATE

R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., followed in an address on "The Fattened Steer." Mr. Allen is general manager of the Standard Cattle company and his address was birgely devoted to his experience in feeding. He

aid: The first feeding of Wyoming cattle I they anything of was by the Swan com-sany. I imagine on the regular farmers' tyle, in Iowa, and they were followed by the Union company, in distilleries, which led to the construction of barns. These, the construction of barns, These, were regarded with great curlo harns, were regarded with great curlosily by farmers and others in the corn states and it was confidently predicted that they would prove to be failures; and it must be confessed that their actual experience has fairly well justified the forecast. There is no justification for building a barn for ford-ing large numbers of cathe unless they are to be fed on the waste of some manufactory. The stationary position of the catile, with-out exercise, makes it necessary to use great cure and skill to prevent a backset taking place, and about to per cent of the cattle have to be put in outside lots to finish, in any event.

y event, free first barns were intended for the use cooked food, which proved a fullacy and linary meal feeding was adopted, and in a case of the Standard, while we never at-mpted cooked food, we have used our barn have a Itempted coaked food, we have used our barn in but six winters out of twelve, this pres-cht winter being one of them. I am this winter feeding to barn cattle only 55 per Cont of the grain fed to cattle in outside lots and up to the present time they have had only shrelded corn stover for roughness. The saving of grain in six months is worth about \$20,000 dollars at the present price of Quain, which indicates the saving porsible in winter of docent corn in a year of Celty. Our barn cattle are making oven propersy this winter on alxieen pounds of

"Selfs: Our barn cattle are making oven programs this winter on sixteen pounds of grain per day, slightly less, really, and the grain per head will probably be nearly, if not quite, as good outside, and the seconomy a real one. Such larna, however, will never be built again, except for fording a waste product; and even for this purpose they may perhaps be disponsed with. I was told in Chicago the other day that still slop is now being dried and the solid matter sacked and d the solid matter sacked and the country for food for live et pulp is now fed in Nebrask. both cattle and shoop in the open air, opp cating it hearily even when frozen ere is such a very great saving of food quiet of a barn that I hope

ont and exercise and remove the

able to construct one that will admit suffi-clinit movement and exercise and remove the only objection to them. Freeding at a number of different stations is a better plan than to collect a large num-ber of cattle at one point, which involves a cost for curriage of food sufficient to turn the scale of profit and loss in a close year. Therefore, while using persons who now feed on a large scale in the corn states may con-tinue to do so, and while there may be in the future a m denate number of large feed-ers, there is no economic tendency for the business to grow into the shape of large companies, but rather the reverse. The most conspleuous movement in cattle feeding in the last twilve jears has been the establishment and urowth of feeding in Texas, principally on exiton seed and the products. The number of cattle now amounts to 20000 to 25000 head annually and the quality and price of the host Texas for cat-tle is equal to that of good northwestern, fed in the corn states, including fed Wyo-ming and Montana Texans. Wyoning and Montana natives of fine quality, well finished by careful feeders, naturally pring a higher price. This natural and proper disposition of cattle and cotton seed products is of the utmost value to Texas and would be furitmost value to Texas and would be fur-her increased by a conscientious improve-uent of the cattle themselves. The sales of thent of the eattle themselves. The sales of matured fat cattle should raturn to the state several millions of dollars more than today. At this time the tendency is to im-prove the cattle, and as the pastures are in good order as doubt in a year or two Texas fed cattle will be heavier and better and return more money to the state:

on our reason and many oil shely Texas cows at that it is impossible to make great gains and I do not believe the avenue het gain on all corn-fed cattle is as much as

We have evidently passed the paint where any range country will send to market the great supplies of good grass betwee we have seen in the last eight years. Good cattle from certain sections will continue to come for some time, but the progressive change we have witnessed will continue, and grass Montanas will never again hold the im-portant position they have in recent years

portant position they have in recent years up to 18%. Making beef, pork and mutton appears to be what nature designed this country for, and our plains and cornfields lie nearer to the center of the greatest meat-consuming population of the world than any other area where forage can be grown cheaply. Faithful effort and skill, and a wise use of our advantages, will give us security in a calling so wholesome and enjoyable that nobles and millionaires engage in it for pleasure, and as relaxation from the carea of fusitiess seek comfort and peace in brief communion with the lovely animals whose soft same of honest contemplation tells of the dream that is never finished. The afternoon session opened with a series

The afternoon session opened with a series of papers on "Contagious Diseases Affecting Values of Live Stock." Dr. Charles Gress-well, state veterinarian of Colorado, read the first, treating on "The Best Methods of Prevention."

