AGRICULTURAL NEWS

THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

The Price of Hay Is Regulated by Its Color, Not Its Worth—Green Fodder Good for Stock—Keep the Fence Corners Clean.

Marketable Hay.

There may be markets that will take the richest hay at a sufficient advance in price to repay the farmer for furnishing it, but I know of none, and am sure that there are not many. It sells by color, and there is more danger of having some of the hay blackened and dusty when the grass is cut in full bloom than when it is sufficiently mature to require only a short exposure to the weather in the swath. It is a big and risky job to cure a large amount of grass that is as full of sap as timothy in full bloom, and consumers in most local markets are not inclined to pay for all the extra labor, risk and loss in weight of the total product due to early cutting. Dead-ripe timothy is not wanted, of course, and its color condemns it, but there is a middle ground which should be taken. There may be glory in furnishing the market with timothy cut when in full bloom, but there is rarely any profit from the extra effort and risk. In the long run just as attractive and a more profitable lot of hay may be put upon the market when the bloom is shed. The feeding value is less, but this is doing unto others as they would do unto us, which is the silver rule of commercial transactions.—National Stockman.

Green Fodder for Cows.

Early fodder-corn, when eaten by the cows, will make a satisfying feed, and it will also largely increase the quantity of milk. Fodder feed when half grown or immature is very poor feed, as it is mostly water. The cows will consume a large amount of such fodder, and give a very small quantity of milk. Give to each cow four quarts of mill feed, in the morning, when they are being milked; then turn to pasture. At noon give each cow an armful of the fodder, spread over the pasture, and the same quality of mill feed made into slop, and one armful of fodder; after the mill feed and fodder is eaten, turn out upon the night pasture. If the cows have to be kept in the stable-yard, give them, in addition, a small forkful of oat hay, or well-cured clover hay. The cows must be given all they can eat. On such a ration, good cows will average from two and one-half to three gallons of milk per day all through the summer, and the milk will be of good flavor and rich in cream. As fast as the fodder-corn is cut off, the ground between the rows should be well worked up with the cultivator, and then run out with the one-horse plow, making the furrow about five inches in depth, and sowed to fodder-corn. Sow one large handful of bone phosphate to every three feet of row, and about twelve grains of corn to the foot. Cover the corn as fast as it is sown.

It will pay to keep the cows in good condition; if they are allowed to become thin, it will take a large quantity of grain to get them in order for the winter.—The American.

Clearing Fence Corners.

Nothing more clearly shows the painstaking and careful farmer than to have fence corners between fields or along the roadside kept free from weeds, grass or shrubs. As a rule all the old-time fence corners were kept scrupulously clean. A good deal of valuable hay was made from what the scythe reached in and cut there. But when the horse mower and the self-binding reaper came into use, it every year became harder to find anybody who could be hired to clear out the fence corners. The result was that the ax rather than the scythe was required, and the growth, instead of being restricted to fence corners, encroached each year more on the cultivated fields.

A Farmer's Outfit.

The better machinist a farmer is, the more time and money will be saved. He should understand thoroughly every machine he uses, and be able to repair all but the most serious breaks for himself, and avoid being dependent upon paid service. It is wise forethought to keep on hand duplicates of such parts as are most liable to break, thus saving valuable time, especially in the haying season. A well-equipped tool chest, with screws and nails of all kinds, should be a part of every farmer's outfit. If one of the boys shows a taste for mechanics, give him a chance to develop it. He will be a valuable man to have in the neighborhood, and will probably be able to turn many an honest penny by helping out his less skillful neighbors.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

To Ward Off Fruit Rot.

When fruit rot has attacked the peach crop, the best method is to remove and burn all dried or mummified fruit from the trees, in winter, and spray early in spring with bluestone. When the fruit buds begin to swell, spray with Bordeaux mixture, and again just before the blossoms open. Repeat the spraying when the blossoms are falling, adding a little paris green to keep off the curculio. Two weeks later, spray again. As the Bordeaux mixture coats the fruit with the lime mixture, use copper acetate, a colorless solution, for the last two sprayings. In Delaware, a ten-fold increase of sound fruit has been obtained by this process, at a cost of about 12 cents per tree.—The Agriculturist.

