

THE PRODUCTION OF BEEF IN THE SOUTH.

(By F. Bachemin)

In the United States three decades ago the beef industry was growing very rapidly. The western country was used as free range and enormous herds of cattle were springing up all over the west. Then, too, the States which now comprise the corn belt were grazing many cattle. The business expanded and flourished until the early nineties, when prices began to drop off and the industry to decrease until many of the large ranches of the west were broken up. The period from 1892 to 1900 was a hard one for cattlemen, and cattle other than milk cows decreased 10,040,000 heads.

When the prices of cattle fell so low during the period of 1893-1896 many of the farmers through the middle west began to reduce the size of their herds. Wheat and corn became the staple crops, and they were given far more attention than were cattle. The price of land throughout this section began to increase very rapidly and as a consequence the herds of cattle of much of it diminished in size. With the advance of land values immigrants kept pushing farther west, and the settlers, homesteaders and sheepmen began crowding the cattlemen farther from the good grazing lands to the less desirable sections.

The production of beef was discouraged and retarded not only by the low prices and the decrease of breeding stock, but also by the cutting up of ranges, the increased value of farm lands, and the prevailing prices paid for grain. The price of cattle did not keep pace with the price of other commodities.

There has been much discussion about methods of increasing the supply of beef and many remedial measures proposed, among which the one most frequently discussed is the passing of laws in all the states making it a crime to slaughter any female cattle under three years of age. This is not feasible at the present time, as it would work a hardship on many a small farmer who could not keep all of his females until three years of age, and it would be a greater handicap to the dairyman who breeds his cows primarily that the milk supply may be kept up and not for the value of the calf produced. He can feed a calf for a few weeks and sell it for \$5 or \$10 for veal, which, if kept, would make a desirable beef animal, nor one suitable for breeding purposes. One measure which has been advocated would probably come nearer to inducing the farmer to keep his calves than any other, and that would be to exempt all female cattle from taxation for a period of years. The plan which should be followed, however, should not be to deprive the public of veal, but to stimulate the production of cattle so that the public demand may be satisfied, be it for beef or veal.

There is an urgent demand for more cattle, but where are they to come from? Not from the corn belt, where the land is worth from \$75 to \$200 per acre and corn has advanced from 25 to 60 cents or more per bushel; not from the ranges of the west and southwest, for the supply of cattle from these sections is decreasing yearly and the large ranches are being cut up for the homesteaders and the small farmers, who are not giving their attention to beef production.

Possibilities of the South. There is one section that can produce more cattle, and produce them more cheaply than any other section of the whole country, for the lands are still cheap, the grazing is good, the pasture season is long, feeds can be produced at a minimum cost, and inexpensive shelter only is required. That section of the country is the South.

While slavery existed in the South, cattle, hogs and sheep were to be found upon every plantation, and on many of them were very good beef animals, some herds of which contained a large infusion of shorthorn blood. At this time the South produced all of the beef, pork and mutton that was needed to supply her demands. At the close of the Civil War cattle were left on the large farms among themselves without the addition of any new blood, except occasionally a cross with the Jersey, the result of which was a class of native cattle which were small, slow in growth and of very poor quality for beef. At this time farmers were discouraged from bringing in purebred animals from the North (as a very large proportion of them, sometimes as much as 85 per cent, would die the first year from a disease caused by cattle ticks (the Texas fever), the direct cause of which was at the time unknown.

Corn and other grains had formed the major portion of the crops during the early slavery time, but with the improvement of the cotton gin an increased amount of cotton was raised each year until 1861. After the slaves had been freed cotton was high in price and it was hard to get labor, as there was little money with which help could be hired. This condition made it imperative that the southern farmer produce some crop which could be readily sold to buy clothing or other necessities. This method of farming caused some lands to be planted in cotton for as long as thirty years in succession, which depleted the soil to such an extent that live-stock is necessary to build up the soils to their former state of fertility.

Abandonment of the One-Crop System. The spread of the Mexican boll weevil over the western and the central portion of the South has caused many farmers to abandon the one-crop system and begin diversified farming and the rotation of their crops. Diversified farming in the South means the production of more grain, hays and other roughages, which leads up to the production of livestock to consume them.

It is with the idea of getting away from the old one-crop system, lessening the damage done by the boll-weevil, increasing the fertility of the soil, doing away with a large portion of the credit system with the resulting high rates of interest attached to it, and producing their quota of the meats in order to avert a greater shortage than at present exists, that the raising of livestock and consequently diversification of farming is urged upon the southern people. The cheapness of lands through-

out the South makes it possible to own quite extensive farms for the production of both forage crops and pastures with a comparatively small investment of capital. Cheap lands, combined with cheap cows and foundation stock, enables one to start in the cattle business in that section with an outlay of far less capital than in most other portions of the country.