Dr. A. T. Peters of the University of Ne-

Dr. A. T. Peters of the two-masks spoke on "Advancement in Controm-brakes spoke on "Advancement in Controm-particular discussion may be mentioned in controlling of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned the control of the special discussion may be mentioned to the special discussion may any discussion fractioned to the special discussion discussion discussion discussion discussion fractioned to the special discussion discussion discussion discussion discussion fractioned to the special discussion discussion discussion discussion fractioned discussion discussion discussion fractioned disc

species. This breed, we find, inherit their immunity. This breed, we find, inherit their repeat the experiment known to laboratory investigators, that field mice are not sus-ceptible to septicaemia. Another instance that is familiar to all veterinarians is that to case is recorded in the history of veter-mary medicine. In which the cow has con-tracted glanders, Acquired immunity may be effected by re-cuvery from an attack of a disense or by vaccimation against subsequent attacks. Immunity in this case may last a lifetime, is in cow-box. Arish, it may last only for a brief period, as in the case of influenza in horses. Moreover, in certain diseases the re-verse of immunity is true. For instance, a person having had malarial fever is more susceptible to a second attack than before susceptible to a second attack than before the first attack. In still other instances no immunity whatever is produced. Such a disease is tuberculosis in man and animals. So we find that vaccination is uscless only in cases where immunity can be produced.

HOG CHOLERA. HOG CHOLERA. Probably the direase most interesting to stockmen is hog cholera. Vaccination against this direase has been in vourie for some years, but recently experiments have been made with the serum treatment. Dr. Lorenz of Darmstall, Germany, has ex-perimented with serum taken from immune rabhits and pigs, which proved successful, and his method was bound by the Gorman sovernment of Frussia for the purpose of making their own serum and establishing stations for that purpose all over the coun-try. It has been recently announced that he has secured a chemical from the scrum which he claims contains the protective power. Dr. Paul Toepper announces that he has injected animals with this protective chemical and has not had very good success with it. The experiments with anti-hog, cholera

with it. The experiments with anti-hog cholera werum carried on in 1996 by the Nebraska Experiment station were continued during 1997. Previous to last year we injected the ortunations and succeeded in producing im-munity that lasted only for a limited period. serum alone and succeeded in preducing im-munity that lasted only for a limited period. But last year, and so far this year, we have given a live culture of the germ, in connec-tion with the serum, and have demonstrated that by this method we could not give the that by this method we could not give the discass even in a slight form. We have also treated plagy sows by this method without producing abortion or any deleterious ef-fects. About 2,000 here have been treated by us with this method. The final reports are not yet at hand, but those so far received are very encouraging, and I believe that with this combination of vac-cination and serum treatment we have suc-ceeded in lengthening the period of immu-ply, though the evact hereth has not yet.

breeds, better feed and better care, he gave is the secret of success.

M. E. Knowles, state veterinarian of Mon M. E. Knowles, such vetermarian of Mon-tana, treated the subject c? "Glanders." Richard Gibson of Ontario spoke on "Sheep in England and Canada." He gave many of the peculiarities of the different

ern cattle by the serum treatment. The re-sults so far reported do not give sufficient evidence to justify one in stating that the serum will prove an absolute prevention, but the reports are encouraging. HOG CHOLERA. Probably the directe most interesting to stockmen is hog cholera. Vaccination against this dimease has been in vouve for some years, but recently experiments have

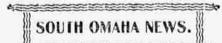
In the European coun-troduced the greatest the most patent factor in norses, know the their successful and quality of food used with a therough

The energy o theathproughbred has never und lange are website. horse for the average farmer of to raise in this country, and be regarded by them so a sire, does not

