

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

A Young Colt Barely Recovers from Stunt-Fond Water Good for Cows—Why Temporary Fences Are Best—Value of a Good Spring on the Farm.

Handle the Foal.
Whatever method is employed in handling foals, it should have in view the full and unretarded development of the growing colt. Any young animal on the farm must recover from any setback it may receive during its growth, and the aim should be to keep it all ways in a thrifty condition, and gaining each day until fully matured. If the young colt is stunted at any period of its growth, it is sure to follow, and it cannot be overcome without extra food and care, greatly in excess of what have been required to keep it in constantly growing condition. In fact, the chances are that it never will recover and be what it might have been. It may grow to be a well-developed horse, but it would have been that much better had it suffered no check in its growth.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Ponds for Watering Cows.
So much is said about the need of pure water for cows that most people have come to the conclusion that pond water is always objectionable. It may be near large cities, where various kinds of refuse get into it, and so also may the spring water of such localities be polluted with typhoid and other germs. But away from large cities or villages the pond water as found on many farms is as pure as the water that comes from springs. Cows will drink it, even if the water be muddy, rather than the water freshly drawn from a spring or well. The reason is because in summer, the water is warmer. If allowed, cows will wade into such ponds, letting the water cover their udders. This is very refreshing to them in a hot day, but is best done where there is a running stream, so as by exposure to the air by its motion to keep the water fresh.

Match Under Bearing Trees.
Almost all kinds of fruit trees suffer late in the summer for lack of water. The best way to keep moisture in the soil is to thoroughly mulch it with straw, cut grass or anything that will present an open, dry surface. If nothing else can be procured cultivate a little loose soil under the trees as far as the roots extend. Many people do not think of loose soil as a mulch, but it is one of the best. It is for this reason that an orchard in bearing ought always to be cultivated rather than kept in grass. In cultivated soil every little shower sinks down where it is left. But if the surface is left hard and uncultivated, even the heavy rains, if there is a steep descent, may run off on the surface and do little good. There is an especial need of moisture while the fruit and its seeds are being formed, for this requires potash which cannot be used by roots until it is dissolved by water in the soil.

The Value of a Good Spring.
A spring of pure water on any farm adds at least a hundred dollars to its value. If near a city it is worth much more. Often such springs can be found in hillsides by digging six or eight feet, especially if the soil shows springy places during winter and spring. If the spring is higher than the house it can be conducted into the kitchen by force of gravity, and the water can be turned off or on as the housewife may desire. There are doubtless hundreds, and possibly thousands, of farms where the best pure water can be conducted into the house at slight expense. If the water has to be lifted a hydraulic ram will force the water up hill. This costs somewhat more, but it will generally pay.

Nature Studies.
We cannot but feel that an elementary knowledge of plant growth and of other processes of nature will some time be considered a natural part of the education of all boys and girls in the country, and this not simply because it will make them more successful farmers or fruit growers or truck raisers, but because as a matter of mental discipline it is an excellent schooling for anybody, helping to train the mind to habits of observation which can be used in any field of life, and giving a knowledge of facts and processes which will furnish pleasure and entertainment in all after life, even if it is not made directly profitable in work on the farm or the garden.—*Garden and Forest.*

Feed for Swine.
Sows and shorthorns should have rings put into their noses, and then turned into the orchard. They will eat up the wormy fruit, and the fruit and grass will keep them in growing condition. Feed milled slop night and morning, and give them plenty of clean water to drink. Give the hogs and pigs once a week a mixture of wood ashes—Cumberland coal or anthracite will answer if it is broken up fine—and a little sulphur. This is an excellent appetizer. It also purifies the blood. If the pigs must be kept up, keep their pens and yards very clean; whitewash inside and out, and feed grass, oats and peas, or corn fodder, once a day. Do not feed corn during the summer.

Millet for Outworn.
Aside from its feeding value, millet is a very useful crop for clearing the ground of outworn. A few years ago the agricultural experiment station of South Dakota sent out questionnaires concerning the outworn, one of which follows: "With a crop such as millet, which the worms do not like, and which effectively chokes out all other growth, leave the ground free from worms in the fall? Out of sixty answers received, only one reported that worms had followed a thrifty crop of millet. All the others reported that corn after millet stood the best chance of being unmolested by wire worms.—*Agriculturist.*

Temporary Fences Best.
Every year the amount of interior fence is lessening, and it is not, as is generally thought, because fencing material is growing scarcer. In fact, the greater cheapness of iron makes the wire-fence fences really cheaper, considering their permanence, their making of the old-time fences which cost so

much labor to put up. But the wire-fence has a still greater advantage in the fact that it can be easily taken down and set up again. With a few hundred rods of this fence, no other fencing material would be needed on any farm. Under a permanent fence, such weeds as Canada thistle and quack grass will find a secure home, from which no cultivation can dislodge them.

