

## Old Joe's Grubstake

By Edith King Latham

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Old Joe Cunliff was a picturesque figure of life in Sauger's Pass, although the townspeople were not greatly impressed with the quaint side of the old man's character. To them it was an old story, once both comical and pathetic, but now grown stale from frequent reading.

Ever since the founding of Sauger's, Old Joe had figured in the history of the little mountain settlement, at first as a pioneer owner of the first stamp mill, and afterward, through the sharp vicissitudes of a miner's life, he had slipped down to his present position of the forlorn but ever-hopeful fortune seeker, his sole possessions a lanky mule, a rifle and a meager prospecting outfit. With this stock in trade, he was wont to set out on his expeditions through Shastayou county, often traveling as far south as Redding, and sometimes washing out two or three dollars a week in gold, on the banks of the Sacramento, where it rushes through the narrow mountain canyons.

As it happened this year Old Joe Cunliff had varied his usual program by remaining all winter and well into the summer in Sauger's, and it was not until one morning in July that he and his mule were seen, in marching order, slowly making their way down the country road toward the south.

Three men sitting on the veranda of the Shasta house, were discussing a new mining boom.

Suddenly one of them slapped his knee, and brought his chair down with a thud on the floor.

"Say, boys, I've got an idea that'll give us some fun and set up the ancient prospector in the highest heaven of joy. Let's grubstake him!"

An hour later, the bewildered old man plodded, in a daze, beside his pack mule, with the pleasant recollection of a hearty meal, and the amazing reality of three brilliant twenty-dollar gold pieces clanking their shining sides against each other in his pocket.



"She Jest Cried, She Was So Glad to See Me."

The grubstake was kept a secret between the three partners of Old Joe, who amused themselves by mysterious allusions to a wonderfully rich new syndicate, but no amount of argument could persuade them to reveal more than this. The rumor grew that the mill owner, the storekeeper and the hotel man had had a quiet tip on a big thing, and the town was prepared for the announcement that the syndicate had bought out the place, or that monster improvements were to be introduced at Sauger's. But they were totally unprepared for the announcement which burst upon the little town toward the last of October.

The postmaster received word from his brother-in-law, Charley Mason, who farmed between Shasta and Redding, that old Joe Cunliff had struck "pay dirt!" The portion of the letter concerning Joe's fortunes ran as follows:

Big piece of news for Sauger's! Spread it around. Old Joe has made his strike at last. He's in it this time, sure; got another feller's claim cheap. Didn't wait for the assay, but experts say it's the sure thing. Better make a little fuss over the old feller, "welcome home," etc. It was all quite under the nose. I know how he got home. I'm going down to S. E. tomorrow.

Forgot to say Joe leaves on the 11:40 train Thursday morning.

Yours, CHARLEY.

The news spread like wildfire through Sauger's, and, in less than an hour after the letter was read, everybody knew the story of the three double eagles and their sequel. The three men who had grubstaked the successful miner were the most surprised of all. A reception committee was appointed to welcome the lucky miner.

On Thursday morning Sauger's rose early and decorated the buildings on Main street with garlands of spruce and fir, and cotton flags left over from the last Fourth of July celebration.

Half an hour before train time, the platform of the little railway station was crowded with expectant Saugerites. All the jokes of the past six months were revived to while away the long moments before the train was due, but no joke was as potent to bring a laugh as the idea of the ca-

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## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS A FATAL DISEASE OF HORSES

Probable Causes of the Malady and Its Symptoms—By H. J. MILKS, D. V. M., Louisiana.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis in horses is also known as staggers, blind staggers, sleepy staggers, bottom sickness, etc., and scarcely any section of the country has escaped the ravages of the disease at some time or other.

