

APPLES AND THEIR USES

Interesting Results of Prof. Brackett's Investigations.

Forty-five Varieties Will Grow in the District of Columbia—How to Utilize Them as a Food Product.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a pamphlet, entitled, "The Apple and How to Grow It." The author is G. B. Brackett, pomologist of the Department, who has devoted much study to the subject.

"Every farmer, however small his possessions may be, who lives within the apple-growing districts of the United States, should have an apple orchard, the product of which should be found on his table in some form every day of the year.

The apple is not a native of American soil, but through years of culture and attention it is thought that the fruit of this country will rival that of Europe.

In reference to the uses of the apple Mr. Brackett said as follows: "So well known are the uses of the apple that little need be said upon this subject.

"Among the many ways in which the apple is now used, the manufacture of jellies and preserves is one of the most important. The numerous factories for the manufacture of these goods which have sprung up all over the apple-growing region of the country are only one of the evidences of the demand for second and third-grade apples, but also for the waste products—cores and skins—resulting from drying and evaporating the fruit.

"Good, sweet cider made from sound apples, not from hard, tart, wormy fruit, is one of the most healthful products of the orchard, and all surplus over and above what is needed for home consumption is easily kept sweet and unfermented by heating it to a temperature of 160 degrees F. and holding it there for thirty minutes, then sealing it up tight in bottles or casks, to be put into a cool place.

"Boiled cider made in the good, old-fashioned way by reducing to one-fifth by evaporation, and canned, makes an excellent article for culinary purposes, for making apple butter, apple sauce, or for use in apple pies. It also has a commercial value.

"While the aim and purpose of the farmer should be to supply an abundance of fruit for his own family, he should also be able to offer to the outside world a liberal surplus. The apple which will often bring him better returns for his outlay than any other portion of his farm, acre for acre. The product of a single tree will sometimes sell for \$10 or more, and fifty such trees can be grown on an acre of land. Though we may not always count on such large returns, we may safely expect the average yield of a good apple tree year after year, especially if we first do our duty by it."

Apple Trees That Grow in the District of Columbia and vicinity: Yellow Transparent, Trenton Early, Oldenburg, Early Joe, Bonnet, Primrose, Jaffera, Horse, Hambo, Gravenstein, Wealthy, Jacob's Sweetheart, Northern Spire, Espous, Blue Pearmain, Ben Davis, McAfee, Ralls Green, Bonum, Buckingham, Yates, Early Harvest, Red June, Golden Sweet, Red June, Red Strawberry Ball Pine, Fall Pippin, Red June, S. Lawrence, Shilavasee, Melon, Grimes Golden, Newtown Spitzberg, Yellowwater, White Pippin, Arkansas (Main north Blackwing), Stark, Carter Blue, York

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED

How the Injured British Soldiers Are Taken to the Hospital.

The Problem Which Sir William MacCormac and His Staff Are Solving—The Work Following the Battle of Spion Kop—Stories Told by the Men in South African Camps.

LONDON, March 7.—The problem of caring for the wounded during a stiff fight attracted no end of attention early in the conflict and events have proved the wisdom of this careful consideration. Some of the most eminent surgeons at the front have become enthusiastic over the arrangements made for giving aid immediately the battle was over.

One of them, Sir William MacCormac, telling of the work done at Moot River, says: "During the three days after my arrival the two hospital trains made ten journeys, carrying the wounded between them from Frere to Estcourt, to the hospital at Pietermaritzburg, and to the hospital ships at Durban. Each train can convey sixty-nine patients lying down, and a great many more patients sitting up. During these ten journeys they brought down close upon 1,100 cases, and there are, at the date of writing this still about 250 to bring. The field hospitals with the brigades in the fighting line were situated about nine miles from the Tugela River on the further side.

Carried Men Twenty-two Miles. "The wounded were carried by stretchers and ambulances back across the river to the Stationary Field Hospital, situated on this side of the Tugela, twenty-two miles up the stream from Frere. This hospital has become enlarged from its original size of 50 beds to one of 400 beds. Wounded have been treated in a field hospital in this hospital, and as they become fit for transport have at once been conveyed by hand stretchers and wagons across the twenty-two miles of plain to Frere Station. The stretchers are carried by volunteer ambulance bearers.

"After this excessively tedious journey the patients are at once loaded, on arrival, into the hospital trains, the excess being temporarily accommodated in a field hospital of 160 beds at Frere. The hospital trains are well supplied with luxuries, and the wounded are at once fed with comforting soup and drinks. As the hospital is a question of good business policy, the proprietor to consider well the best way of disposing of his crop."

