

Famous Forts in U. S. History

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

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The Fort That Was Built by Indian Slaves

Among the interesting sights in St. Augustine, Fla. (the oldest town in the United States) is a tablet over the entrance to Fort Marion, bearing the coat of arms of Spain and the following legend: "Don Ferdinand the Sixth, Being King of Spain and the Field Marshal, Don Alonso Fernando Heredia, Being Governor and Captain General of This Place, St. Augustine, of Florida, and Its Province, This Fort Was Finished in the Year 1766. The Works Were Directed by the Captain Engineer, Don Pedro De Brazos Y Garay."

But this ancient inscription does not tell the full story of the forts in St. Augustine. From the day in 1565 when Pedro Menendez erected there the first rude fortification to hold Florida against the French, there have been a series of fortresses here. And they have been connected with some stirring scenes in Florida colonial history—such as the massacre of Jean Ribault's Huguenots by Menendez, with De Gorges' terrible revenge and with other incidents which gave this "land of flowers" a baptism of blood.

The first fort erected on the present site of Fort Marion was an octagonal wooden structure named San Juan de Pinos, built as early as 1580. It was this fort which Sir Francis Drake, the famous British navigator, captured without resistance during a flying raid on the "Spanish Main" in that year. A little later a more pretentious structure of stone was begun and it was named Fort St. Mark. In 1638 the Spaniards were at war with the Apalachee Indians, who lived near the Suwanee river, and, having defeated them, forced their captives to work on the fortifications for more than 60 years. When Gen. James Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, laid siege to St. Augustine in 1740, Monteano, the Spanish commandant, had a large force of convicts from Mexico at work on the fort and by this time it was so strong that Oglethorpe gave up the attempt to capture the town.

Where Carelessness Cost 400 Lives

At the opening of the War of 1812 there lived at Lake Tensaw, near Mobile, Ala., a wealthy half-breed named Samuel Mimms. His house was built on low, sandy ground, surrounded by a marsh, and around it he had constructed a stockade with an uncompleted blockhouse at one corner.

When the Creek Indians joined the cause of the British the settlers gathered at this fort and in July, 1813, General Claiborne sent a force of 175 soldiers, under Maj. Daniel Beasley, to hold the fort. At first Beasley energetically obeyed Claiborne's orders to strengthen the fort, then allowed the work to slacken when the Creeks failed to make any hostile move. He even became so negligent as to fail to post guards, except at night and, one day when two slaves brought news of having seen signs of a large body of Indians, Beasley ordered them flogged for spreading a false alarm.

The next day, just as the drums beat the noon mess call, a horde of "Red Sticks" (Creek warriors) dashed out of a little ravine near the fort and were within 30 yards of the gate, which stood wide open and unguarded, before they were discovered. Beasley saw them first and ran to shut the gate. As he put his shoulder against the heavy log door the sand, which had drifted against it, held it open for a second. In that instant the Indians struck it, hurled it back, fell upon Beasley with their hatchets and cut him down.

Then the red horde, led by Chief Weatherford, poured into the fort. So desperate was the defense of the soldiers that at first the Creeks were driven back. But Weatherford rallied them and they soon gained full possession of the fort by burning the defenders out from house to house in the inclosure. The slaughter that followed was appalling. Weatherford tried to control his maddened warriors, but he could not hold in check the storm of destruction that he had loosed. Men, women and children went down before the hatchet and scalping knife and, except for 12 soldiers who broke through and escaped into the woods, not a white person of the 450 in the fort survived.

The defenders of Fort Mimms sold their lives dearly, however. More than 400 of the 1,000 Creek warriors who attacked the fort were killed or badly wounded. A year later Weatherford's people were forced to pay in full for the Fort Mimms massacre when "Old Hickory" Jackson defeated them at Tohopeka and blotted out forever the flower of the Creek fighting force.

MAKING GOOD IN A SMALL TOWN

Real Stories About Real Girls

By MRS. HARLAND H. ALLEN

PAINTING POST CARDS

"PAINTING postcards is merely a playful pastime," says a girl who knows the knack. But the girl who doesn't know the knack, who hasn't a natural aptitude for the work, had better stick to her typewriter, she maintains, or her position behind the counter.