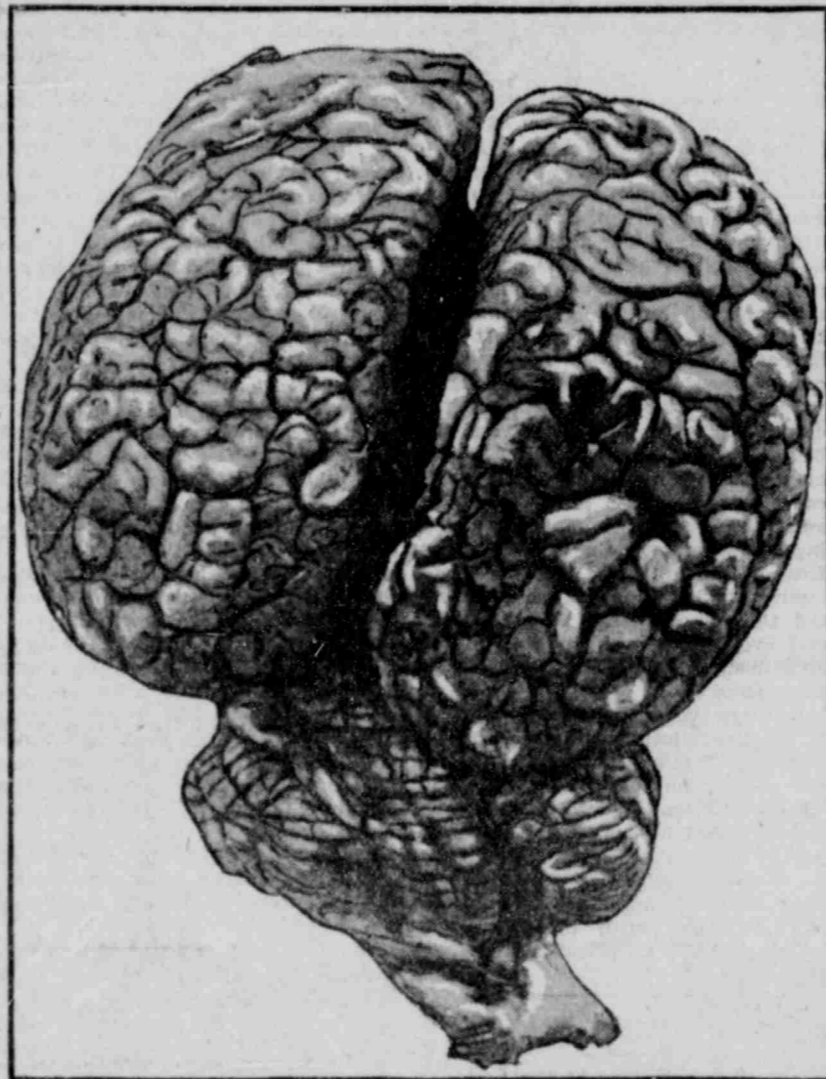
Numerous theories have been advanced as to the cause of this disease. It has been attributed to grazing upon low, marshy places, hence the name bottom sickness. The cause also has been laid to moldy corn or fodder, poisonous plants, exposure to sun, impure water, etc. Mayo, reporting a very similar disease, concludes it to be due to a fungus, *Aspergillus glaucus*. The spores enter the circulation, find lodgment in the organs and set up inflammatory conditions. The cerebral symptoms were due to an abscess of the brain. He has also recovered the above fungus from the different organs.

Chester of the Delaware station has carried on a series of feeding experi-

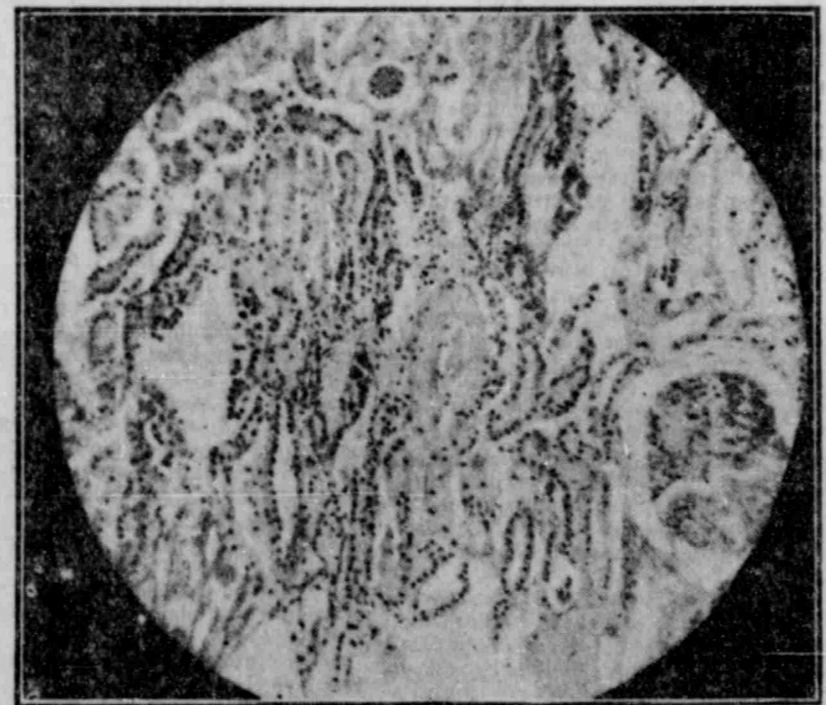
ments in those cases that survived, the disease attacked slowly, the animal usually taking some nourishment and showed all the symptoms of a mild attack.

