

News of Surrounding Towns

MILTON, IND.

Milton, Ind., Nov. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Omar Wissler of Richmond, spent Sunday at John K. B. T's.

The teachers' institute at the school chapel Saturday was an interesting and profitable meeting.

The sock and kitchen shower given to Dr. Chas. Knies and Miss Beeson by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Davis, Miss Hazel Ferguson and Oscar Kerlin, was a pleasant occasion. A large number of useful things were given.

Misses Nellie Jones and Dora Wallace entertained at the home of the former Saturday afternoon, in honor of Miss Alice Beeson, the guests being the members of the Reading club. Miss Smelser, of Richmond, was present.

Mrs. M. S. Barton entertained at dinner Sunday in honor of Miss Alice Beeson.

Paul Ferris and his mother, Mrs. Barbara Ferris have returned from a visit to various points in the state.

Phoebe Horner of Dublin, spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Will Wallace and daughter, Misses Dora and Edna, were at Richmond Saturday.

James McCole of Mays spent Sunday in Milton.

Mrs. Scott Lichty of East German town and Mrs. Nora Harrell of Indianapolis, spent Saturday with their mother, Mrs. Lydia Trine. The ladies were enroute from Butler county, Ohio, where they attended the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Sallie Good.

Mrs. Angeline Warren is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ed Stanley at Greenfield.

Wallace Warren is again on the road on an extended trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hess will spend the winter with Mr. and Mrs. John J. Ferguson.

Daniel Hess, Sr. and wife have moved to the Miller property on East Connersville street.

Arthur Kuhns was home from Cincinnati last week.

L. A. Griffith of Peckburg, was a recent visitor in Milton.

Mrs. Sarah Hussey is at Irvington to spend a few weeks with her niece, Mrs. Oakes.

Will Wallace has installed a new furnace and an acetylene light plant at "Sunnyside."

Mrs. Richard Sills has recovered sufficiently from a fall of several weeks ago, to be transferred from her bed to an invalid's chair.

Mrs. Henry Philpot is reported as better.

Miss Edna Mann, who has spent a week with Dr. H. Warren, returned to Richmond Saturday.

NEW PARIS, OHIO.

New Paris, O., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Lena Haller entertained Wednesday, Mrs. Reid and Mrs. Pittman of Richmond, and Harry Brown and wife.

Mrs. Mary Pence of Crafton, Pa., is here visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Collins are entertaining her mother and father of New Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watts are visiting relatives at Muncie, Ind.

Mrs. Etta McKee and daughter Eva spent Friday at Silas Hoerner's.

The Thimble club met with Mrs. C. N. Young, Friday, for an all day meeting. A big dinner and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. Susan McKee and son Grover spent Friday at Jonathan Gray's.

Mrs. Glenn McKee spent Friday with Mrs. Wm. Bohn and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mariman have returned home from Cincinnati, where they attended the funeral of her brother.

Miss Julia Mariman is spending a few days in Richmond.

Will Dwyer spent Thursday in Dayton, returning home on Friday.

Miss Alice White had for her guests from Friday until Monday, Miss Grace McWhinney, Susie Brower, Margaret Hoerner, Mary Porterfield, and Shirley Watts.

CENTERVILLE, IND.

Centerville, Ind., Nov. 23.—The Rev. and Mrs. Charles Plinnock of Milton, and Mr. James Helms of Doddridge, were entertained recently by Mrs. Thomas J. Clevenger.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Myers have moved into the Zehrung property on West Walnut street.

Mrs. M. L. Fender entertained recently Mrs. Michael Helms, Mrs. James Helms and daughter, Mrs. Daisy, of Doddridge; Mrs. Joseph Helms of near Abington; Mrs. Cortez H. Jones and son, Walter; Miss Emma Jean Dickson, of Centerville.

Mrs. M. E. Stafford of Brookville, O. is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dear.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lane and daughter Ethel, and their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Lane and daughter, Mary, of Eaton, Ohio, spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Craft at Charlottesville, Ind.

Mrs. Mary Morgan and Mrs. Sarah Morgan visited Mrs. Cecil in West Richmond, on Friday.