"Any girl who has done well in high school drawing can paint postcards as well as I do," insists this girl, who realized more than one hundred dollars from the sale of her cards last Christmas. "But she must have a little natural ability."

The girl postcard-painter will need jet-black waterproof ink; a box of water colors; both fine and heavy tinted paper. She may have each design sharply outlined in black ink, or she may illuminate it. She fastens the brush to a drawing board, with thumb tacks, and sketches in her drawing, about twice as large as the finished drawing will be. She should make the outlines with pencil, first, going over them with ink. If she wants to paint in the design, a branch of holly and a Christmas candle, to be used as models, may help her. She should not attempt delicate shadings; the simpler her painting is, the more effective it will be. If she is apt at verse writing, she may add a Christmas message.

The design should be as unique and original as possible. Christmas sprites and gnomes, Christmas candles, holly wreaths, baskets of fruit and nuts, are cheerful subjects for the Christmas cards.

The postcard painter should have an engraver make a zinc plate of the design. A printing office will sell her a good quality paper for her cards. This paper should not be glossy and should have a good body. Fawn-colored, tan and brown paper make effective backgrounds for colored Christmas drawings. The sketches simply outlined in black will look best on white and gray paper.

The girl who is just beginning to work may start in by selling the cards to relatives and friends. If her work is dainty and novel, the people to whom the cards are sent may inquire about them and, later, send in orders.

A compromise between direct and indirect selling is sometimes profitable. The girl who decides on this method leaves her cards in tea-rooms, hotel news stands, beauty parlors in a neighboring city, allowing the people who sell her wares a 15 per cent commission.

If she does not slacken her efforts during the ante-holiday times, and maintains a steady demand by occasional advertising—she may get a satisfactory share of that \$30,000,000 Americans yearly spend for greeting cards.

MAGAZINE SALESWOMEN MAKE MONEY

HAVE you the "gift o' gab"? One girl I know who possessed the trait (which, held in reasonable restraint, is an excellent one to possess) capitalized it by selling magazines in her small home town.

"And when you sell magazines, you not only utilize, but develop, your powers of persuasion," she told me. "The work, either full or part time, is eminently suited to the inexperienced but ambitious small-town girl. She can always get a job selling magazines on commission. If she is honest and reliable, she needs no capital whatever."

The first step is to secure the agency for several well-known and well-thought-of magazines. Then the would-be saleswoman should begin to solicit subscriptions from friends and neighbors. If she has selected publications that are sufficiently popular, she will find that nearly every family takes one of them. She should find out when these publications are to expire, and, using this information, should make a list of customers to be seen later.

Soon, her supply of acquaintances exhausted, she will be working altogether among strangers, taking a residence street at a time, and calling at every residence house on it. This will give her still more confidence, and she may spend an occasional afternoon in a downtown office building, or at some place where men and women workers are being paid off.

All this time, she must be studying. Books on salesmanship are available at the public library; and the magazines for which she is working will send her information on the psychology of salesmanship.

After she has been for a time in what is rather unadvisedly called the "selling game," for it is anything but a game in the seriousness of its purpose and the range of its potentialities, she will begin to have that feeling essential to good results in any line, that her work is truly worthy; that specifically she is saving her customers something in money, and more in avoiding the inconvenience of having to buy the magazine each week and carry it home. She will learn to be courteous and even-tempered and well-poised. And, more materially, she will make money. Many a magazine saleswoman has a higher income than the average bank president.

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Big City Market Is Now Rat-Free

Department of Agriculture Carries Out Successful Raid in Washington.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As a result of control measures quietly inaugurated by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, Center market, in Washington, has been made one of the most satisfactory markets from the standpoint of rat-free conditions in the country. When the department took over the management of this great city market, which covers an area equal to two city blocks, the place was found to be badly infested by rats. Here was not only loss in food products, but also danger to public health through contamination of foods.

Barium Carbonate Used.