New Beets Were Improved.
It is by successive plantings of beet seed from the plants which showed the greatest percentage of sweet, that the amount of saccharine matter in the beet has been increased from eight per cent. from the best up to fourteen and even eighteen per cent., as some of the improved French varieties have shown. Vilmorin, a French seed grower, took the lead in these experiments. It might be supposed that in testing the beet seed, it would be impossible to use such a beet for planting. But Vilmorin was very careful in testing to only select out a small part of the beet, numbering each specimen, and when the test of each was completed, selecting those beets for seed which yielded the richest juices. Under this treatment, however, the beets became less productive than in those varieties grown under natural conditions. Possibly also it cannot be expected that beets yielding such high percentages of sweet should grow so large as do the varieties whose sap is not thus over-invested, and can therefore flow more easily. And yet it may not be any harder for nature to change the carbonic acid gas absorbed through the beet leaves sweet than it is in starch, each being different forms of the same chemical substance, carbon.

Stock in Rainy Weather.
Stock at pasture in summer often suffer more from cold in wet weather than they do from the cold of winter. The constant evaporation of moisture which is hastened by the warmth generated by the body chills the skin, and gives the animal what is known as cold, but is really internal fever. Milk cows and those heavy with young suffer most, as they cannot so well run around and thus keep their blood circulating. Every farmer has noticed that after rain has fallen all day the milk yield shrinks if the cow has been exposed to the wet. For this reason a shed in the pasture field may be a good investment. Better still is it to get the cows up to the barnyard under shelter and cut some grass for them, giving a wet grass in field or cut does not have the proportion of nutriment to its bulk that the same grass has in dry weather with only its own natural juices in it.

A Cheap, Good Site.
A good site can be built cheaply and easily by the exercise of a little thought and ingenuity. If possible, construct it in any of the farm buildings, for it will then cost not more than 50 cents per ton of ensilage. Get all the height you can, rather than diameter. If you already have a large silo and you are troubled with mold over the top before you get a layer fed off, divide it with rough lumber, and so have two. Try to get at least twenty-four feet in height. Figure on a cubic foot per day for each cow or steer to be fed. In building outside of a building it is needful to have the site double and large in space as a protection against frost. Frost will get in through one thickness, as in the case of matched lumber silos. Better use a rough hemlock, two thicknesses, with waterproof building paper between.—*Agriculturist.*

Apple Tree Borer.
It behooves apple growers to be on the lookout for the borer, which, if unchecked, will ruin their trees. The parent of this borer is a brown-and-white striped beetle, about three-fourths of an inch long and somewhat plump. It lays its eggs either at night or very early in the morning, and is not easily seen against the apple trees. Washing the trees with an emulsion made of whale-oil soap and water, with enough carbolic acid to make it smell strongly, will kill the beetle away. But it is safer to bind some cloth around the tree trunk to the height of two feet from the ground, and saturate that with the emulsion, as the odor will remain through the whole season, instead of being washed away by rains, as it might be on the tree.

Care of Grain Drills.
The grain drill is much too expensive an implement to be left to rust by neglect in caring for it. The fertilizer drills are especially liable to this injury, because they have held some acids which cannot help rusting whatever iron they come in contact with. While in use the friction prevents rust formation, but if phosphate is left in the drill over night some injury must result. Worse still happens if the drill is left out of doors to be wet and rusted by rains. We have known careful farmers who kept grain drills in good condition twelve to fifteen years. But they kept them under cover, and always greased the parts most exposed to rust before putting away.

Farm Notes.
The burdock, considered a nuisance in this country, has been cultivated as an article of food in Japan for centuries. The roots, leaves and tender shoots are cooked and eaten, and the annual value of the burdock crop is said to be about \$400,000.