Sleepless Nights

"My wife is of a nervous temperament, and has suffered much from sleeplessness. Since using Dr. Miles' Nervine she has greatly improved and now sleeps well."

W. W. FISHBACK, Redkey, Ind.

When the nerves become weak, worn-out, excited from overwork, worry, grief or mental exhaustion, their turbulent condition prevents that total relaxation that induces sleep.

Dr. Miles' Nervine by its soothing and quieting influence and by strengthening and replenishing the exhausted nerve force brings profound and restful sleep.

The first bottle will benefit; if not, the second will return your money.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Cambridge City, Ind., Nov. 23.—The Presbyterian Guild will meet Wednesday of this week with Mrs. Frank Ohmit.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Van Buskirk have returned from a short visit with Indianapolis friends.

The joint institute composed of the teachers of Cambridge City, Dublin and Milton was held at the last named place on Saturday. A good attendance and an interesting session is reported.

B. F. Wissler and Lee Ault attended the historical meeting at Richmond Saturday.

Mrs. Martha White of New Paris and Mrs. Jane Stidham of Richmond were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Omer White over Sunday.

The ladies of the Social union of the Methodist church are making extensive preparations for their annual Christmas bazaar.

Rev. and Mrs. Wines who have been holding services at the Methodist church will continue the meetings through the present week.

Walter Boden who has been sick with typhoid fever for several weeks is reported as slightly improved.

Mrs. Matt Shaw and daughter Irene Elliot will spend the winter in Mobile, Alabama, the guests of the formers son, Glen Elliot and family.

Friends of Anthony Hower and family who left here last spring, will be glad to know that they are now pleasantly located in Portland, Oregon, and like both the country and climate.

Dr. J. B. Allen was called to Hagerstown on Sunday.

Misses Harriett and Elizabeth Overbeck attended the Ceramic exhibit at Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ulrich have returned to their home at Ironton, O., after a pleasant visit with friends here.

There is but little change in the condition of Walter Boden, who has been sick for two weeks with typhoid fever.

Arthur Lively has purchased a lot in new addition and will probably build a residence thereon in the near future.

J. W. Beard is off on his annual hunting trip in Missouri. He expects to spend about a month in that state.

D. E. Lavette has moved his family from this place to Marion, where he has charge of the moulding room in a foundry.

Cambridge City people are promised a treat in the second number of the lecture course to be given by the Gertrude Goodwin Miller Concert company at the Masonic opera house.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson were Indianapolis visitors last week.

An enjoyable meeting of the Friday night club was held at the home of Mrs. Wesley Connell.

The Ladies Sodality of St. Elizabeth church gave a supper and social last Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Raymond Ferguson in honor of the feast of St. Elizabeth the saint after whom the church was named.

The affair was a success financially and socially.

HOLLANDSBURG, O.

Hollandsburg, O., Nov. 23.—Mrs. Fred Chenoweth and two children have returned to their home at Lynn, Ind., after a few days' visit with her sister, Mrs. George Thompson.

Mrs. Jennie Lamb has gone to Troy, O., for several days' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett White are at Cincinnati for an indefinite stay, as Mr. White has gone into a hospital for treatment for his eyes.

J. E. Irelan has moved his bakery across the street in the room recently occupied by Dr. Roads as an office.

The clear and confectionery business is still continued at the old stand.

Russell Richards, who has been living near Moosejaw, in the Alberta district in Canada for several years, has come to spend the winter with his mother, Mrs. Ina Moore.

Mrs. Lessie Chenoweth and Miss Nettie Chenoweth of Klen Karn, were calling on several of their friends here Friday afternoon.

Last Friday being the birthday of Mrs. May Jones, and as she had just moved into her new home, thirty of her friends, including ladies from this place and from Glen Karn, made a lively party which called upon her in the afternoon and surprised her with a miscellaneous shower.

Mrs. Harry Jack of Union City, is visiting with her son, Fred Jack, and wife.

HAGERSTOWN, IND.

Hagerstown, Ind., Nov. 23.—Mrs. P. H. Davis and Mrs. Chas. Newcomb were guests Friday of Mrs. Hollace Hoover, west of town.