FEBRUARY'S GREAT TRADE. Most Remarkable Record in American Foreign Commerce.

The month of February, 1900, has made the most remarkable record of any February in the history of our foreign commerce. The exports during that month have averaged \$5,000,000 for every business day in the month, and the total exports were \$159,767,762, or more than 25 per cent greater than that of any preceding February. Not only are the exports larger than those of any preceding February, but the excess of exports over imports is also much larger than in any preceding February, surpassing those of 1898 by nearly 25 per cent, and being more than 50 per cent in excess of that of any earlier year.

February is a month of heavy importations, and it frequently happens that the imports exceed the exports, so that an excess of \$50,991,612 in exports over imports in February makes the record of the month a remarkable one, despite the fact that the importations, which amounted to \$68,774,150, were slightly larger than those of any preceding year except 1885.

The relative importance of February, 1900, record will be fully clear when it is stated that the average February exports during the last ten years were \$76,000,000 per month, while the total exports of February, 1900, already stated, were \$159,767,762; on the other hand, the average February imports of the preceding decade were \$61,000,000, making the average February excess of exports over imports during that time \$15,000,000, while that of February, 1900, is \$99,991,612. This makes the total exportation for the eight months ending with February about \$75,000,000 greater than that of the corresponding months of the fiscal year, 1899, and makes it apparent that our total exports in the fiscal year ending June 30 will exceed those of 1899 by \$100,000,000, and carry the total commerce of the year considerably beyond the \$2,600,000,000 line.

The following table shows the imports and exports during the first eight months of each fiscal year for a term of years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Rows include 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

Attacked by Rouge. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., March 16.—Just as R. W. Favill and several friends were returning from Falmouth, where they attended a marriage, on Wednesday night, stones were thrown at their vehicle and several of the party were struck. Mr. Favill drew his pistol and fired at the attacking crowd. Several shots were exchanged, but no one was hurt. One shot passed through the hat of a man in Falmouth.

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GOLDENBERG'S

922-24-26-28 Seventh St. And 704-6 K—"The Dependable Store."

The greatest sale of granite ware ever launched starts tomorrow!

Again our efforts have been rewarded—and the surplus stock of Granite Ware from the National Enameling and Stamping Company of the United States has been secured at prices that will insure sensational selling as long as a piece remains of this immense purchase. Over 9,000 pieces are included, representing everything in Granite Ware in everyday use in the home. It is a wonderful opportunity to replenish the kitchen needs at A SAVING OF ABOUT HALF PREVAILING PRICES. And every thrifty woman will give the offerings prompt response.

- 2-quart size Granite Iron Saucepans; regular price, 1.00; sale price, 90c
12-quart Granite Iron Foot Tub; regular price, 4.50; sale price, 2.90c
Large size Granite Iron Basin; regular price, 1.50; sale price, 90c
4-quart Granite Iron Seamless Saucepans; regular price, 45c; sale price, 23c
Large size Granite Iron Collanders; regular price, 1.00; sale price, 10c
2-quart size Granite Iron Drip Coffee Pots; regular price, 50c; sale price, 33c
2-quart size Granite Iron Pudding Pans; regular price, 1.50; sale price, 80c
8-inch Deep Granite Iron Pie Plates; regular price, 1.00; sale price, 50c
2-quart size Covered Granite Iron Buckets; regular price, 1.50; sale price, 10c
Extra large size Granite Iron Seamless Baking Dish; regular price, 2.50; sale price, 25c
Large size Seamless Granite Iron Ham Boilers; regular price, \$1.69; sale price, 69c
12-quart size Granite Iron Chamber Pans; regular price, 6.00; sale price, 3.90c
4-quart size Granite Iron Pudding Pans; regular price, 2.00; sale price, 10c

BUYING-ARMY SUPPLIES

The War Department Issues an Explanatory Statement.

A Reply to Reports That Equipment and Sustenance Are Being Purchased Mostly in China, Japan, and Australia—Why Khaki and Certain Foods Are Secured Abroad.

Several communications have reached the War Department containing statements that representations are being made throughout the country to the effect that the Quartermaster's Department and the Commissary Department of the Army are purchasing supplies for the equipment and sustenance of the Army in Australia, China, and Japan, and that millions of dollars of American money are going to China and Japan for the purchase of clothing and supplies, which should properly be secured in this country.