So serious was the infestation that some who had noticed conditions hesitated to purchase their food supplies there. To clear up the situation without unduly disturbing the public, the biological survey, co-operating with the bureau of agricultural economics, began work very inconspicuously. Barium carbonate was distributed under carefully controlled conditions and 300 rats were found killed at one time. Traps were also used on a large scale. Accumulated rubbish was cleared away, infested hollow walls and other structures were replaced by rat-proof construction, more sanitary and rat-proof booths were built of concrete, and a large incinerator was installed to consume garbage and rubbish.

Conditions Improved.

Special attention was given to rat-proofing food-storage places, including all cold storage. The interest of the dealers was enlisted in the effort, and many neighboring commission houses, at their request, were assisted and have adopted measures recommended for the protection of the food products which they handle. While the market is still subject to invasion by rats from surrounding property and through introduction with shipments of food, necessitating careful follow-up work, conditions have been vastly improved, and the market is a valuable example of what can be accomplished when proper effort is made.

Roup May Be Controlled by Proper Management

Contagious roup is very easily spread from one bird to another by contact through the feed, water and litter. Roup is easily controlled by proper management and housing. Damp, insanitary, poorly ventilated, overcrowded drafty quarters are conducive to its spread. Only valuable birds should receive individual treatment. Place the bird in a dry, well-ventilated place and give it plenty of fresh air and feed. Every morning and evening remove all the cheesy matter from the eyes and nostrils of the bird and dip its head into a solution of bichloride of mercury (1-1,000). This is made by placing one 7.3-grain bichloride of mercury tablet in a pint of water. Hold the bird firmly and immerse the head until the eyes are covered, keeping it there a few seconds, or until it struggles.

In treating an infected flock, dispose of all bad cases by killing and burning them. Isolate all birds having colds, keep quarters dry, provide plenty of ventilation without drafts, sunlight, and avoid overcrowding. Place one 7.3-grain bichloride of mercury tablet in a gallon of water in a nonmetal container. Never use more than ten days in succession.

Different Rations That Have Got Good Results

Farmers who have good alfalfa hay find that a ration mixed from 500 pounds ground corn, 200 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds wheat bran and 100 pounds linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal or soy bean meal gives excellent results.

When clover hay is used in place of alfalfa, the oilmeal is increased to 200 pounds. If mixed hay is the only kind a man has, he cuts the corn to 400 pounds and increases the oats to 300 pounds and the oilmeal to 200 pounds. The same amount of bran, 200 pounds, is used.

In a very few cases where it is out of the question to secure anything but timothy hay, the above ration is mixed in equal parts by weight. C. B. Finley, dairy extension man at the Iowa State college, found in his experience with over 5,000 farmers last year, that good results were always obtained from the above combinations.

Work of Busy Bee

"How doth the busy little bee," has been spoken thousands of times by school children and others without a single thought as to the important part that the busy little bee plays in the development of many of our plants. Bees serve a double purpose. They gather the sweets from the flowers and store them and at the same time they perform a greater service in carrying the pollen from one flower to another, thus insuring a full set of fruit upon our trees and certain of our vegetable plants.

Discover Means to Control Bean Weevil

Infected Seeds Must Not Be Put in Storage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A notion long prevalent among growers of beans was that the planting of weevily seed was the cause of a weevily crop, but investigations by the bureau of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, in California, have shown that this has no effect on the infestation of the succeeding crop. The real cause of the spread of weevils in the new crop has been shown to be the development of large numbers of the insects in seeds held over from the preceding year and held in storage in buildings near the fields of growing beans. A few beans may be the breeding ground for enormous numbers of the pests. In one case it was found that 350,000 of a certain variety of cowpea weevil developed from a bag containing 69 pounds of cowpeas.

From this it is evident that the increase of the weevils may be largely controlled by the simple expedient of destroying those in the stored beans or by disposing of the surplus beans.

This weevil work of the department has been received by growers with much approval. In one of the most important bean-growing sections they have formed a weevil committee, the purpose of which is to spread the new information and to enforce recommendations which it is thought will reduce the losses which in recent years have been increasing with the continued cultivation of these leguminous crops.

