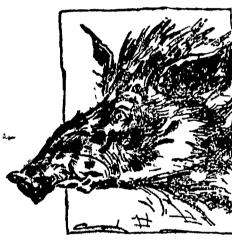
A NOVEL AND DANGEROUS SPORT ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

the Cowboys When Work on the Rauge is Slack...The Chase Often Attended With Serious Results.

Hunting the peccary is one of the most exciting sports followed by residents of the border districts of Texas. These droves of wild hogs are becoming scarce, but occasionally they are found in the wild regions where cactue, mesquite brush and brier abound. The Mexicans call the wild hogs javelines, which is a coruption of a Spanish word. The animals are small, and will run before they will fight. But when cornered and forced to defend themselves they can use their jagged tusks in a way dangerous to man, horse or dog.

The person who follows a pack of dogs after a drove of peccaries must be a good rider and be fearless. The little hogs can travel at a good speed. and unless the hunter gives rein to his mount he will never be in at the death. Andrew Thompson, a Scotchman who counts his land by square miles. instead of acres, has a ranch near Eagle Pass, close to the Rio Grande. On his ranch there are several droves of peccaries, and gentlemen and ladies from Eagle Pass form parties that often spend a day hunting the flerce animals. A pack of dogs and two or three Mexican guides are a necessary adjunct to such a hunting party. A gentleman who recently took part in such a hunt tells how men and women dushed through the brush in a vain effort to keep pace with the guides.

"Standing upon a distant slope," he says, we saw the guides wildly riding in a circle and yelling as never before, and the dogs-a dozen of them were faction. Then we saw the Mexicans pause, their horses dancing to and fro, and at their feet a perfect canine whirlwind. The game was found, and every member of the party gal'oped towards the spot. For the time being they lost all thought of danger or discomfort. Two hogs had been brought to bay. One was a little fellow, and had been taken up but little the worse for his capture. He was



THE TEXAS PECCARY.

resting on the front of the Mexican's saddle. The other was a splendid specimen and was fighting savagely for his life. There were too many dors for him, and he succumbed soon after we arrived. A guide got down with his knife and completed the task which the dogs had begun."

Later in the day the party found a cave in which several wild hogs made their home. Into this cave the dogs were urged to go, but they were afraid to venture within reach of the gleaming tusks. The hogs stood back in the shadows, their heads and small eyes at times visible, popping their teeth together in a curious manner which indicated their anger.

It was then decided to smoke the hogs out. The hunting party was sent to the bottom of the hill with the arception of the writer. He was given a position near the mouth of the cave. where he would have a shot at the first javeline that showed his head through

"No one can imagine my sensations," says the narrator. "I was on a restless horse, ready to fall with me down to the foot of the ravine, and thus posted I was to shoot at a rapidly moving object, with a large company on one side of me and two Mexicans on the other side, and dogs all around me, and a horse beneath me. My blood ran cold. And when the first animal came out I began to realize what real speed was. He rolled down the slope like a granite boulder shot from a cannon.

"I realized vaguely that the time had come to shoot. I gave conscientious thought to those about me and shot where I should not hit them. The horse was game. He had seen the .. og escape, he had seen the party set off down the hollow after him, and he gave chase like the wind. That javeline, too, fell a prey to the dogs, and his death brought the day's sport to

A Chime of Bronze Tubes chime made of eighteen bronge tubes arranged in two parallel rows and struck by hammers working from a keyboard, has been set up in the Town Hall of Levaliois-Perret, near Paris. The tubes vary in length from four and one-half to nine feet, and in weight from fifty-seven to one hun-

Packages by Post.

Packages weighing up to twenty-two nounds and measuring not more than five feet cube are now transported by the French postoffice for 3's cents to any part of France.

Consular Pay. The American consular agents at Kalamata, Greece, and Dardanelles, Turkey, received as compensation From the United States Treasury in 1896 the sum of \$1 each.

Where People Live Longest. in Norway the average length of life is greaten than in any other counon the globe. This it attributed To the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

Fool for Steam Bellers. Cast ground very fine is now being wast on the continent for steam soil.

BRONCOS IN DEMAND.

New Uses Found for the Despited Western Cayuse.

The American range horse, better known as the bronco, is to be used for Wild Pigs That Provide Excitement for the European cavalry service. He has speed, courage and endurance, as discovered under tests made by the Agricultu al Bureau in Chicago. The Ev. opean armies are short of good horses and will need broncos.