Water and shade in abundance are found throughout the South, and the seasons are usually mild that expensive barns are not needed for cattle as in the North. The only shelter needed for beef cattle in the South are open sheds facing the south under which young cattle may take shelter from the cold rains or wind. The mature beef cattle need no other protection than that afforded by trees, hedges, undergrowth of switch cane or brush, and other natural shelter.

Forage Crops and Feeds. The amount of roughages grown in the South is small compared with that produced by some of the States to the Middle West. Still there is no section of the country that will grow such a variety of leguminous hays and other forage crops as the South. Cowpeas, soy beans and crimson clover will grow luxuriantly in any of the southern states, while alfalfa, viciolus and velvet beans grow in various sections.

The corn-growing tests which have been conducted in every southern state during the last few years show that corn can be produced in large amounts per acre and as cheap as in other states. The wide variation of time during which it may be planted, combined with its luxuriant growth in southern latitudes, make it exceedingly valuable as a silage crop. A yield of 10 to 14 tons of silage per acre is not all uncommon on the good lands, while the average yield is about 7 tons.

In addition to the various feeds which can be grown upon the farms for the cattle, there is one which is produced as a by-product of the cotton industry which is more valuable than any other known cattle feed—cottonseed meal. With the enormous output of the commodity at home the list of feeds necessary to produce good beef cattle is complete.

Tick Eradication. The Federal Government realized the importance of the southern states as a field for producing cattle, and as a result began investigations in breeding and feeding cattle in the South in 1904, and in 1906 began a systematic fight on the cattle tick, which killed so many cattle that were brought into the South years ago. The methods of eradication used were rotation of pastures and the dipping or spraying of the animals with emulsions of crude oil and kerosene, or with an arsenical solution. At the beginning of this work there were 741,515 square miles of infected territory. From that time until November 1, 1913, 19,802 square miles of land have been actually freed of the tick, and at the present time the work is being carried on in every southern State. The great importance of this work to the beef industry can hardly be estimated without taking into consideration the increased prices southern cattle will bring when they can be shipped above quarantine lines for feeding and breeding purposes, as well as the fact that cattle in a "free area" will grow much faster, the loss from Texas fever will be eliminated and the farmer can readily bring in good breeding stock without danger of loss.

The question now arises: If the South intensifies itself to beef production, where are the markets? The question answers itself. Let the South produce beef and the markets will rise everywhere, the railroads will even do their utmost to facilitate transportation, as it will create an advantage to themselves, therefore this question will be solved immediately upon the advancement of this industry.

The farmers of the whole South will eventually realize two important facts: (1) That more livestock should be kept on every southern farm; and, (2) if this stock is beef cattle each of them should be finishing for the market before selling in order to secure the greatest profits. In fact, these animals should be fattened during the summer or the winter will depend largely upon local conditions. One of the most important factors to consider when debating whether to feed cattle during the summer or winter is the need of immediate application of manure to the cultivated lands. If the fields are poor and manure is needed upon them at once, it may pay to finish cattle during the winter, for cattle which are fed during the summer drop the manure over the pasture lands and little is saved to haul to the cultivated fields. The manure on the pasture will stimulate the growth of grasses, however, and increase the "carrying capacity" of the pasture, and if the pasture is put in cultivation later the effects of the manure will be apparent.

The greatest need of the southern soil is barnyard manure, the applications of which always increase the yields of the subsequent crops, regardless of the type of the soils to which it is applied. Cotton responds very rapidly to stable manure, in fact, far more readily than corn or oats and this in itself is a great item in favor of livestock, for cotton is an probably always will be the staple crop of the South, and an increased yield per acre means greater profits to the farmer. By raising live stock the soil is improved by the growing of leguminous crops, by the return of the manure to the land, and by abandoning the one-crop system which is the worst form of soil robbery.

RHEUMATISM YIELDS QUICKLY TO SLOAN'S. You can't prevent an attack of rheumatism from coming on, but you can stop it almost immediately. Sloan's Liniment gently applied to a few minutes to the inflamed spot that causes the pain. It soothes the hot, tender, swollen feeling, and in a very short time brings relief that is almost unbelievable until you experience it. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25c of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, lumbago, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back is not satisfied, but it does give instant relief.

—Adv.

THAW NOT CRAZY, ATTORNEY'S PLEA TO PILOT CHARGE.

First Day of Trial Ends With the Jury Box Filled.