As a rule the should be a straight as a rule the should be a straight as a rule the should horse does n command attention, as many qualities has been sucrificed to speed. If experience breeders had not a straight of standard br. rses, how much much marked will the luce of the inexperienced by, who used standard size upon the ordinary plugs nd mongrels of the country, expecting to roduce a racer. They should expect noth produce a racer. They should ex-ing but failure, and if they do they will not be disappointed. A draft 1 If good enough, will bring a good orl any market, but to have the proper siz any market, but to have the proper size the dam must be large and postessed of heavy bone. I would breed for large, high-acting car-

I would breed for large, hust-active full-ringe horses, using as a size the best full-blooled ceach horse to be found. Here is where the standard, that has size and proper where the standard, that has size and proper

Salvation Oil has exced many of rheumaism when other remedies falled. Price 25c.



fellow visited nearly all places in the heart of the city and told at hard luck story, winding up with an appeal for 15 cents in order to enable him to react Council Bluffs, where he claimed to have friends. In a great many cases the story was believed and the amount asked for forthcoming. Along in the evening this condition going from one saloon to anather

Still another fakir worked the residence district in the First ward. He claimed to be selling a cettain brand of stove polish and had a habit of walking right into a bouse without the formality of knocking It is thought that he was looking arou or something to stual and the police have been furnished with a good description of him. A number of similar fakes are being worked in all parts of the city.

## Service on the Car Line

d

SOUTH OMAHA, Nob., Jan. 26 - To the Editor of The Beel. Through the columns of your paper I notice that an effort is being made by the residents of the cast side to obtain street railway communication with both cities by extending the Thirteenth street line to the business portion of this city. To the writer it has always been a mystery why the residents of South Omaha have not long ere this arose in indignation at the manner in which the street railway

to relieve the plethora of travel on this Twenty-fourth street line, and as the Thirteenth street line is almost to the city line new its extension would be of great benefit to the city in general, and particularly to the enterprising residents of the east side. It is a pity our city fathers cannot screw their courage up to the sticking point and see that our people have proper street rail-

JEFF W. BEDFORD, Pres. WM. LOUDON, Vice Pres. GEO, N. HICKS, See'y. GEO, M. WINKELMAN, Trens. \*\*\*\*\* THE ALASKA GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO. Offers 250,000 Shares of the par value of One Dollar Each, at Ten Cents Per Share.

> The representatives of this company will penetrate and explore the world's greatest gold fields and secure valuable gold-bearing properties for its stockholders. Articles of Incorporation filed January 5th.

# CAPITAL STOCK \$1,000,000,

Fully paid up and non-assessable. Subscription books now open. The company reserves the right to close this subscription without notice when one-fourth of the capital stock is taken at the figure named; or to advance the price of shares at any time.

The outlook for the company is bright-"confidence is ours"-the remit

The outlook for the company is bright—"confidence is ours"—the remit-tances received from every quarter daily being such as to insore success. CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, large and small. TEACHERS, SALARIED CLERKS and all who are desirous of bettering their condition financially, are invited to join in this enterprise. Never before has the world presented such great opportunities to acquire sudden wealth. Phacer mines, as is well known, give immediate returns. Hundreds of tons of gold await the industrious prospectors. THERE ARE MANY KLON-DIKES in the great Northwest. Just think of the MILLIONS of MONEY that have already been sent out of that region by a few pioneers who had the herve and daring to forge their way to the front. Nowhere in the past ages do we find a record that compares with ht. Do not delay, but act at once. SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW.

# \$10.00 Secures 100 Shares.

## \$50.00 Secures 500 Shares.

\$100 00 Secures 1,000 Shares.