The War Department has issued a statement in refutation of these representations. In part it says: "From a report of the Quartermaster General it appears that in the matter of clothing the Army it was found during the Spanish-American war, that the cloth uniform usually worn by American troops was unsuitable for tropical service in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. The blue cloth blouses and trousers were insufficiently hot, while the 'frack' summer garments, aside from the fact of rendering their wearers extremely conspicuous, were difficult to keep in a cleanly and presentable condition. The contracts of tropical service, therefore, required clothing for the soldiers that would be durable, clean, washable, and not conspicuous. The cotton goods commonly known as 'khaki' fulfilled these requirements, and the beginning of the war this material was entirely unknown to American manufacturers.

No good reason was known, however, why this class of goods should not be produced in this country, and, as a consequence, steps taken in that direction, the manufacture of khaki cloth has grown to large proportions. As demonstrating this fact, contracts of the Quartermaster Department are now outstanding for nearly 1,000,000 yards of khaki, from which will be manufactured 125,000 khaki coats and 175 pairs of khaki trousers, nearly all of which are destined for the Philippines at an early date.

"Practically the only purchases made in Manila by the Quartermaster's Department have been of khaki uniforms absolutely essential for the comfort and welfare of the troops in the field, and which, in the beginning of the campaign, it was not possible to furnish. Instead of these purchases amounting in value to millions of dollars, as represented, the total value does not exceed \$255,000, covering a period of nearly two years.

"The reports upon the use of khaki clothing show that the additional comfort and healthfulness of khaki garments over the regulation blue uniforms have been demonstrated and thoroughly appreciated. "It further appears from the report of the Quartermaster General that domestic khaki material is now being manufactured in this country equal in every respect, if not superior, to that produced in foreign countries and therefore no further purchases of this material are contemplated at Manila. All troops, regulars and volunteers, sent to the Philippines last year, were equipped with one set of khaki clothing made in this country. In addition, besides meeting the demands of troops stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico for this clothing, quantities have been shipped to Manila as follows: 20,000 khaki coats, 37,500 pairs khaki trousers. "With the exception above stated, all

Parker Budget & Co.

Where to Buy Clothing for Boys—and Why.

It is singularly hard to find good stores that cater to the wants of the little boys as they should be. This is, we presume, because the profit in Boys' and Children's Clothing is not very large, yet their selling entails as much effort and probably more than is required in the selling of Men's Garments. Thus few people cater to the wants of the little fellows as they should. It is different here. Ours is an outfitting establishment for boys of all ages, managed as if we sold nothing else, and we believe the most complete and largest of its kind south of New York. There is not a Clothing, Furnishing, Hat or Shoe want that cannot be satisfactorily met here. Our hobby is Boys' and Children's Clothing. The following are special offerings for Saturday:

- New line of Sailor Blouse Suits just received for spring trade. Of fine quality Blue Cheviots, handsomely embellished with seven styles of trimmings, and made with the new shaped collar. Regular \$4 and \$4.50 values at \$3.00
One lot of specially handsome Spring Juvenile Suits, entirely new in fabric and get-up. Intended for the little boys of ages 3 to 6 years. Regular \$6 value and offered in a neighboring store as extraordinary worth at \$4.23
We are making a feature of the \$5 grade for larger boys, having put in a number of lots that would readily command \$6 and \$7. Double-breasted jacket styles. Choice at \$5
Our line of Novelties is the largest, most comprehensive, and choicest we have yet shown. All kinds of cloths from the rough chevots to the rich plain worsteds. Prices range from \$3 to \$10

Boys' Furnishings, Hats, and Shoes. New shapes in Boys' and Ladies' Linen Collars 10c and 15c. We have the prettiest collection of Boys' Neckties we have ever shown. 25c, 39c, 50c. We shall offer for Saturday the best 25c Boys' Hose in town at 15c per pair. Black one line ribbed. New line of Boys' Golf Coats in neat mixtures. Regular 50c quality 25c. Boys' fine Fur Felt Fedoras in black, pearl, cedar, and brown \$1.00 regular \$1.50 quality—to go at. Boys' black Vel Kid Shoes; hand welt soles; latest last; sizes 2-12 to 5-12; same as our Men's \$4 Shoes, at \$3.00. Boys' Veal Calf Shoes, uppers of Kangaroo Kid, on the same last as our Men's Shoes; sizes 2-12 to 5-12; worth \$2.25 at \$1.75.

Parker, Bridget & Co., Head-to-foot Outfitters, 9th and Penn. Ave.

Concerts by the Angelus Every Evening. SOUVENIRS AND GIFTS OF SUNDRIES...

Opening Display This Week. We cannot regulate the weather outside, but you'll find it warm and comfortable inside our big store. Hundreds of people have attended our opening this week—been a big success.