Eggs by the Pound.

If eggs were sold by the pound it would revolutionize the breeds. As we have before shown, the hen that lays the largest number of eggs may not really be performing as much service as one that lays fewer eggs, but which are of larger size. Suppose a hen lays 120 eggs in a year, the eggs averaging ten to the pound, her product would be twelve pounds of eggs in one year. Now, let us suppose that another hen in the flock laid 104 eggs, the eggs averaging eight to the pound. In the first case the hen that produced 120 eggs would be the most valuable, yet she has not performed as much service as the one which produced but 104 eggs, as the eggs of the latter are a pound heavier, and, if eggs were sold by weight, she would give a larger profit on fewer eggs. Selling eggs by weight gives both the producer and the consumer a fair sale and purchase, and farmers would begin to select the breeds that produced large eggs. They would then be compelled to improve their flocks in order to secure the best market prices for their eggs.—Poultry Keeper.

Ventilation of Horse Stables.

It takes a good deal of care to keep the horse stable sweet and fit for healthy living during the summer season. Unless it is quickly covered with earth, gypsum or something equally efficient in absorbing odors, the decomposing manure will not only waste ammonia, but it will be worse than wasted because it will injure the health and especially the eyesight of animals. Many a horse has gone blind because of the ammonia affecting his eyes in poorly ventilated and dark stables. This is the chief advantage of underground stables in summer. They are cool, but it is very hard to keep them well ventilated and without offensive smell. But if the underground stable has, as it should, a cement floor, it may not be worse than the overground stable that has a plank floor filled with the urine and other secretions that have soaked into it.

Blue Grass Pasture.

There is no better pasture grass than the blue grass, which in some parts of the country is known as June grass. Its roots run near the surface, and the pasture is therefore sweet and good so soon as the grass starts. In midsummer these shallow roots have another great advantage. They are benefited by the light rains which only penetrate one or two inches, and which will not reach down to the clovers, whose roots strike down into the subsoil in time of run more deeply. The clover roots strike down into the subsoil in time of drought, and the clover grown then is best. With June grass the best pasture is in June, as later it will probably be dried out too much.

Remedy for Pear Blight.

A remedy for pear blight, and one that is very important if it accomplishes what is claimed for it, is given by a fruit-grower of thirty years' experience. He states that he uses salt, according to the size of the tree, from one quart to one bushel, evenly spread on the ground, extending beyond the range of the roots. It should be done in the spring, just as the frost is leaving the ground, so that the fiber roots will carry it to the sap. The salt destroys the germs of the disease. It should be done at least before the buds begin to swell, and the fruit-grower who gives the valuable information advises each grower to try the remedy with a single tree, and the cost of the experiment will not be over 10 cents. The remedy is so simple that any one can give it a test, and as the salt will destroy some of the insect enemies it will at least prove beneficial in that respect.

To Kill the Hornfly.

The best way of fighting the troublesome horn fly is by the application to the cattle of an emulsion of some kind which will kill the insects already there, and keep others away. Fish oil, to which a little carbolic acid—about a tablespoonful of the acid to a pint of the oil—has been added, makes a very cheap and effective application. Kerosene emulsion used as a spray is also good, being especially adapted to large herds. The emulsion is made by adding a half pound of soap (dissolved in a gallon of boiling water) to two gallons of kerosene. This emulsion, when thoroughly mixed and allowed to cool, assumes the consistency of clabber milk; when used as a spray, it is diluted with water in which tobacco stems have been boiled.—Farm News.

Advantages of Well-Bred Stock.

It is particularly in the time when all farming is least prosperous that those who have been careful to secure only the best bred animals have the advantage. The first effect of a decline in prices is to make the scrub animal unsalable at any price. All through the period of depression the scrub stock farmers are changing from poor or inferior stock to that which is better. By the time they have all secured the best stock the times will have improved so as to make farming profitable again. It is really a case of cause and effect, though not often recognized as such.

Sweet Potatoes.

Before the vines start to run, cultivate the ground between the rows, and, after a few days, throw a furrow to the plants on each side of every row. Take the hoe and draw the earth up close to the vines, and cut out all weeds. The after cultivation consists in stirring the ground between the rows with the cultivator set to run shallow, and of hoeing the ridges and preventing the vines from rooting at the joints. As soon as the vines commence to turn yellow the potatoes are ripe, and can be dug and sent to market. It is more profitable to dig and sell direct from the field.