The French Government sent an army officer to the United States some time ago to learn how far horses could be drawn from this country for the



A BRONCO

French cavalry and artillery. The report was favorable to American breeding and to the abundant supply Recently the needs of England led her to look to Argentina for cavalry horses, and the first consignment of 500 recently left Buenos Ayres for Cape Town. Stops have been taken by this government to foster the trade for American horses, and Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department is considering the advisability of sending abroad an expert, who will investigate the needs of the cavalry of Europe with a view to meeting this

Horse dealers of France, it is also learned, are apparently no longer able to supply the demand for the flesh of that animal in Paris. An order from the French capital for 5,000 barrels of horse meat has been received by a company of Portland, Ore. The animals used are the half-wild cayese of Oregon, which are bought for about \$2.50 each. As the use of horseflesh for food seems to be growing in several foreign countries, it may become a profitable article for export.

Five Yea 's Blood Chase.

A Seoul paper tells a grim story of engeance in Korea. A woman named Choson of Yunghoung was murdered by a man named Ye Kyengsuk of the same district five years ago. The woman left one son, who immediately set out after the burial of his mother in search of the murderer, as Ye had run away from the district after committing the crime. He has been in search of the man for the last five years, traveling on foot in every province in the kingdom.

Last month he met Ye at an inn in Euliu district and a duel was fought on the bank of the Yalu river. The result was that Ye fell dead before the sword of the man whose mother he murdered. After killing his mother's slaver the latter returned to his district and reported the matter to the proper authorities, asking punishment for the crime of taking the law into his own hands. The magistrate reported the case to the Law Department, and asked for instructions as to the proper adjustment of the matter The Law Department ordered the magistrate to apply sixty light blows for the offense, after which to release the son in consideration of the filial duty which he so perseveringly performed .-- San Francisco Chronicle

A Human Lorgnette.

Gaston Seguy, of Paris, has invented what he calls the "human lorgne; te." He was the first man in France to successfully repeat the experiments of Roentgen. He is 32 years old, is director of the Radiographic Institute of France, and has invented a duzen scientific appliances. The great ad vantage of his new appliance is that it is no longer and is as convenient to handle as a parlor stereopticon. In its small compass he has put all the electric storage cells, transformers and tubes necessary for obtaining the X ray. He claims that it will show the interior of the human body with as much facility and exactitude as it reveals the contents of a trunk or traveling bag. That by its use one may see the actions of the heart and all the organs and locate and diagnose without error all diseases and fractures of the bones and many forms of organic disease-Chicago Inter-Ocean

Souvenir Cards for Mailing.

For some years there have been in use in Germany souvenir cards, something like postal cards in size and shape, upon the backs of which are printed pictures of scenery, or buildings, or designs commemorative of some event, as a fair or exposition. These cards are made in great variety. the pictures being prettily colored. There is room on the picture side for some writing. On the address side a place is indicated for the stamp, letter postage being required.

Those cards, with written messages thereon, are sent to friends at home or abroad for the sake of the nictorial information which they contain, or, it may be, as pleasant reminders of scenes which they have vigited. Returning travelers note that such cards with American scenes can now bought in this country.

Hungerian Bank Notes.

The Hungarian Covernment has authorised the State Bank of Buda Poeth to engrave on its 1,000 florin notes portraits of the most noted singers and actresses of Hungary. This unconventional and somewhat risky idea originated with the manager of the bank, who is an enthusiastis musician. The notes issued this month will bear the portraits of Louise Blaha. a celebrated Hungarian prima donna.

Caraful experiments made by incolating guines pige with tuberculous treat solution and milk show that the era in arter to avoid black smoke. Distaly neutralizing the th effects.

A PROTEAN FISH.

IT PLAYS MANY PARTS IN ALASKAN DOMESTIC LIFE.

Deep-Sea Smelt, Called the Candle Fish-Will Be a Godsend to the Suffering Klondikers-Used for Food, Medicine, Light and Heat.

While there are many who are hangng back from going to Klondike on account of the great hardships that have to be faced, some are only deterring their journey until the inclement winter season has passed. But nevertheless a great number have aiready hurried off to the newly discovered El Dorado, intent on being among the first to reach the scene and strike out their claims. Such, even if they are well provided with money, will have to undergo the many harships and difficulties incident to an Alaskan winter, while the more unfortunate ones who, in the first excitement, rushed off without being properly conversant with the winter's perils, will have an extremely tough time of it.