The mortality was 90 per cent. or more. Treatment availed little, unless started in the first few hours of the disease, and even then prognosis was unfavorable.

Although the exact cause of meningitis in horses and mules has never, as yet, been satisfactorily demonstrated, either in this country or abroad, it has been the opinion of Dr. W. H. Dalrymple of the Louisiana station, who has experienced several previous outbreaks in that state, during both the spring and summer months, that the cause was, in some way, associated with the condition of the feeding materials—either grass or cured products, such as corn, etc.—brought about by the attack of molds or fungi; and that when a complete



Brain of horse. Note the injection of the blood vessels.



Kidney of horse showing degeneration of the tubules. The tubules to the right and in the center show the condition to be especially good.

ments with negative results. Some even point out the infectious nature of the disease.

In the mild cases we get dullness, stupor, weakness, hanging of the head, paresis or slight loss of control over one or more limbs, a slight rise in temperature, 102 to 103 degrees Fahrenheit, often difficulty in swallowing. The visible mucosae were congested and brownish yellow. In these mild cases the weakness never became so great that the animal could not stand and usually it was able to take some nourishment and water.

The more severe cases were manifested by the same general symptoms. Often, however, the respirations were much increased and labored. In the severe cases the animals usually refused food, but often showed a desire for water, although unable to drink. The digestive tract was almost completely paralyzed. Purgatives seemed to do little good, no matter what the dose. The hypodermic use of eserine or atropine did not produce purgation, but did exhibit other physiological phenomena.

The disease generally runs a rapidly fatal course, lasting from a few hours to four or five days—usually not more than three or four days. The time given by some authorities, eight to twelve days, is entirely too long, except in cases that survive.

change to food that was absolutely sound was made, the disease was either checked, or disappeared entirely.

This, also, would seem to have been the experience of other investigators.

Consequently, until the exact nature of the agent producing meningitis, as well as a possible remedy, has been discovered, we would urgently recommend to stock owners, that, as soon as they observe the first symptoms of so-called "staggers," they at once make a change from feeding materials that are at all suspicious, to those that are perfectly sound. Or, as a matter of prevention at all times, that they do not supply to their animals, or permit them to consume, food of any kind that is not absolutely sound and free from molds or fungi.

**Feed Light.**—Very little should be fed to brood sows, as it makes them too fat. They should be given plenty of thin slop in which there is always valuable nutriment.

**Cause of Sickness.**—Much sickness among hogs is due to uncertain quarters, wet pens and exposure.

**Provide Clean Water.**—Keep plenty of clean water within reach of your hogs at all times.

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**NORMAL**, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

**MUSIC**, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

### Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

**OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY**, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

**PERSONAL EXPENSES** for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

**LIVING EXPENSES** are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

**SCHOOL FEES** are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

**PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE**, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

**SPRING**—10 weeks, \$22.50—in one payment \$22.00.  
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

**SPRING**—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

**SPRING**—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

**FALL, 1908**—14 weeks, \$29.50—in one payment \$29.00.  
Installment plan: first day \$21.05 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.45.

**REFUNDING.** Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On incidental fee, a certificate allowing the student to apply the amount advanced for term bills when he returns provided it is within four terms, but making no allowance for any fraction of a month.

**IT PAYS TO STAY**—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.  
The first day of Fall term is September 16, 1908.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

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