Mrs. Grace Winks of Shirley, Ind., spent Friday here with friends.

County Supt. Jordan and township Trustee L. S. Bowman, spent Friday visiting the Jefferson township schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Teeter and Mrs. Chas. N. Teeter made a trip to Cambridge City in the former's auto, Friday evening.

Misses Nellie Brant and Crystal Keys, were guests recently of Miss Edna Kerr, at the school which she teaches north of Mooreland.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Daugherty of Economy, spent Friday at the home of Richard Elford.

Mrs. William Loutz is seriously ill at her home on South Perry street, with the grip.

Mrs. Chas. Nicholson of Greensfork, came over Saturday to visit her father, Augustus Weidman and daughters.

Mrs. Henry C. Teeter and daughter, Miss Mable Teeter, spent Saturday with friends at Muncie.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Teeter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Teeter, Mr. and Mrs. John Teeter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Teeter, Miss Mable Teeter were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Thornburg near Dublin.

DROUGHT BOOSTS
WHEAT PRICES

Prices Now Range Over the Country, 98 Cents To \$1.05.

FARMERS ARE DISCOURAGED

UNCERTAINTY OF WHEAT CROP LEADS MANY OF THEM TO DECLARE THEY WILL STOP RAISING WHEAT.

The advance made in the market price of wheat, which now is quoted in some sections of the country at \$1.05 and in other localities at from 98 cents to \$1 is attributed to the protracted drought. The condition of the new crop of wheat is discouraging in the extreme. Farmers declare the yield will not be as great as the seed. With the price paid for the seed, the prospects indicate an advance in the price of flour will follow. Grain men and farmers assert the price will go still higher before the next harvest.

Many fields of winter wheat will not develop anything at all. These fields will be plowed up and the ground occupied for other crops. The planted seed is dead. There has been an insufficient amount of rainfall to germinate the seed since planting time and much of the seed is in the furrows as dry as when it was taken from the grainary. Some of the acreage sprouted and then the seed died for want of nourishment. Still other fields managed to put forth some display of life, but after the blade passed above the surface of the ground for two or three inches it turned yellow and will be unable to survive the winter.

Reports received by local grain dealers are to the effect the drought extends into practically every part of the winter wheat producing section. The condition of the crop everywhere is in a very backward state. Many Indiana farmers are becoming discouraged by the prospects and assert they will stop trying to raise wheat owing to its uncertainty of production.

TOBACCO POOL
PROVES COSTLY

Doubtful If Tobacco Men Renew Fight.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 23.—The future of the Kentucky Burley Tobacco society is somewhat in doubt. Owing to the inability of the tobacco planters to hold their crops and receive the advantage of the pool, there is much dissatisfaction, and it may be that the society can not again organize a pool. It has taken nearly three years to get the advanced price paid by the American Tobacco company at the deal consummated in Louisville. One entire crop was eliminated and much property destroyed and many lives sacrificed. The State has been to the expense of many thousands of dollars in its attempt to maintain order, so that altogether the effort of the tobacco planters, or rather the promoters to force the price up has been a costly one, and in the wind-up it is doubtful if the price received has justified the trouble and expense and months of uneasiness.

TELEPHONE TO SUPPLANT
TELEGRAPH DISPATCHING

Method Adopted by American Railway Association.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—An innovation of far-reaching importance in the operation of railroads is being introduced. The complete revolutionizing of the present method of train dispatching, has been adopted by the American Railway Association, the most influential body of executive railroad officials in the country.

The telegraph is to be supplanted by the telephone.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

Hot Stuff.
On opening a new golf course at Tunkerton, Whitstable, Mr. Akers-Douglas related a good story. A golfer at Hale had an irritating experience with a local caddie. He followed so closely and was so anxious to please by intelligent anticipation that the player had several narrow escapes of severely disfiguring him. After a tedious and unprofitable round he paid him off, gave him his lunch ticket and threepence for cleaning his clubs and addressed him: "You know you are not quite perfect as a caddie. There is room for improvement. But as an agent for an accident insurance company you are pretty hot stuff. What is your name?" The caddie, a stolid looking and hitherto silent youth, moved like Balaam's ass, by the exigencies of the situation, opened his mouth and replied, "Mustard."—London Express.