New York, March 8.—In the room where the twice faced a jury for the murder of Stanford White, Harry K. Thaw today went on trial for conspiring to escape from the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan. With him as co-defendants were five men who, the state alleges, were parties to the alleged conspiracy. The entire day was required to complete the jury. Taking of testimony will begin tomorrow.

From the outset it was evident the trial would be another fight for Thaw's freedom. The defendant's attorneys plainly intimated that with the permission of the court they would offer evidence designed to prove their client was sane when he escaped from the asylum. Such being the case, they said, in examining the defendant, said being being detained illegally at the time of his flight.

The state's contention, as outlined, while an assistant district attorney was questioning the defendant, is that Thaw, although insane at the time of his escape, nevertheless was competent to enter into a conspiracy and that therefore he should be punished accordingly.

In obtaining the jury each side used only three of its five peremptory challenges. Thaw now and then assisted in selecting the jurors. His co-defendants, however, rarely, if ever, offered any suggestions. These co-defendants are Richard J. Butler, formerly state assemblyman; Roger Thompson, alleged to have been the driver of the machine in which Thaw fled; Michael O'Keefe, Eugene Duffy and Thomas Flood.

When the adjournment was taken upon the completion of the jury, Thaw was escorted to the sheriff's office on the floor above the court room. There he greeted his white-haired mother, who, with Mrs. Geo. Carnegie, his sister, and Josiah Thaw, his half brother, were in court all day. Thaw kissed his mother and then he two sat opposite each other and held a brief whispered conference.

Thaw appeared to have taken on considerable weight since his return from New Hampshire. His face was ruddy and he seemed in good physical condition.

KEEP YOUR BOWLS REGULAR.

As everyone knows, the bowels are the sewerage system of the body, and it is of the greatest importance that they move once each day. If your bowels become constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets just after supper and they will correct the disorder. Obtainable everywhere.

PROCLAMATION.

State of Louisiana, Parish of St. Tammany, Town of Covington.

Notice of Election.

Whereas, the Honorable W. H. Kentzel, A. R. Smith and A. C. McCormack, duly elected Aldermen of the town council of the town of Covington, Louisiana, having resigned on the 24 day of March, 1915, and said resignations having been accepted by the Mayor and town council of the town of Covington; Therefore, I, P. J. Lacroix, Mayor of the said town of Covington, do hereby declare that three vacancies exist in the town council of the town of Covington, and by authority invested in me by the laws of the State of Louisiana, and the charter of the town of Covington, do hereby give notice that an election will be held in the town of Covington at the courthouse for the purpose of electing three members of the town council of the town of Covington, to fill the unexpired terms of the said W. H. Kentzel, A. R. Smith and A. C. McCormack, resigned, on the 25th day of March, 1915. Said polls shall be open from 10 o'clock a. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m., of said day, and said election shall be held under the supervision of the Mayor and two Aldermen of the town council of the town of Covington, namely, P. J. Lacroix, mayor, and D. I. Addison and F. J. Martindale, aldermen, as provided by the charter of the town of Covington.

In witness whereof, I, said mayor, have hereunto signed my name officially at my said office in the town of Covington, parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, on this 3d day of March, 1915.

P. J. LACROIX, Mayor of Town of Covington. Attest: L. A. PERRRAND, Secretary of Town Council. mar-3

CHARTER of the SLIDELL LIVE STOCK AND FARMS COMPANY, INC.

On this seventh day of February, A. D. 1915, before me, B. M. Miller, a Notary Public, duly qualified in and for the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, personally appeared Fritz Salmen, J. A. Salmen, F. W. Salmen, L. T. Miles, E. F. Halley, W. E. Eddins, J. A. Bousquet, Jr., all seven residents of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, who declared that they, their associates and successors, do hereby form and organize themselves into a corporation, for a term of ninety-nine years from this date, under the name of Slidell Live Stock and Farms Company, Incorporated, the domicile whereof is fixed at Slidell, parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, its objects and purposes being to buy and sell real estate, to deal generally in all the natural resources of the State of Louisiana; to buy and sell all kinds of live stock and poultry; to breed and raise the same; to carry on a general farm and truck business; to conduct a dairy and sell the products from the same; to slaughter all kinds of stock and poultry and to sell the same; to deal in all kinds of feed stuff and operate a commissary or store, and generally to do all things necessarily connected with the within objects and purposes above enumerated, in this State

and elsewhere.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars divided into and represented by five hundred (500) shares of the par value of one hundred (\$100) dollars each, which shall be paid for in cash or its equivalent in property, either real or personal; this corporation shall begin business and be a going concern as soon as twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars of its capital stock shall have been subscribed. The capital stock may be increased to one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars.