It will pay any farmer to read about his business; no matter how expert, he may be he will never know his own ventures. Especially in such a world as dairying is reading beneficial, because there are so many problems which require scientific attainments, and which farmers can hear of only through constant reading. June and July are the months for digging the peach tree borer out of the trunks. This work may be done without injury to the trees, and is very necessary. The method is to cut into the opening made by the borer or insert wire, but care should be used that the work is done so as to insure the destruction of the borer.

A good milk cow has broad hind quarters and thin forequarters, thin and deep neck, pointed withers, head pointed between the horns, flat and fine-boned legs and fine hair. Choose one with udders well forward, wide apart and large enough to be easily grasped. A medium-sized cow will give more milk in proportion to the feed she eats.

A Second Newspaper.
A strange newspaper which many persons will be eager to obtain had its existence disclosed for the first time at the Von Tausch libel trial in Berlin. It seems that certain aristocrats at Kaiser Wilhelm's court turn in the gossip they hear to an editor, who prints off a limited edition of the news thus collected for the contributors and a very few other persons. To get at this chronicle scandalous a member of the secret police forged, with full acquiescence from his superiors, the name of a nobleman high in court circles.

ENTERPRISES OF GREAT FITZ AND MOMENT.
Have, are now, and their careers "turned away." Napoleon failed to improve his advantage at Austerlitz in consequence, it is said, of a suggestion brought on by some indiscretion on the part of his staff, and the result was a defeat which cost him his empire. The story is told in a book by the late Lord Fitz, which is now being published in a limited edition of 1,000 copies. The book is a very fine one, and is well worth the price of the book.

In Rome there are few houses bearing the number 13. Nearly all the houses that should bear these figures are marked 12B or 14A.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.
We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER, on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used by the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and that the signature of CHAS. H. PITCHER, on the wrapper. No one has been allowed to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Pitcher is President.

The Lord Mayor's Robe.
The lord mayor of London is entitled to wear an earl's robe whenever a crowned head visits the city. The present lord mayor had such a robe made for use at the recent jubilee festivities which cost him £500.

A little thing happened down at the home of Schilling's Best tea the other day that cost the farmer a clean \$300, and the most interesting feature of the matter is that they could have got out of paying it if they wanted to—because it was a voluntary thing and no one expected them to do it.

It seems that, in the earlier part of the missing word contest, A. Schilling & Co. promised \$100 each to the two persons who sent in the largest number of Schilling's Best yellow tickets before June 15.

It seems fair that the consumers of the tea should get those prizes. A grocer has a better opportunity for collecting tickets; and then, too, he makes a profit on the tea. But two grocers won the prizes, and A. Schilling & Co. paid the money.

Now comes the funny part—they wanted consumers to get \$300, and were determined they should. So they paid another \$300 to the two consumers who had sent in the two largest numbers of tickets.

A Botanical Clock.
Among the botanical curiosities which have been found in the lathum of Tehuantepec, lately much explored by naturalists, is a botanical clock. It is a flower which in the morning is white, at noon is red, and at night blue, and the alterations of color are so regular that the time of day can be told from the tint of the flower.

It is well known that continued darkness has caused the vision of animals to become partially destroyed.

HOLT'S SCHOOL.
Nowhere are boys better cared for and more thoroughly taught than at Holt's school, Burlington, San Mateo county, Cal. In charge of Ira G. Holt, Ph. D. Reopens August 10th. San Francisco Chronicle.

French paupers are provided for by the funds arising from a ten cent tax on theater tickets. This tax averages \$10,000,000 a year.

HOW'S THIS?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him for his firm.

Went & Tice.
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. W. ALDRICH, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 12c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's family pills are the best.

Football was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

I shall recommend Pilo's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

The stargazers of the Mount Hamilton observatory say that there are five hundred million burning suns in the Milky way.

TO MOTHERS OF LARGE FAMILIES.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice.

Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when you can have the benefit of Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

At the first approach of weakness, may all your future years with healthy joy.

Mrs. A. C. Bunyan, 1123 North Albany avenue, near Humboldt Park, Chicago, Ill., says: "I am fifty-one years old and have had twenty children, and my youngest is eight years old. I have been suffering for some time with a terrible weakness that bearing-down feeling was dreadful, and I could not walk any distance. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sensitive Wash and they have cured me. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

A wine cask which holds 97,000 gallons, and is the largest ever built, may be seen at Malvern, Cal. The cask weighs around it weigh 60,000 pounds.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Seaweed, Hopples & Company's Review of Trade.