SHOWING THE HANDSOME NEW MODELS OF COLUMBIAS, HARTFORDS, CRESCENTS, STERLINGS, STORMER AND PENNANT WHEELS. AMERICAN BICYCLE CO. Washington Branch... Pope Sales Dept., 317-319 14th St. Local Agencies: 12th and 13th Sts.

Ruoff's Hat Stock.

Formerly of 905 Penna. Ave., To Be Closed Out at Retail, COMMENCING FRIDAY, March 16, 9 A. M., at 1111 F St. N.W., Before Tuesday Night, March 20

Business to be wound up by Tuesday, March 20. Open evenings until 9 p. m. To facilitate the closing of the business, entire stock to be sold at 25c on the Dollar!

All the famous Dunlaps and Stetsons—nothing reserved—everything must be sold. Also the advance spring orders.

- Dunlap Derbys, \$5.00 for \$2.00 and \$2.50
Dunlap Fedoras, \$5.00 for \$2.50
Dunlap Crabs, \$2.00 for \$1.25
Stetson Boss Raw Edge, \$4.50 for \$2.50
Stetson Boss Raw Edge, \$5.00 for \$2.60
Ruoff's \$4.00 Black & Bro. Brown Derby for \$1.50
Ruoff's \$2.00 Black & Bro. Derby for \$1.50
Ruoff's \$2.00 Black & Bro. Derby for \$1.25
Dunlap Silk Hats, \$5.00 for \$2.50
Dunlap Coachman's Hats, \$7.00 for \$4.00
Ruoff's Silk Hats, \$5.50 and \$7.00 for \$4.00 and \$4.50
Ruoff's Coachman's Hat, \$5.00 for \$2.25
Ruoff's Coachman's Storm, \$5.00 for \$3.25
Goif, Yacht, Express, and Military Caps, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for \$1.00 and \$1.50
Ladies' \$3.00, for \$1.50 and \$2.00. Choice goods.
Ladies' Dunlap Felt Hats, \$5.00 for \$1.50
Silk Umbrellas, \$5.00, for \$2.00
Silk Umbrellas, \$4.00, for \$1.75
Silk Umbrellas, \$2.50, for \$1.25
All the \$1.00 and \$1.50 "Cases" Cases for 25c
All the Boys' Cases, 25c and 50c, for 10c
New Leather Hat Cases, for tourists travelers, \$2.50 and \$4.50. Worth \$5.00 and \$10.00.

WHO IS TO BLAME? Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder troubles. Dr. Kline's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, promptly cures. At best, these troubles are the result of a neglected bladder. You may have a sample bottle by mail free. Write to Dr. Kline, P. O. Box 518, Philadelphia, Pa.

COOK REMEDY CO. 1231 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for profits of course. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most extensive circulation ever secured. 100-page Book Free. 10c to \$5.00.

DAVID F. MANN, 1111 F Street.

Cancer Cannot be Cut Out or Removed with Plasters

Surgical operations and flesh destroying plasters are useless, painful and dangerous, and besides, never cure Cancer. No matter how often a cancerous sore is removed, another comes at or near the same place. Does not this prove conclusively that Cancer is a blood disease, and that it is folly to attempt to cure this deep-seated disease by cutting or burning out the sore, which, after all, is only an outward sign of the disease—a place of exit for the poison?

Cancer runs in families through many generations, and those whose ancestors have been afflicted with it are liable at any time to be stricken with the deadly malady.

Only Blood Diseases can be Transmitted from One Generation to Another—further proof that Cancer is a disease of the blood. To cure a blood disease like this you must cure the entire blood system—remove every trace of the poison. Nothing cures Cancer effectually and permanently but S. S. S.

S. S. S. enters the circulation, searches out and removes all taint, and stops the formation of cancerous cells. No mere tonic or ordinary blood medicine can do this. S. S. S. goes down to the very roots of the disease, and forces out the deadly poison, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health. A little pipette, a harmless liquid wart or mole, a lump in the breast, a cut or bruise that refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, should all be looked upon with suspicion, as this is often the beginning of a bad form of cancer. Mrs. Sarah M. Keeling, 541 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 41 years old and for several years I have suffered with a severe form of Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors of this city said was incurable and that I could not live more than six months. I accepted their statement as true, and had given up all hope of ever being well again, when my druggist, knowing of my condition, recommended S. S. S. After taking a few bottles, the pain began to ease, much to the surprise of the physicians, and in a short time the cancer had completely disappeared. My health is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fact, an enjoying perfect health."