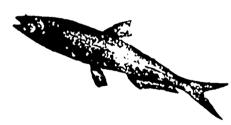
There is one thing, however, in which Alaska is rich and that is the fish that live in the Pacific Ocean bordering her own coast and that of British Columbia. If these can be only got into Dawson city before the River Yukon is frozen panic and starvation will be averted. Bountiful nature has taken a means to provide in the shape of these fish a source of light bout ood and even medicine

Those men who are engaged in the nofitable business of seal fishing in he Behring Sea and Pacific Ocean, along the shores of Alaska and livit ish Columbia, have found that a speies of fish of the smelt family oblatthese waters. These fish Hi than h he same way as the herring Ly ... r. resistible force of matrice, are at oually led to approach the shores for the purpose of depositing their spawn in the shallow waters. They arrive in vast shouls, keeping closely together, and are caught by the fishermen with nets and lines

As the fish come swimming along, hey are arrested by net which hey cannot see on acof the thin wine of which it is made and of the large meshes which are about two and a half inches in diameter. The head slips through he meshes. but the middle of the body is large and cannot pass. When the fish attempts to recede its open gill covers become hitched in the meshes and so retain it in that uncomfortable position till the net is drawn

On being examined the fish are found o be of a rich green on the back valegated with a deep t-lue, while the abdomen is silvery white with golden effections. The fish are so extremely fut that on being held up to the ight they are almost traisparent the back bore of the fish being seen to sand out perfectly against the light

After the fish are caught they are up. Here comes an opportunity for using them. Not a bit at a loss for light, the Alaskan takes ore of these irled fish, inserts its tati into a cruck



THE CANDLE FISH

in his rough wooden table and lights its nose. The fish burns with a bright and steady flame of about three candle power, giving a clear, white light and a very considerable amount of heat A fairly large fish will burn for a peiod of three hours The scientific explanation is extreme

y simple. The vertebrae which form the backbone of the fish are found to be largely formed of phosphorus. which not only causes it to ignite easily, but also accounts for the strength of the flame and the heat developed. The substance of the fish, which consists so largely of fat, acts as a returder to the rapid burning of the vertebras in precisely the same way as the tallow acts in an ordinary (andle. The fat of the fish is largely composed of stearine, which is also the chief chemical constituent of the tallow used for making candles, and which gives them their firmness and consistency

Valuable as the fish is for its lightgiving properties, it also has its value as a food. If necessary it can be eaten after having been used as a candle, t then being simply smoked, or it can be boiled or cooked in the ordinary manner. In whichever way it is treated, to a hungry man it serves as a very welcome and appetizing dish. In flavor it is much like the smelt, having the same sweet taste, but is much fatter. Still another use to which it can be put is as a substitute for cod liver oil.

which if taken in sufficient quantity, by aiding the natural heat of the body, proves an excellent protective against the severe cold. The oil is obtained from the fish by immersing them in cold water and squeezing, the product abtained being almost equal in quality to the genuine cod liver oil.

Curious Customs.

A curious marriage custom obtains in the island of Himb, just opposite the island of Rhodes. The Greeks, by whom it is peopled, earn their living by the sponge fishery. No girl in this island is allowed to marry until she has brought up a certain number of sponges which must be taken from a certain depth. In some of the other Greek islands this demonstration of ability is required of the men, and if there are several suitors for the hand of a maiden, her father bestows her on the man who can dive best and bring up the largest number of sponges.

Hot Water From Nature. Near Boise City, Idaho, 400 feet below carth's surface, there is a subterranean lake of hot water of 170 degrees temperature. It has preseure riest is largely lessened by boiling, a enough to accoud to the top floor of heat of 30 degrees castigrade comto them for heating purposes.

FRANK JAMES FINISH ORCHARD AND

REFORMED BANDIT NOW TAKES TICK-ETS ON A THEATRE DOOR.

Ris Eyes Have the Same Hard, Cold Glint, but They are Only Used to Throw a Scare Into Deadheads - Odd Ambition of the Ex-Train Kobber.