Points to Consider in Treatment of Acid Soil

There are several factors to be considered when choosing the form of lime to use for acid soils. The cost of the calcium is the first point to be considered and then the character of the soil, the kind of crop, the rapidity of action desired, the fineness of the lime and the convenience of handling are of next importance in the order named. Ordinary ground limestone or calcium carbonate contains approximately 800 pounds of calcium per ton, slaked lime or hydrated lime contains about 1,081 pounds of calcium per ton, and quicklime or unslaked lime contains about 1,423 pounds. The cost of a pound of calcium in each form should be compared when determining the relative cost of each substance. Generally speaking, for most conditions, ordinary ground limestone is to be recommended above the other forms. Unslaked lime will slowly become slaked when exposed to the air and dampness.

Green Feed Essential for Poultry in Winter

Successful poultrymen have learned that green feed of some kind is absolutely essential for winter egg production. Most any green stuff is good, providing the right kind of storage is used to keep the vegetables crisp and sound. Cabbage, beets or mangolds are all good; and besides they are easy to keep all winter in pit or cellar. I really like cabbage the best, because it is crisp, quite nutritious and the hens like it, says a writer in the Indiana Farmers' Guide. The beets or mangolds should be pulled before any freezing frosts occur; and only a few should be placed before the hens at one time. Alfalfa and clover leaves are used to some extent, but feed of a more succulent nature is best for winter use.

Best Use of Potatoes in Live Stock Feeding

Potatoes may be fed in limited amounts to cattle, sheep and horses in partial substitution for grain, but they can be fed more liberally to hogs, especially if they are boiled or steamed and mixed with meal. Heavy feeding of raw potatoes will induce scouring. At the Wisconsin experiment station it was found that for hog feeding 442 pounds of cooked potatoes equaled 100 pounds of corn. A number of other stations have tested potatoes as a feed and as an average of all these tests it can be stated that about 320 pounds of potatoes, after cooking, are equal in feeding value to 100 pounds of corn or barley. For best results, when fed to hogs, potatoes should be given at the rate of about four pounds to each pound of concentrates.

FARM NOTES

Pullets kept separate from hens will bring better results.

A broody coop where feverish hens can be confined and fed is much to be preferred to ducking them or to starvation.

Early seeding is essential for a good oat crop. Ground prepared in the fall permits early seeding next spring.

Ever try a scythe as an insect and plant disease exterminator? Some insects and fungus diseases live through the winter on weeds.

Even if you do not want to raise more hogs in 1925 than you did in 1924, remember that you can make no mistake by producing better hogs through the use of a good registered boar, liberal feeding and better general care.

GOOD ROADS

SOUTHERN SISTERS TAKE TIP ON ROADS

The recent visit of a distinguished group of Pan-American road engineers to the United States has resulted in stimulating greatly the laying out and building of good roads all over the western hemisphere, according to information received by Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the good roads committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

"The work will not be completed in a day," said Chapin, "but the seed has been sown and the example and the inspiration are there. Lively good roads campaigns are under way in a number of countries. The whole subject will come to a more definite head at the first Pan-American highway conference at Buenos Aires next May. There are particularly optimistic reports from Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua. An encouraging fact is that the leaders are laying out in each case a national system of roads, so that development can proceed logically and effectively."

"The Argentine ambassador to the United States, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon, who accompanied the Pan-American mission on its American tour, soon will be in South America. He is one of the enthusiastic sponsors of an adequate system of good roads built under a national plan. He is to make good roads one of the important commercial questions which he will discuss with Argentine officials when he arrives here."

"In Mexico a highway association is being formed. In Cuba a bill is to be introduced shortly into congress for the immediate construction of a Cuba central highway. The Cubans are thoroughly awake to the possibilities of good roads."

"A factor of importance is that railroad construction is almost prohibitive in cost in such countries as Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The governments of those countries are especially interested in highways which will in part at least take over the usual tasks of the railways."