There was not much activity or business in the wheat market during the past week partially owing to the very hot weather throughout the states east of the Rocky mountains. On account of the temporary strength of the corn market prices advanced 2 cents, but the advance did not hold and the close was at about the same as a week ago.

The July returns of the departments of agriculture indicate the average condition of spring and winter wheat combined are 84.9, which is 2.7 points higher than last month.

The Orange Judd Farmer says: In the spring wheat district the month has been wholly favorable and previous high condition of the crop, is fully maintained. The present condition, 83.2, is practically the same as a month ago. Should it go to harvest with no future drawback, there is abundance in the situation to justify an expectation of 200,000,000 bushels, with nearly 200,000,000 bushels in the Dakotas and Minnesota alone. This, with a reasonable certainty of at least 315,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, makes possible this year a total wheat crop of 575,000,000 bushels.

For the past week the decrease in the visible supply was 874,000 bushels, and the total is now but 16,109,000 bushels.

The weather was the controlling influence in the corn market during the last week. There was renewed activity over a range of about 1 1/2 cents. During the first part unseasonable temperature and lack of moisture prevailed throughout the entire corn belt. This induced liberal buying for speculative account, forcing prices up 2 cents from last week's finish. Later, when normal conditions set in, the early buyers took profit, resulting in one cent decline. Sentiment is decidedly less bullish. Conservative operators prefer buying on the weak spots, believing that only a moderate crop can be raised with perfect conditions from now on, while all the accidents favor the holder. Receipts at primary points fell off sharply, but promise slightly larger next week. The cash demand was disappointing.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65¢@66¢; Valley, 67¢ per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$5.50@5.60; Graham, \$5.35; superfine, \$5.35 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 38¢@40¢; choice gray, 37¢@39¢ per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$16@16.50; brewing, \$18@19 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.50 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$15.50.
Hay—Timothy, \$10@10.50; clover, \$11.50@12.50; California wheat, \$10@12; do oat, \$11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton.
Eggs—18@14¢ per dozen.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35¢@40¢; fair to good, 30¢; dairy, 25¢@30¢ per roll.
Cheese—Oregon, 11¢; Young America, 12¢; California, 9¢@10¢ per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$5.00@5.50; broilers, \$1.50@1.95; geese, \$3@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10¢ per pound.
Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 40¢@50¢ per sack; sweets, \$2.75 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 50¢@60¢ per sack.
Onions—California, new, red, 90¢@1¢; yellow, \$1.35 per cental.
Hops—7 1/2¢@8¢ per pound for new crop, 1896 crop, 4¢.

Wool—Valley, 11¢@13¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7¢@9¢; mohair, 30¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2¢@3 3/4¢; dressed mutton, 4¢; spring lambs, 5 1/2¢ per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, 4 1/4¢; light and feeders, \$2.50@3; dressed, \$3@4.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.75@3; cows \$2.30; dressed beef, 4 1/2¢ per pound.
Veal—Large, 8¢; small, 4 1/4¢ per pound.
Seattle Markets.
Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 17¢; ranch, 16¢@17¢.
Cheese—Native Washington, 10¢@11¢; California, 9¢@10¢.
Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17¢@18¢.
Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10¢@11¢; spring chickens, \$2@3.50; ducks, \$2.50@3 per ton.
Oats—Choice, \$20; cracked, per ton, \$20; feed meal, \$20 per ton.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$19; whole, \$18.50.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 6¢; cows, 5 1/4¢; mutton sheep, 6¢; pork, 8 1/4¢; veal, small, 4¢.
Fresh Fish—Halibut, 3¢@4¢; salmon, 4¢@5¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; flounders and sole, 3¢@4¢; ling cod, 4¢@5¢; rock cod, 5¢; smelt, 2 1/2¢@4¢.