Citation shall be served on the president, or in his absence on the secretary.

The affairs of this corporation shall be managed by a Board of Directors, composed of seven stockholders, four of whom shall form a quorum, to be elected by the stockholders annually, by ballot, on the first Monday of January, 1916, or on any subsequent date fixed by the Board, in case of no election taking place on said day. Each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote.

Said Board shall have the right to make all by-laws and change and alter the same at pleasure; to use a corporate seal, the same to alter or break at pleasure.

The first Board of Directors shall be composed of Fritz Salmen, J. A. Salmen, F. W. Salmen, L. T. Miles, E. F. Halley, W. E. Eddins and J. A. Bousquet, Jr., of whom Fritz Salmen shall be president, J. A. Salmen, vice president; E. F. Halley, secretary; F. W. Salmen, treasurer, and they shall hold office until the first Monday in January, 1916, or until their successors are elected and take their place.

That in the event any stockholder should elect to sell his stock, it is hereby made obligatory on him to first tender it to the other members of the company, and they have thirty (30) days option within which to purchase the same at market price before stockholder can offer the same for sale in open market.

At the termination of this charter, or the dissolution of the corporation, the affairs shall be liquidated by the members of the Board of Directors as liquidating commissioners.

Thus done and passed before me the undersigned Notary Public, on the day, month and year first hereinabove written in the presence of F. F. Wiggington and G. V. Wharton, competent witnesses, who have signed these presents, together with the said applicants, and me, Notary, after due reading of the whole.

F. W. Salmen, Slidell, La., 50 shares. F. W. Salmen, Slidell, La., per F. Salmen, 50 shares.

J. A. Salmen, Slidell, La., 50 shares. L. T. Miles, Slidell, La., 25 shares.

E. F. Halley, Slidell, La., 25 shares. W. E. Eddins, Slidell, La., 25 shares.

J. A. Bousquet, Jr., Slidell, La., 25 shares.

Witnesses: F. F. WIGGINGTON, G. V. WHARTON.

BENJ. M. MILLER, Notary Public.

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original as recorded in the Mortgage and Conveyance office of St. Tammany parish, in Charter Book 1, page — mar-6

NOTICE.

Covington, La., Feb. 22, 1915. The next examination in St. Tammany parish for teachers' certificates 1, 2, 3, for whites; April 5, 6, 7, for colored.

The subjects of examination and the conditions governing the issuance of certificates to applicants, by the State Examining Committee, will be the same as those of the last examination, with the two exceptions that the papers of applicants must be written in ink, upon which they will be graded in penmanship, and that spelling will be added to the subjects of examination of applicants for first grade certificates.

Candidates desiring to stand examination in special high school subjects must notify the superintendent before March 15, 1915.

Examinations for institute credits, based on the books for the reading course, will be held April 10, 1915.

ELMER E. LYON, Superintendent.

School Board

Mr. W. H. Kahl presented the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Whereas, in the opinion of this board it is necessary and advisable that a special election be ordered to be held in School District No. 5, of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, at which there shall be submitted the following propositions, to-wit:

1. To levy a special tax of five (\$5.00) mills on the dollar on all property in School District No. 5 of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, subject to State taxation annually for a period of ten years, beginning with and including the year 1916, for the purpose of providing additional aid to the public schools of the said school district.

2. To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five hundred (\$55,000) dollars, to run not longer than five years from date and to bear interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the purpose of constructing and furnishing public school buildings within said School District No. 5, title to which shall vest in the public; therefore:

Be it resolved, by the parish board of school directors of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, in legal session convened, as follows:

Section 1. That a special election be held in School District No. 5, in the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, on Friday, the second day of April, 1915, at which there shall be submitted the following two propositions, to-wit:

1. To levy special tax of five (\$5.00) mills on the dollar on all property in School District No. 5, of the parish of St. Tammany, La., subject to State taxation annually for a period of ten years, beginning with and including the year 1916, for the purpose of providing additional aid to the public schools of the said school district.

2. To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five hundred (\$55,000) dollars to run not longer than five years from date and to bear interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, for the purpose of constructing and furnishing public school buildings within said School District No. 5, title to which shall vest in the public.

Section 2. That the secretary of this board be and he is hereby instructed to have prepared for use at the said special election a sufficient number of ballots on each of which shall be printed all of the propositions mentioned in section one of this resolution arranged in such a manner as to enable the voters to vote on each one separately and in the following form:

Proposition No. 1. Proposition to levy a special tax of five (\$5.00) mills on the dollar on all property in school district No. 5, subject to State taxation annually for a period of ten years, beginning with and including the year 1916, for the purpose of giving additional aid to public schools of said district.