Kodol For Indigestion.
Relieves indigestion, heart palpitation, etc. Digests what you eat.

The Farm and Orchard

A GOOD ROADS BULLETIN.

Farmers' bulletin No. 321, recently issued by the department of agriculture at Washington, takes up in a complete way the subject of the split log drag which has worked such a transformation in the roads in many sections of the country. Graphic descriptions of the drag are given, while careful instructions follow telling how the drag is built and should be used. The magnitude of the good roads movement and the important part which the split log drag is playing will be realized when it is known that there are in the United States 2,000,000 miles of dirt roads, the cost of the adequate maintenance of which would run from \$20 to \$50 per mile were the high priced ditcher with its force of men and teams employed to do the road work. Results of so definite character have been obtained that the bulletin states that the cost of maintaining the same roads by use of the split log drag and plank ditch cleaner would be but from \$1.50 to \$5 per mile and the job be better done at that.

The bulletin in question may be secured by any one interested in road improvement by applying to the congressman of one's district or directly to the agricultural department at Washington.

FAITH A PRACTICAL NECESSITY.
While faith in the future benefits of investments is a necessity in the case of manufacturer and of the merchant who must advertise before he will realize an increase in sales, it is especially true of the stock raiser and tiller of the soil. The farmer must of necessity forecast the future and have faith that money invested in high priced and valuable acres will come back to him in the shape of increased prices for the stock he is able to produce, while the latter must entertain a like faith in increased yields when he plants or sows thoroughbred and tested grains.

The initial cost and outlay in both—in fact, all four instances—may seem large, but in the long view it is not so, when the gains covering a period of months or years are taken into account. Many folks make a virtual failure of life in a material way, or at least plod along on a very low level of achievement, simply because this matter of initial expense or the first investment looms so large in their eyes that it obscures the view of anything beyond.

CLOVER ALONE NO PANACEA.

An important fact that is being given emphasis by Professor Cyril G. Hopkins of the Illinois agricultural experiment station is that the employment of clover in a crop rotation with corn and oats, while keeping up the supply of nitrogen in the soil through the service which the legume renders, will result in robbing the soil of phosphorus unless stock raising or dairying is followed and the major portion of the fertilizing elements in the grain and grasses fed returned to the soil in the shape of fertilizers. It will be well for those who have looked upon the growing of clover as a sort of panacea to cure the wrongs inflicted by a soil robbing system of agriculture to remember that this is only a partial remedy and must be coupled with stock raising or dairying if the cure of the soil is to be complete.

TOO STIFF A COMBINATION.

Recently there came to our notice another case of where an unsuspecting land seeker ran afoul of the combination of sleek land agent, aided and abetted by the enticing whisky bottle. The average land buyer of intelligence and backbone has about all he can attend to to hold his own when he is besieged by the persistent land agent, but when in addition to him the buyer's wits are befuddled by whiskey, furnished by a disinterested (7) third party, the combination is entirely too stiff, and he might as well throw up the sponge. If there is ever a time when a fellow needs a clear head and all his wits about him it is when he is in the company of one of these unscrupulous land agents who have the capacity to make black seem white, west east and up down.

HAS MUCH TO COMMEND IT.

If the corn field is properly fenced and proper cross fences can be erected the practice of hogging down corn already followed by some has much to commend it in localities where hog raising is an important item and where help is scarce and high priced. While it might be termed by some a lazy man's method, it has been found as a result of feeding experiments that hogs fattened under corn field conditions make a much more rapid gain on a given amount of feed than if the same is given them in the regular feed lot. An added advantage where the number of hogs fed is large is the fertilizer which has been left on the ground by the time the corn is consumed.

We know of one woman who is so particular about keeping her own premises clean that she empties her slops over on her neighbor's lot.

Under the wholesome inspiration and guidance of Secretary F. D. Coburn, Kansas stands at the head of the list of states in the production of alfalfa, which constitutes the badge of her wealth and prosperity.