San Francisco Markets.
Wool—Choice foothill, 9¢@11¢; San Joaquin, 6 months' \$9@10¢; do year's staple, 7¢@9¢; mountain, 10¢@12¢; Oregon, 10¢@13¢ per pound.
Hops—8¢@13¢ per pound.
Millstuffs—Middlings, \$16.50@20; California bran, \$14@14.50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, \$11; wheat and oat, \$7@10; oat, \$7@8 river barley, \$6@8; best barley, \$6@8; alfalfa, \$5@5.50 clover, \$6@8.
Potatoes—New, in boxes, 60¢@90¢.
Onions—New red, \$5@75¢; do new silver skin, \$5@61¢ per cental.
Fruit—Apples, 30¢@35¢ per small box; do large box, 30¢@35¢ Royal apricots, 30¢@40¢; common cherries, 15¢@25¢; Royal Anne cherries, 30¢@40¢; currants, \$1.00@1.50 per box; peaches, 25¢@30¢; pears, 20¢@40¢; cherry plums, 30¢@40¢ per box.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢; do seconds, 18¢@19¢; fancy dairy, 16¢@17¢; good to choice, 12¢@14¢ per pound.
Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 50¢; fair to good, 7¢@7 1/2¢ per pound.
Eggs—Store, 12¢@14¢; ranch, 15¢@16¢; Eastern, 12¢@14¢; duck, 12¢ per dozen.
Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, \$1@3; seedlings, 75¢@1.25; Mexican limes, \$4.75@5.50; common lemons, \$1.

A wine cask which holds 97,000 gallons, and is the largest ever built, may be seen at Malvern, Cal. The cask weighs around it weigh 60,000 pounds.



Thomas Westworth Higginson is now in England and is writing a series of articles on foreign travel.

"Susan Morton and Others," a collection of short stories by Edward Everett Hale, will shortly be issued.

R. M. Stephens will soon bring out the historical romance, "An Enemy to the King," based upon his drama of the same name which was presented with such success by H. H. Sothern.

The long-expected new volume of Justin McCarthy, "History of Our Own Times," which brings the story down from 1890 to the diamond jubilee, making the third volume in the completed work, is announced for publication.

Edward Bellamy's new book, "Equality," is now promised to appear in a few days. The slight delay is due to the necessity for the book to appear simultaneously in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and other countries. It is of interest to recall that over 400,000 copies of "Looking Backward" have been sold in this country alone.

That famous mart of books, pictures and other treasures, known to more than one generation as "Christie's," is to be celebrated in a volume by W. Roberts, who is just the man in all London to undertake to write it. It is called "Memories of Christie's," and besides traversing the annals of the great house of auctioneers it will gather together stories of many famous sales and record prices.

Miss Jeannette L. Glider, in her "Lounge" columns of the Critic, takes a rather discouraging view of the pecuniary benefits of fiction writing. She says: "There are not many men, or women either, in this country making even \$3,000 a year out of fiction. The person who makes \$10,000 a year out of that branch of literary work may count himself fortunate. I do not believe these are five writers of fiction in this country who make as much by their pens alone."

Home Life Among the Indians.

Mrs. Alice C. Fletcher contributes a paper with this title, one of a series on similar subjects, to the Centaur. Mrs. Fletcher says: One would hardly suppose that there could be particular rules as to the manner of sitting upon the ground; but here, as in every other part of Indian life, there is a rigid observance of custom. Men may properly sit upon their heels or cross-legged, but no woman may assume these attitudes. She must sit sideways, gathering her feet well under her, and make a broad, smooth lap. When working she may kneel or squat, and when resting she, as well as the men, may sit with legs extended; but at all other times men and women must observe the etiquette of posture distinctive of sex. To rise without touching the ground with the hand, springing up lightly and easily to the feet, is a bit of good breeding very difficult to one not to the manner born. Careful parents are particular to train their children in these niceties of behavior. Among the Winnebagoes the little girls are drilled in the proper way of standing when under observation on dress occasions. Their position for the women is also the proper one for the women in certain religious dances. While among the Sioux, a mother with a good-sized family of boys and girls proposed to me the question whether white women did not find their daughters more trouble than their sons; she was sure she did. "Look at those girls," she said; "I have their clothes to make, their hair to braid, and to see that they learn how to behave. Now, my boys are no trouble. As I glanced at the group of children, the glossy braids of the girls fell over their single smock, and the boys, naked but for the breech-clout, their miniature scalp-locks ornamented with a brass sleigh-bell surmounting a snarl of frowny hair. I recognized the kinship of maternal perplexities the world over.

College Men in Public Life.