Proposition No. 2. To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five hundred (\$55,000) hundred dollars, to run not longer than five years from date and to bear interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the purpose of constructing and furnishing public school buildings within said school district No. 5 title to which shall vest in the public.

Notice to Voters.

To vote in favor of any proposition submitted upon this ballot, place a cross (X) mark after the word "yes"; to vote against it place a similar mark after the word "no."

Signature of Vote And that the secretary of this board be and he is hereby instructed to have prepared for use at said special election all necessary ballot boxes, tally sheets, lists of voters, and compiled statements of voters in number and amount.

Section 3. That the polling place of said election shall be at the usual polling place at Bush, La., and the following commissioners and clerk are appointed: S. E. Faunderoy, W. W. Talley, and John H. Wood, commissioners, and Theodore Talley, clerk, to serve at said polling place at said election, all of whom shall serve without compensation, and said election shall be conducted under the laws of the State applicable thereto.

Section 4. The president of this board is hereby instructed to give notice of the special election herein ordered, by his proclamation to be published according to law, and in said proclamation, he shall announce that at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 3d day of April, 1915, this board will meet at its usual meeting place in Covington, La., and in open session proceed to open the ballot boxes, examine and count the ballots in number and amount, examine and canvass the returns and declare the results of the election.

On roll call the following members voted in the affirmative: Geo. R. Dutach, T. J. O'Keefe, Chas. B. Wills, W. H. Kahl, H. Q. Parker, Dr. C. F. Farmer, T. P. Crawford, C. M. Liddle, Geo. E. Millar. The following members voted in the negative: None. And the resolution was adopted.

PROCLAMATION.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the parish board of school directors of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, at its special meeting held on the 11th day of February, 1915, I, N. H. Fitzsimons, president of said parish board of school directors, hereby give notice that, in compliance with said resolution, a special election will be held in school district No. 5, parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, on the 2d day of April, 1915, for the purpose of submitting to the property taxpayers qualified under the constitution and the laws of the State of Louisiana to vote at said election, the following propositions, to-wit:

N. H. FITZSIMONS, President.

ELMER E. LYON, Secretary.

Proposition No. 1.

Proposition to levy a special tax of five mills (\$5.00) on the dollar on all property in school district No. 5, subject to State taxation annually for a period of ten years, beginning with and including the year 1916, for the purpose of giving additional aid to public schools of said district.

Proposition No. 2.

To incur debt and issue bonds to the amount of fifty-five hundred (\$55,000) dollars to run not longer than five years from date and to bear interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for the purpose of constructing and furnishing public school buildings within said school district No. 5 title to which shall vest in the public.

For the purpose of said special election the polling place will be the usual polling place at Bush, La., and the following commissioners and clerk of election have been appointed to serve at this election, all of whom will serve without compensation: S. E. Faunderoy, W. W. Talley and John H. Wood, commissioners, and Theodore Talley, clerk.

At said special election the polls will open at seven o'clock a. m., and close at 5 o'clock p. m., and the election will be conducted in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, applicable thereto.

Notice is also given that at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 3d day of April, 1915, the said parish board of school directors of the parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana, will meet at Covington, La., in open session, proceed to open the ballot boxes, examine and count the ballots in number and amount, examine and canvass the returns and declare the results of said special election.

This 15th day of February, 1915. N. H. FITZSIMONS, President Parish Board of School Directors.

BILE-DROPS

A TASTELESS LIVER MEDICINE, Harmless Vegetable-Catena, and makes stool soft like chicken. Your Stomach if you do not consider it supersedes the old-time mineral cathartics, castor oil, salts and the old-time laxative medicines, and without all their bad tastes and effects and is fit for the most delicate medical use. The whole family take a few drops of Bile-Drops to-night and the bile will drop in the morning, and see how you will all smile tomorrow—Bile-Drops cost—Adopted and System favored and certified. If desired, write Bile-Drops of New Orleans for free sample. Every bottle sold under a strict money-back guarantee. How the completely eliminate constipation is demonstrated with each bottle. A few hours' sleep does the old-fashioned Ask Schonberg's Pharmacy, Covington; L. H. Thomas, Ramasa; A. D. Crawford, Hill Switch; T. Groathouse, Houltonville; Mandeville Co-operative Drug Co.; S. L. Tabary, Bonfouca; N. Carroll, Slidell; E. N. Haas, Altou; Honey Island Commissary; Pearl River Mercantile Co., Pearl River; St. Joe Brick Works, St. Joe.

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