If you should happen to be in St. Louis some night during the theatrical season, and should drop into the Standard Theater at Seventh and Walnut streets you would see a tall thin. rather elderly man standing at the door You will find him clad in sober black, with a large black slouch hat, creased in the middle and pullled down slightly to shade the left side of his face which is thin almost to emaciation. His nose is long and sharp, his chin protruding, his lips thin and bloodless, closing tightly over his teeth A slight, drooping, grayish mustache does not serve to conceal their firmness Above all his eyes will attract your attention. They are small and set close together. Their color is a light bluish gray Over them there seems to float a film which renders them opaque at times, and yet if he looks at you sharply there will come a hard cold glint into them that will tell you their owner is a safe customer to be let alone when he is roused Still when the lips break into a smile these me ever our twinkle and dance with te timent that is magnetic. They . '. M reourl that this eye is typical ther whose proudest and most truth-"... st is that they have nerve, but

This man is Frank James prother of Jesse train robber and outl 🐿 generally save a correspondent of the New York Sun. He is doorkeeper and has teen for three seasons past Colonel James J Butler politician and son of the Democratic boss of the town Colonel Ed Butler put him in this place. People flocked to the theater at first just to see the old outlaw but the story became an old one by and by and none but strangers in the city took any particular notice of the doortender. He comes and goes to his work as regularly and as soberly as any man could and holds his head high He has two ambitions One is that he may some day be made a police commissioner, and the other that he may be chief of police. One day he was standing in the theater lobby talking with some of his friends about the appointment of a new chief of police

. , 'elien

little catching myself if I tried Still there are other times when

handleap under which he labors. The ettes they cultivated. But if we had dried and stored away until the long newspapers of St Louis are continual. taken pains with the frusts of different winter months arrive when it gets by referring to him as the ex bandit species that promised most, we might and ex train robber and it angers him

"Why can't they leave me alone" he cried out one day, after reading one of these references. For twelve years I ve been trying to do the right thing I've been working as hard and as honestly as any man alive to earn an honor 'living and they won't let me alone they were give me a chance. But I'll ell you this and as he uttered the sords he took off his hat and raised his right hand before God I never 1.4 an act in my life that I was sharled of and I never stole a cent her tried to hang me on perjured estimoty but they couldn't do it." Colonel James believes in personal iterty it was this sentiment that ove him under the black flag with quantrell in his terrible border war ie at which Missourlans still shudter in memory. It was this sentiment

wenty years Although poor James is proud He s also modest and refuses to take advantage in a monetary way of his unwelcome notoriety. Two years ago, after Steve Brodle had made his success on the stage an effort was made to get James to follow suit, but he steadfastly refused. Tom Miaco a variety manager made him an offer to star in a melodrama to be written especially for him the principal incident of which was to be a train robbery James said he was insulted at the proposal

that made him a hunted outlaw for

"If I could go on the stage," he said, as a legitimate actor, and make a success of it, I would be glad enough to do it, but I'm not going on to make

a show and sell my self-respect ' James neither drinks nor smokes. He never carries a weapon. He keeps away from places where he thinks trouble is likely to occur. Only when he is roused to a great state of excitement does he use profanity, and then as soon as he catches himself he tempers it with a "gol darn" instead of the real thing. He has also become quite 'udious. He reads a great deal, and

t is no uncommon thing to find him 'on" the door of the theater, with a ranslation of Virgil or Homer, readit apparently with the keenest eniovment in his leigure moments. Ho is a good talker and an entertaining even to his closest friends. His allusions to his career after the war are few and far between, and always in general terms. He is more prope to discuss incidents in his service under Quantrell during the civil war.

Made a Good Point. An old lawyer in Parts had instructed his client to weep every time he struck his desk with his band, but wrong moment. She promptly fell to The country place that can supply all sobbing and crying. "What is the mat-ter with you?" asked the Judge. "Well, he told me to cry as often as he struck the table." "Gentlemen of the jury." cried the unabashed lawyer, "let me ask you how you can reconcile the idea of crime in connection with such candor and simplicity?"

Hoardings in India. An authority states that the gold in the shape of coin and ornaments hoarded by the natives of India amounts to the enormous sum of \$1.

250,000,000.

VINEYARD.

AN EXPERT ON APPLES.

His Method of Picking, Sorting and

Storing Them. My fruit is always picked in baskets, never in bags, put into piles, and if for foreign shipment carefully assorted into two grades, and barreled immediately, writes G. T. Powell, of New York. Sweating is not necessary. When not shipped to home or foreign markets, the fruit is put into bushel boxes and drawn to a storage room, where the boxes are piled up, and there held until ready to be sold.