There are no salaried officers. Our representatives in the gold fields are stockholders, hence are directly interested in the success of this company. THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY are all well known business men of Omaha, while among the stockholders are found business and merchants-men known for their conservatism and sound business judgment. Not alone are men in this undertaking, women of means, nerve and energy being daily added to the first outserhers to the capital stock of the company. Remittances should be made payable to the treasurer of the company, Mr. George M, Winkelman, and sent direct to-



1.9-

1.20

## FORAGE AND SUGAR BEETS.

FORAGE AND SUGAR BEETS. I have believed for a number of years that feeding forage and sugar beets with hay would give good results in the hay and al-falfa feeding districts of Colorado and ad-incent states. Dr. Gresswell told me of a successful experiment there a number of years ago and I suppose he has followed if up since. Wheat, barley and oats, with the best of food stuffs and perhaps are fed al-r ady. I donth, however if they are freely used in fattening cattle. They should be, however and doubtless will be fed to good advantage with beets and with alfalfa. It is usever a good plan to freed cattle ex-clusively on one kind of food, as they quickly lose interest in it and the appetite faus. The result desired, a gain in flesh and fat, comes from the amount of food neutinally disceted. Therefore, it is desirable to make the animals cat the largest possible and the maintenance of thoroughly good health. Formerly the blee appears to have prevailed that fattening of animals was ac-complished by some species of witchcraft or sleight-of-hand or the good will of heaven, but in reality it is nothing but pouring the largest quantity of protein and carboby-

complished by some species of witchcraft or sleaft-of-and or the good will of heaven, but in reality it is nothing but pouring the largest quantity of protein and carbohy-drates into the animals that their systems can retain and digest. I think there has been too much tendency to an excessively large use of cotton seed in Texas, without a sufficient amount of hay cornestover or grain, leading in that country to the belief that cattle would go blind after about ninety days of feeding, but which may be difficult to correct in Texas, because hay and rough forage are often dear in that state. In some seasons hay and affalta feeding have been wonderfully successful in Colo-rado, peculiarly in the spring of '93. I have seen excellent may feed cattle, but I think the results of feeding are not so certain and reliable as with grain. There has always been more or less prejudice against the car-cus of alfalfa-feed sugar and forage beets, with hay, and the addition of all the bariey, wheat and oats the price of those commodities will justify, also some cotton or linseed cake, I believe thal cattle in the mountain states will be raised and finithed, intain states will be raised and finished ielding as good carcass as any other cat-e, not meaning to exclude the idea that at esent time some portion of such cattle thished today, how many I do not

know. Some of the ordinary results in our own experience have been about as follows: In a long feed of five to seven months on an average the net gain per head after the cat-tle baye arrived at market has been about 25 paunis. In a bunch of Embar cattle last year I made a net gain of 3:2 pounds in 231 dives. The last searcon was very unfivor-able for rapid faitening and in any event we generally spend from thirty to sixty days in a preliminary feed before we attempt to put them on to a full feed. We slways possible after they have become satified at Ames and the range season is over, tending to reduce the average gain per head and educe the average gain per head and large numbers of cattle sorted and ed about while they are on their pre-mary feed, there is much disturbance reduction of the net gain.

Our shrinkage in eleven years amounted to 2 pounds per head between Ames and bicago, on something over 50,000 cattle. The cost of food and labor per head

case, on something over 30,000 cattle, he cost of food and labor per head ged from \$15 to \$34, rising to a high fig-in seasons of dear corn. Seasons of a prices for corn and other foolstuffs o been invariably followed by a striking ance in the price of cattle, with a profit feeding of cattle with snapped corn

ear corn, followed by shelled corn, plenty of hay, particularly with the ion of some blue grass pasture runthe winter and beginning early spring, and with hogo following after cattle, is, in my opinion, if the cattle iselves are of sufficiently good quality. ffective and economical a system of ing as can possibly be found.

## DEHORNING.

DEHORNING. borning has become widely practiced to last twelve years. We have always freed some since the fall of '87, and the fall we dehorned more than 4.000 head, only within a comparatively short that it has been possible to secure rolly prepared and reliable figures on results of cattle feeding, but within the twelve years or so there has been col-d from experiment stations and from from experiment stations and from sources a good deal of knowledge with to it, as exact as the business will If, as exact as the business will It will be difficult to find in an on of these exact figures in the of flesh, or in other points, as