A series of experiments serving to demonstrate the cost of filling silos conducted by the Illinois experiment station on ten different farms showed that it ran from 40 to 76 cents per ton, the average for all being about 56 cents per ton.

If one wishes to keep the choicest of the winter apples as long as possible under home conditions, this may be best done by wrapping carefully and storing in a cool place. If rot starts in any of the fruit, the wrapper will prevent its spreading to others.

Feeding tests show that 300 pounds of bright oat straw is equal in feeding value to 100 pounds of good timothy hay. In view of this the straw should be carefully handled and may well constitute at least a half if not more of the rough feed for horses and cattle during the winter months.

A lady friend who has good success with poultry has bought a ton of the best clover hay for her flock of light Brahma hens. She chops this up fine, soaks it in hot water and feeds it quite largely as a substitute for a grain ration. Her hens eat it up clean and seem to relish it greatly.

The most independent of all classes in a period of business depression or hard times are the tillers of the soil. In fact, a man's destitution and dependence at such times are usually in direct proportion to the gap that there is between him and the soil. It is worth while remembering that no over-seer can throw the farmer out of work, for folks have to eat whether the times be good or ill.

We heard the other day of a chap who last spring moved to town so he could be handy to a booze shop. He rented his farm to a no account renter of much the same type as himself, who by the calendar plowed his corn for the first time June 20, when the weeds were fourteen and one-half inches high. It doesn't take a great amount of discernment to prophesy what the harvest will be either in case of the booze or the corn.

History records the fact that Roman farmers grew clover to enrich the soil, but supposed the benefits resulting were due to the fact that the long roots of the plant brought the fertility of the soil up from lower stratum. Not until 1886 was the nitrogen depositing power of clover roots discovered, and this in the face of the fact that much time had been devoted in attempts to wrest this secret from nature's laboratory.

The cost of producing a 1,500 pound horse at three years old will one year with another run not far from \$100. If such a horse will sell at from \$150 to \$200, as many have done during the past three years, the question of profit in the business of raising them would seem to be clearly demonstrated. With the increasing number of first class stables which are being used the day of the scrub horse is past. This means that better prices can be counted on from this on for blocky grade horses, which are sound and well broken.

A noted physician who is a member of the board of health of one of the larger cities urges the householders of his municipality to keep the windows and door screens on until the really cold weather of winter has set in and the flies are all dead. He points out the fact that during the fall months, when the accumulation of a season's filth and refuse breeds typhoid and other disease germs, they are extremely likely to be carried into the houses by flies, which naturally seek refuge in the warmest places they can find. The suggestion made would seem to be one which would apply equally to town and country homes.

There was recently offered for sale in a central western horse market a bunch of fifty horses, and when the sale was concluded it was stated that the price of every horse in the bunch had been cut from \$25 to \$50 each, because of blemishes inflicted through barbed wire cuts. This is perhaps an extreme case, but it points to a condition which is all too prevalent and which costs the horse raisers of the country hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. A barbed wire fence may be a fairly safe and effective retainer for cattle, because of their more quiet and docile temperament, but it is the most expensive fencing that can be used in the case of the average high lived horse.

At the international tuberculosis congress, which was held a few weeks ago at Washington, the important point was discussed relative to the possibility of the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to individuals of the human species. While Dr. Koch of Germany was present and doggedly held to the view expressed by him some years ago that tuberculosis in cattle was not transmissible, the other delegates attending the congress voted against him almost unanimously. This will tend to confirm the view which is at present quite liberally held that for the sake of public health the dairymen of the country should have their herds carefully tested and dispose of those cows which show evidence of infection with the disease.

If one has a dairy of from twenty to thirty cows there is little question that a milking machine of some responsible make would prove both a time and money saver.

The three c's—cows, corn and clover—constitute a triumvirate of agricultural influences that mean contentment and prosperity for any section where they are duly and properly recognized.

While the state of Michigan is not a leader in stock raising, grain growing or dairying, she does lead in the production of the white bean and of celery and ranks second in the production of sugar beets.