This cellar or storeroom is kept cool by opening doors and windows at night and closing them as much as possible during the day, thus shutting in the cool air. These boxes should be made tight, so that when piled the fruit is well confined from the air, same as in a barrel. When ready to sell, the fruit is assorted into No. 1 and No. 2 grades. throwing out any wormy or scabby apples. If the fruit is to be held for some time, the air can be brought down to 34 degrees when freezing weather begins by shutting in the cold air of freezing nights.

If there are no facilities for holding apples on the farm and they are put in cold storage in the city, they should be assorted and packed in the orchard | the small mesh netting is run around and shipped at once to save the expense in handling There should be making the lower part of the netting sorters enough to keep up with the double. Sometimes it is used to make pickers where fruit is shipped from the orehard so that every day's pick ing may be secured from the air and placed in the barrels. When picking In the boxes for home storage no sorting is necessary until the apples are up to three and a half feet in width, sold, except that all apples showing any rot should be thrown out. If apples have to be held in barrels for a time do not head too tight, but before of chicken houses to keep out rate and shipping open head or rather the bot- mice. tom of the barre! put in another layand then ship them.

New species of Fruit.

It is not only in new varieties of the well-known fruits that improvements are to be made, but there are also important discoveries in the adaptability of species now little known to human use All our common fruits, in the north at least, says the Boston Cultivator originated in Asia, which is commonly supposed to be the home of How would I do for that place" he | man a earliest civilization. Thus the asked with a smile. No one knew ex | cherry peach, nectarine, apricot and acily what to answer. There was an jupple are all believed to have been embarrassing pause and then the old ! first used by man in western Asia, and outlaw drew himself up and let that to be thence distributed through Euhard glint into his eyes. For twenty rope and thence to America. It is rears he said. I defied them all to not creditable to modern enterprise atch me and I guess I could do a that we should now exclusively use fruits which originated in the earliest ages of human civilization. It is well James seems to realize the forbidding that we have improved upon the varihave made some of these equally val uable for human use.

The persimmon is we believe an ar clusively American fruit. As it grows wild, it is generally of not much value But it was found that even in its wild state there was much difference in quality. By taking the best of these and cultivating them, new varieties have been produced. Of course, none of these are good to eat until touched by frost. But in their best condition the improved persimmons are said to be excellent, and likely to be popular wherever the trees can be grown, though its short season will prevent it from being marketed very far from the locality where it is grown People have to learn to like persimmons, and it may be that this liking can only be got where this is the only fruit to

How Grapes May Be Hept Fresh. A recent bulletin of the School of Agriculture of Scandicci, Italy says Consul-General Jones writing from Rome, describes experiments made by Professor Marchi, for the keeping of

grapes fresh during the winter A certain quantity of grapes (comprising different qualities), was hung up in a cool and dry place, all damaged berries having been previously removed: a second lot was packed in dry, pulverized peat in wooden boxes. At the end of four months the grapes that had been hung up had become decayed and had dropped off; on the other hand, those that had been packed in the boxes were found to be in fine condition. This is, therefore, a simple and economical method. Another one consistes in gathering the bunches with a good bit of stem attached and immersing their tips in bottles containing water and pulverized charcoal. Experiments were also made for preserving seed potatoes by using corn shucks, saw dust, peat, and very dry sand. The three first mentioned substances gave the best results, while the sand proved a failura

Value of a Variety of Fruit. In all the older stied parts of the country setting ou plenty of fruit trees is the best method of making a farm profitable, or of making it salable if it is desired to sell it. Nothing man, but he rarely speaks of his past, adds to the attractiveness of a country place so much as does a judiciously selected variety of fruits. This will secure sele for a country place, when other more expensive attractions, such as costly buildings, will not sell a place in ten years. People go to the country, not for the country buildings. which they have already in the city, but for the special advantages which country life can give them. Chief of these are fresh air, good water, and forgot and struck the desk at the plenty of the best fruit in its season.

Objections to Ragged Grapes.

Not nearly so much is said as used to be about the practice of enclosing bunches of grapes in paper bags to there ripen. The evil which it was intended to prevent, the rotting of the berries, is now botter prevented by spraying with the Bordeaux and other germicide mixtures. Bagged grapes are very tender skinned, as might be expected. They are very nice for home use, but cannot profitably be sent far to market.