operation, ANTHRAN, Pasteur found that by exposing the an-thrax germ to abnormal heat it generally lost its virulence, becoming weaker, Further-more, he noted that sheep inoculated with a weak virus first, and secondly with a stronger virus, were protected against sub-sequent inoculations of a live culture of the anthrax germ that proved fatal in a sheep not so protected. A public test of this ex-periment was made, in which twenty-five sheep were vaccinated by this method, other twenty-five were left unvaccinated and all were publicly inoculated with a live culture of the anthrax germ. The result was a per-fect success; all the unvaccinated animals died of anthrax, the vaccinated ones were not even sick. Since ISI vaccination for an-thrax has been practiced all over the world, and "in France alone during the twelve years succeeding its introduction the saving has been estimated at alout 20,000 sheep and has been estimated at alout 20,000 sheep and

and 'in France alone during the twelve years succeeding its introduction the saving has been estimated at about 200,000 sheep and over 20,000 head of eattle." Black leg was for a long time thought to be identical with anthrax, but through the labors of Arloing. Cornevin and Thomas a specific serm for this disease has been iso-lated. I will not consume any more time in discussing the success that vaccination has met with in this disease, as I notice another gentleman is to read a paper on this sub-ject.

The serum treatment of tetanus or lock-jaw has interested the veterinary profession for the hast seven years. It was hoped for a time that the antiboxic serum would be effective as a curative agent, but the recent experiments and data at hand have clearly demonstrated that when the symptoms of spasms have set in the serum bas only ay initice curative effect. Prof. Nocard says however, that it is a good preventative. It should be used, therefore: In localities where totanus is known to exist, in eases where valuable horses receive deep-seated punc-tures that have germ does not grow when exposed to the air. Germany is especially fortunate in having strict sanitary regulations in controlling rinderpest, but this disease still runs un-decide to to a great extent in Africa, Russia and certain parts of Austria. Although The serum treatment of tetanus or lock-

tures that have a tendency to heal on the outside, as the germ does not grow when exposed to the air. termany is especially fortunate in having strict sanitary regulations in controlling rinderpest, but this disease still runs un-obscired to a great extent in Africa, Russia and certain parts of Austria. Although this disease does not exist in this coun-try, you might perhaps be interested in learning what advancements are being made in checking it where it is now play-This disease does not exist in this count-itry, you might perhaps be interested in learning what advancements are being made in checking it where it is now play-ing such have. Recently the English gov-ernment has secured the services of Prof. Koch to investigate this disease in Africa. Vaccination is practiced in the following manner: The bile is taken from an animal immediately after it has died of rinderpest. The bile is then treated with glycerine and placed in sterilized flasks, ready for use. Animals treated with this experimentally, could, after certain days, receive blood con-taining the live germ, without showing any symptoms of disease. It has been shown that the protective power lasts for three months only, but if the immunity were ab-solute even for this short period, it would be practical to vaccinate the animals every three months if the disease is suspected in the neighborhood.

admit of it will be difficult to find in an eximination of these exact figures in the respected in the negative of the second in the negative of the second in the negative of the second of the seco

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

work in some of the experiment stations, for the purpose of gretting facts in consecutive order regarding the feeding of animals from their earliest infancy to maturity. I will illustrate the necessity for farmers' bulle-tins along this line. The young things just born are 85 per cent water. They must born are 85 per cent water. They must grow bone and muscle and fat, and get all these things from their ration. When they mature the create is only different. They grow bone and muscle and fat, and get all these things from their ration. When they mature the case is quite different. Their bones have grown, their muscles are ex-tended, and they require only fat. When a bunch of mature animals are put up to fat-ten, fattening is all that takes place. An animal can be grown up to 16 and 18 months of age and gan on an average of one pound animal can be grown up to 16 and 18 months of age and gain on an average of one pound in live weight from five pounds of dry mat-ter in its food, where the ration has been properly adjusted to the age of the animal. The feeders of mature animals it has been found by investigation, get only one pound of gain from ten pounds of dry matter in the ration. This is an illustration of the necessity for more knowledge of the princi-ples that underlie feeding. I am satisfied that the range horse, if he is kept growing throughout the winter by the addition of a little strain to his range condition, would be made to weigh 200 pounds more than he does now when 4 years of age. He would then make the best cav-alcy remount in the world. At present it can be said that he has the best feet, legs, vitality and lungs of any horse in the world; but he is not quite heavy enough. It is en-timely for the strain of the strain of the strain the date of a first proven in the world.