R. C. Lehmann of England, who was a candidate for election to parliament at the hands of the Cambridge constituency, in an address before the students of Harvard College recently, gave expression to this view: "The proper aim of a university ought not to be merely to make knowledge useful. It ought to broaden men's views and make them intelligent and interesting men, able to serve their country in all ways. I shall cite the example of Gladstone, as showing the effect of college training. He knows more about the navy than most of the officers, and more about cathedrals than anybody else, and yet he is now the only great man to stand up for freedom and justice in European politics. He and other college men show a range of knowledge and interest in subjects which others do not. A large part of the influence that these college men get in college in England is due to the union societies of Oxford and Cambridge. They are large, social organizations, open to all students who wish to join. They are the clubs with their reading rooms, writing rooms, debating halls, and so forth. I have been told that some like organization has been proposed for Harvard, and I hope that it will succeed, as it has in Oxford and Cambridge such an immense influence on the men in public life."

Beetles of Great Value.

The most remarkable gold beetles in the world are found in Central America, Current Literature says. The head and wing cases are brilliantly polished with a luster as of gold itself. To sight and touch they have all the seeming of that metal. Oddly enough, another species from the same region has the appearance of being wrought in solid silver, freshly burnished. These gold and silver beetles have a market value. They are worth from \$25 to \$50 each.

A Sardonic Suggestion.
"I'm sure," said the girl who is engaged, "that Herbert is a prize."
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "but in a case of this kind it is no difficult to tell whether you've won a first prize or a booty prize."—Washington Star.

\$1000.00

Who will get it?

Schilling's Best tea is not only pure but it is—because it is fresh-roasted.

What is the missing word?

Get Schilling's Best tea at your grocer's, take out the Yellow Ticket (there is one in every package), send it with your guess to address below before August 31st.

One word allowed for every yellow ticket. If only one person finds the word, he gets one thousand dollars. If several find it, the money will be divided equally among them.

Every one sending a yellow ticket will get a set of carefully engraved babies at the end of the contest. Those sending three or more in one envelope will receive a charming 1996 calendar, no advertisement on it.

Besides this thousand dollars, we will pay \$50 each to the two persons who send in the largest number of yellow tickets in one envelope between June 15 and the end of the contest—August 31st.

Cut this out. You won't see it again for two weeks.

Address: SCHILLING'S BEST TEA SAN FRANCISCO.

CHEAPEST POWER.

Rebuilt Gas and Gasoline Engines

IN GUARANTEED ORDER. FOR SALE CHEAP.

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- 1-5 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-6 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-7 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-8 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-9 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.
- 1-10 H. P. Hercules, Gas or Gasoline.

State Your Wants and Write for Prices.

605-7 Sansome Street San Francisco, Cal.

Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, 1 to 200 H. P.

Complete Machinery.

The working of amber in America is a monopoly in the hands of a firm which owns the two best mines, the Palmetto and the Kratochvil.

For the purpose of a report from the British consul at Danzig, to pay to the German government a royalty of 600,000 marks a year. It is reckoned, says the London News, that this firm has, up to now, paid no less than \$1,000,000 in royalties to the German government.

In addition to the output from the mines in 1895, a good deal of amber was picked up by the beach at the P. in the province of East Prussia, being washed up by the sea during the prevalence of northerly winds.

The shore at Pillau after a storm is sometimes covered with a layer of seaweed three feet thick, among which the amber is found entangled. Men, women and children find easy and lucrative employment in searching for the amber along this part of the seacoast. The people engaged in this precarious work often earn \$6 a day or more. In 1895 about 100 tons of raw amber came to Danzig to be worked up, as compared with 140 tons in 1894.

It is nearly all melted to make for and varnish. The larger pieces are also made into beads, which are sent all over the world. The beads known to the trade as the Leghorn beads, are in strong demand.

London Railroads.

Russia, with over 4,575,000 square miles more than the United States, has 158,000 miles less of railroads, says the Boston Courier.

Most of the engines burn naptha oil for fuel, with excellent results. This oil is the refuse from the first refining and costs about 40 cents per barrel. This oil is also used for general lubricating purposes. None of the engines have bells, but instead they have two whistles.

The engines are finely painted, the wheels red, the frame black, jacket and cab green, with a fine black stripe, the inside of cabs nearly white, or cream color. The speed of freight trains is limited to 25 miles an hour, and the fast express is limited to 35 miles per hour. In switching and making up of trains all signals are given by sound—that is, the whistle and a tin horn which he blows and the engine driver is obliged to repeat this signal by whistle before he goes ahead. When and engine stops the engineer is required to give three short whistles.

Single-Track Effects of Cold.

A bar of