THE POULTRY YARD.

MODERN CHICKEN COOP.

The Once Familiar Laths Have Given

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Way to Wire Netting. Men whose memories go back may forty years will remember that in those days when a man wanted to build a chicken coop he bought a bundle or two of laths and built it. There are mighty few lath chicken coops built nowadays. Even the smallest chicken raiser, who keeps a few in his back yard, makes his coop, or runway, of poultry netting. The chicken house, or chelter, is made of boards, often of two thicknesses and with tarred paper between, for better protection from the weather, and with openings at the bottom and under the projecting roof for ventilation.

Laths were cheap, poultry netting is still cheaper. It is made of steel wire galvanized in various widths, and in various sizes of mesh. The netting most commonly used is six feet wide, with a two inch mesh. The chicken raiser sets up a frame and tacks the netting to it.

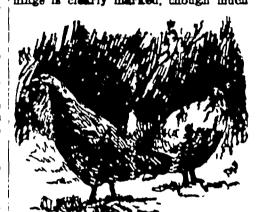
Narrow nettings of smaller mesh are used in various ways to keep in little chicks. Sometimes a foot-wide small mesh netting to run around at the base of 'he inclosure, the regular netting being set above it, thus increasing the total height of the netting. Sometimes inside of the regular netting, thus separate small inclosures within the larger runway, and perhans to make a number of small inclosures to keep separate brouds of chicks apart. The narrow, small mesh netting is made

There is nowadays a use for wire netting in chicken houses. A netting with a square mesh is laid on the floor

There are now many large establisher to make the fruit thoroughly tight, ments in the country for the raising of chickens for commercial purposes, for market and for breeding, and there are as many men as ever who raise chickens at home, from the many who keep a few in the backvard with a simple chicken house and coop, to men who raise many chickens and maintain an elaborate plant for their breeding and keeping. But under whatever conditions they are rised, chickens are rarely seen nowadays in coops made of laths, such as were familiar forty Years ago.

Poultry Hybrids, or "Mules."

The subjects of the accompanying Illustration were exhibited at the New York poultry show by T Farrer Rackham They are commonly termed mules from the fact that they will not breed or reproduce. The dark bird on the left side is a cross of a guinea cock on a buff turkey hen. While the turkey size is not attained, the guinea size is almost do. led. The guinea plumage is clearly marked, though much



bolted with buff. plainly its parentage, in physical appearances, but in nature and cry it is distinctly guinea. The bird is a female and during the past year has proved itself a prolific layer, but the eggs would not hatch. The light bird on the right side is a cross of a guinea. cock on a common white hen. In this case the size is increased over both parents to a marked degree, much of the increase in size being no doubt due to the intermixing of totally foreign blood, resulting in increased vitality. The bird is almost white, but here and there shows distinctly guinea feathers. In shape and habits it takes after the male, though in color it resembles the female. This bird has not yet indicated in any manner whatever whether it had male or female tende 1cles. In themselves, these freaks have little practical value, being regarded more as curlosities, but a certain value which they have in the even of experimenters must not be lost sight of. and that is the possibilities they awaken in the way of crosses for ma ket purposes. Few people care specially for guinea fowl meat, though all are fond of poultry and turkey. It now remains to be seen whether the crosses will produce a flavor of meat agreeable to the general taste and whether the increased size obtained and early maturing will make it possible to derive an additional profit by crossing.

Moniting of Fowls.

The moulting season is a most expensive time for the poultry grower, for while the hen is moulting, she cannot produce anything to pay for the food she consumes. It is therefore the interest of the poultry keeper to shorten this unprofitable acceon as much as possible. In the first place give the moulting hen plenty of cold water. Then give her whole wheat grains, varied occasionally with milk curd or cheese, with as much of the where squeezed out of it as possible. Each of these foods con ain just what the hen needs to promote a new growth of feathers. So soon as this is grown the hen will begin laying again if not allowed to get fat.

Remarkable Petato Vine. Robert Cornwell, a farmer living in the estern part of Barton county, near Golden City, Mo., has made use of nature's possibilities to outwit one of the farmer's greatest pests. He has succeeded in propagating a species of potato which thrives and developes without the aid of the sun's rays, sends out no stem or vine and grows entirely beneath the surface, using the energy comsumed by ordinary potatoes in producing "tops" to further the growth of the tubers.

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