New York ranks first both in the number and value of her dairy cows. Iowa comes second, Wisconsin third and Illinois fourth. In New York the average value of dairy cows is placed at \$38.50, in Illinois \$35, while in Wisconsin and Iowa it is \$30.50.

The strong flavor of several kinds of wild root may be reduced to a minimum by drawing carefully and just before cooking soaking for an hour or two in salt water. Until the game is drawn it will keep best by hanging in a cool place where the air is stirring.

The scrub bull is at once the cheapest and the most expensive animal which can be kept on the farm—cheapest because he can be had for a song and most expensive because he has few or no valuable traits to transmit to his offspring, which, like him, can only be scrubs.

If the working team which has been on a heavy ration given a lay-off it is well to reduce the bill of fare, espe-

cially if corn has been given quite a part of it. A beef steer can stand over a corn trough all day long and experience no trouble, but it is different in the case of a horse. He is often upset if he gets just a little too much hearty feed.

Keeping the house at 68 degrees F. during the winter months may seem a trifle cool at first, but when one gets used to it it is a much more wholesome temperature than 72 to 76, a degree of heat that is to be found in all too many homes. Moreover, one who breathes the cooler air in the home is much less likely to contract colds on going out of doors.

It is usually safe to buy land in sections where hard wood timber abounds and where clover and blue grass find a congenial home. They indicate fertility of soil as well as a sufficient rainfall, both of which are necessary in successful farming. Where the above evidences are lacking one may have strong grounds for suspecting that things are not as they should be and should be cautious in the making of investments if arable land is desired.

Plans for the winter care of the flock of poultry should include provision for a scratching shed in which the hens may exercise every day when the weather will permit. Scatter their grain in the litter and note the apparent enjoyment which they will get in digging it out. It will be surprising, too, how many days of the winter months they will spend in such an open shed. Exercise and fresh air together will mean more eggs as well as a robust physical condition, which will tend to ward off disease.

A winter ration for the milk cow that will answer the purpose very well is one-half pound of oil or gluten meal, two pounds of ground oats and corn and two pounds of bran at a feed twice a day, the amount fed depending, of course, somewhat upon the assimilative capacity of the cow and the amount of her milk flow. Added to this she should have as much bright clover or millet hay as she will eat, corn fodder or ensilage if it is available, salt where she can have it when she wants it and clean, pure water at least twice a day.

It is a rule generally accepted by raisers of cattle and hogs that to realize a fair profit from his efforts the farmer should receive as many dollars per hundredweight for his beef and pork as the corn fed is worth in dimes. In other words, thirty cent corn should not be fed to stock which does not fetch as much as \$3 per hundredweight, while to justify the feeding of fifty cent corn the feeder should get \$5 per hundredweight or better. With corn as high as it is today and likely to go higher, the rule above referred to is one that should be taken into careful account.

It is always a disappointment to the passerby as he views the farm premises to see things about the place wrong end to—a lot of slovenly willows in the front yard, where the lawn ought to be, and the area used as a runway for pigs, ducks and chickens and a harbor for all kinds of played out machinery instead of being fenced off and devoted to shapely trees, flowers and shrubs. We noticed two such contrasts recently, and the difference was most striking. In a large sense the farm which was slovenly kept was little more than a roosting place, and it is fair to assume that as soon as the boys and girls who are reared in it get old enough they will dig out for more attractive quarters, if they have not already done so, and there will be little ground to blame them. There should be more homes and fewer roosting places.

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Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Co.

Eastern Division
(Time Table Effective Oct. 27, 1907.)
Trains leave Richmond for Indianapolis and intermediate stations at 6:00 a. m., 7:25, 8:00, 9:25, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00, 1:00, 2:25, 3:00, 4:00, 5:25, 6:00, 7:30, 8:40, 9:00, 10:00, 11:10.
* Limited trains.
Last car to Indianapolis, 3:40 p. m.
Last car to New Castle, 10:00 p. m.
Trains connect at Indianapolis for Lafayette, Frankfort, Crawfordsville, Terre Haute, Clinton, Sullivan, Paris (Ill.). Tickets sold through

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SCHEDULES