I am also getting facts regarding the re-dultements of foreign countries, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, etc., along this line. The low price for horses during the last few years has done one good thing for us. It has beared the horse mar-ket and shown conclusively that we can produce horses cheaper than any other country can. This undoubtedly will dis-courage the production of horses in these foreign countries, in fact. I have direct evi-dence of this effect. The opportunity is now present far us to develop just what these propile want. We have a very profil-able trade with them in cattle, and we may have a profitable trade in horses, because the foundation of the one is the foundation of the other-cheap grains and grasses. STUBBS' PAPER.

STUBBS' PAPER. C. E. Stublet, who was the special envoy agent to Europe by Secretary Wilson to in-terest the foreign countries in the satural. terest the foreign countries in the sciimal read a paper on "The American Horae." Music and Ari

dispersed persons to part with their small charge and in many cases the swindlers make good wages. Yesterday a well dressed Drex L. Shooman has the world coming our way now-such prices on such good shoes can't help but draw crowds-We've added to the attractions two lines of our regular \$4 ladies' hand-turned square plain toed shoes-Now they're only 98 cents-there is an endless variety

of child's and misses' shoes at deep cut prices-some now at 48 cents-some 75 cents and some \$1.25, not one, but that sold for twice the money before this

sale started-We're making a cut on all our Hannan & Sons shoes-you can afford to buy now and set them away till next winter.

# Drexel Shoe Co., 1419 FARNAM STREET

A. HOSPE.

The triumph of the Kimball planos and organs at the World's Columbian Exposition is invested with a distinct historic interest. "The W. W. Kimball company exhibit was on so broad and liberal a plan that it commanded admiration as one of the individual attractions of the great exposition. The surprising variety of rich styles of pianos and organs in the Kimball exhibit, their merit from the artistic and professional point of view as examples of modern musical mechanism, and the progressive evolution of instrumental tone commanded the close attention of all. Our new sales rooms are full of Kimballs. 1513 Douglas

1. 1. 1. 19

Magie City Gossip. J. C. Miller is in jail because he was found by a policeman trying to sell a couple of

Only onet afore dis did I kum nere dien and dat wuz when I made de bull of my life an tride to smoke a five-cent sigar dat dident hav de Stocker band around h-Ders to tings about dat band -One is dat dey garante de five-cent Stoecker eight for he de best ever-toodat when yer get fifty uf de bands yer. kan get a kid dimond uf my dad-der are lots uf fellers now dat smoke de Stoecker dat used ter tink dat no good eigar kud be sold for less dan ten-All de dealers sell de five-cent Stoecker,



1404 DOUGLAS.

We said the other day that our \$5 set of teeth had the same teeth as our \$10 elastic plate ones-It was a mistakethey haven't-but they do have as good teeth as you will find in most \$10 sets-We make a set at \$7.50 that has the same teeth as the elastic plates at \$10 -but the plates are different. These thin elastic plates are our own idea, and we guarantee them to be the most comfortable plate ever produced-absolutely perfect in action-and so natural in appearance that even your best friends can't tell the difference-You yourself forget it-we're going to distribute 20,-000 puzzles to the school children-look out for them.







Bids for the construction of the proposed federal building must be completed in twelve months from the letting of the contract.
Odd Fellows' building with music, cards, re-freshments and daneing. The largest crowd since the organization of the lodge was present, fully 500 members and their friends being in attendance. Musical numbers were given by Mesdames A. P. Ely, Caldwell, I. V. Morse, Misses Nottle Haverly, Blurvall, Kate O'Harblen and Messrs, Mueller, Archio Conn, Blurvall, A. Triska, B. Boardwell, F. Biltz and Frank Gosney, A gramophoto also occupied a portion of the program, which furnished a varied repertory. The committee in charge consisted of Messrs, J. H. Miner, F. C. McArdle and R. E. Mc-Kelvey,

HERD ONE OF JEGE COOLY' JOKS OHI GEE