"In other countries the more normal condition of the motor roads as a valuable and essential adjunct of railroads, for the proper development of the national resources, is to be expected."

Car Owner Wants Smooth Pavement for Pleasure

"The pavement's the thing," opines the modern Hamlet as he steps on the accelerator of his car, looks over the green fields and woods on either side and decides that things are not so deplorable in Denmark after all.

Yes, the pavement's the thing. Any old cow path will not suffice for a road in these days when an automobile ride is the shortest distance between two points. People like to say it with balloon tires nowadays. They want roads that will get them somewhere else—in a hurry—without bumping their heads through the top of the gasoline phaeton.

That means that they must have paved roads and wider roads too. There must be wide pavements so that cars can pass safely and easily. The motorist on the roads today finds that two cars roll where only one rolled before. Such a condition means that automobiles can't pass each other if road builders stick to narrow highways.

And road builders know this too. They're building 'em wider. And the old ones, that were too narrow, even if they were mighty good pavements and served royally when they were built, are being widened by building strips of concrete pavement at the side of the old pavement.

The pavement's the thing, and the motorists are going to have it—they're going to have it wider, too.

Good Road Notes

More than half of New Zealand's 44,000 miles of highways are hard surfaced.

Congress has appropriated \$7,500,000 for improvement of roads in the national park areas.

The Canadian experts said that our roads are not wide enough, but the driver who is content to keep within the speed limit should be able to stay on them.

Let us travel over all the countries of the earth and whenever we shall find no facility of traveling from a city to a town, or from a village to a hamlet, we may pronounce the people to be barbarians.—Abbe Reynal.

Forty-four states are now using trucks in the work of maintaining existing highways.

Much of the highway work on the mountain passes and elsewhere in the mountainous districts is inside the boundaries of the United States forest reserve.

Montreal, Canada, is going to replace its white paint directional signs with colored markings inlaid in the roadbeds. Varied colors will be used to denote various routes.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION



Broadcasting Cough

When Gov. Al Smith's speech was broadcast at Manchester, N. H., Edward Murphy sat on the stage and interrupted some of the early speakers by coughing. Half a mile away at his home in the residential part of the city Mrs. Murphy, attending the rally by radio, heard the cough, recognized it as Ed's and sent the son of the family posthaste with some tablets to relieve the husband and father and prevent his further interference with the success of the occasion.

Billy Knew the Game

Billy, my small neighbor, dropped in to see me one morning. Spying a toy telephone lying in the corner, he immediately began playing with it. "You be Central," he suggested, "and I'll be the caller-up." Accordingly, he took the phone, and shouted: "Hello!" "Hello," I answered. "Oh, no, that isn't the way," the little fellow corrected me. "I have to say 'Hello' two or three times; then you say: 'The line's busy,' an' then I bawl you out!"—Chicago Tribune.

Radium Rays From Animals

Living plants and animals are radioactive, giving out rays like radium, according to Albert Nodon, French scientist, says Popular Science Monthly. Recently Nodon exhibited three photographic plates on each of which were unmistakable light impressions. These, he asserted, were caused by the rays emitted by a radioactive mineral, an insect and a green leaf that had been placed on the emulsion side of the plates in a dark room.

Airship of 1709

According to the text accompanying a curious print published in Vienna in 1700, the attractive qualities of the so-called coral agate were to be used in an airship, the invention of a Brazilian priest. Over the aviator's head was a network of iron to which large coral agates were attached. These were expected to help in drawing up the ship when, through the heat of the sun's rays, the stones had acquired magnetic power.

Has No Copyright

It appears that the one country in Europe that lies outside the pale of copyright is Yugoslavia. Not only is the foreign author or newspaper not protected, but within the country literary or journalistic work is not recognized as property. An end is to be put to this state of things by a proposed authors' protection bill.

Where Everybody Is Boxed

An undertaker has recently suggested that his profession should be given a more attractive name. Why not call his shop the Box Office?—London Humorist.

The tubers of chufe, or earth almond, which in some parts of the country is an annoying weed, yield about 30 per cent of usable oil.

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