Protecting Cows from Flies.

A very weak dilution of carbolic acid will keep flies off from cows in hot weather. The carbolic acid may be made stronger and mixed with some grease to put around the cow's horns, as the horn fly is more persistent in its attacks at this point, and there is no danger of the acid here where the cow cannot get at it to lick it. No cow likes the odor of carbolic acid.

Soil for Radishes.

To grow good radishes, one needs a sandy soil, thoroughly fertilized. It is practically impossible to grow a fine quality on a heavy soil. The roots grow very slowly, and they become tough, and, in many cases, wormy. A loamy soil will do very well, but a heavy clay is not suitable.

Theory and Practice.

"Miss Heftilass thinks a woman ought to have just as many cares and responsibilities as a man," said one young man.

"When did she say that?" asked the other.

"Yesterday evening, while she let me do all the pedaling up-hill on a tandem."—Washington Star.

Paralyzing Coolness.

"Your pocketbook, young woman," demanded the footpad, as he reached forward.

"Haven't any," said the young woman, "this is a hand-book."

And she walked away leaving him paralyzed by her coolness.

SEVEN WIVES CLAIM HIM.

A Polygamous Bookkeeper in a Chicago Jail.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—A warrant charging bigamy has been served on David Ellsworth Bates in his cell at the police station. It was sworn out by James L. McCarthy, who said he was the father of Mrs. Bates No. 2. The police say Mr. Bates married at least seven women, all of whom are living, and only one of them divorced. This makes the lean and sallow-faced little bookkeeper a polygamist extraordinary.

The following women have so far filed with the police their claims to Bates as husband:

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Julia McCarthy, married in Chicago three years ago, recognized by the prisoner as his true wife, and dwelling at 940 West Sixty-first street.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Nettie Swain, married February 25, 1897, in Chicago, and residing at 6402 Bishop street.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Anna E. Herbert, Plainwell, Mich., a sister of his brother's wife, married September 11, 1889, and now in Michigan.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Nellie Howard, of Kalamazoo, Mich., married in 1885, and divorced two years later.

Mrs. Bates, formerly Miss Ida Calerwood, of Galena, Ill., who dwelt at 5401 Dearborn street, where she gave birth to a baby. Her home is not known to the police.

Mrs. Bates, whose identity is a mystery, but known to have dwelt at Forty-third and Wallace streets, where a child was born.

A Wisconsin sheriff says Bates is really Austin O. Craven, who is under indictment at Waupaca, Wis., for the abduction of pretty 15-year-old Olive Vosburg some months ago. Her photograph was found in his coat. It is suggested by the police that this girl may have been his wife.

A PECULIAR COMPLICATION.

Two Commissioners Appointed for the St. Michaels Office.

Washington, Aug. 9.—A peculiar complication has grown out of the filling of the posts of United States commissioners for the district of Alaska, and two men now hold commissions for the same office at St. Michaels. The last sundry civil bill created four commissionerships for Alaska, to be located at Circle City, Dyea, Unga and St. Michaels. There were already four commissioners there, with offices at Sitka, Juneau, Wrangel, Kodiak and Unalaska.

William J. Jones, a lawyer of Port Townsend, was appointed to the St. Michaels commissionership. The department heard he had withdrawn, and then chose L. B. Shepard, of Nebraska, for the place. Meantime, Jones' bond and oath of office were received, although he was supposed to have withdrawn, but the second appointee's commission had then been forwarded. Both men hold commissions and the department is at sea as to how to straighten out the tangle.

THE SWAUK DISTRICT.

G. B. Heston Reaches Seattle With $1,000 in Gold Nuggets.

Seattle, Aug. 9.—G. B. Heston arrived in this city tonight with over $1,000 worth of gold nuggets, the result of ten days' work on Williams creek placer claim on the Swauk district, Kittitas county. One nugget was worth $260, another $120; others $50 and $60 and down to very small pieces. He has been working the claims since January, and since that time has taken out $5,000. The Swauk placers are old and well known, but have been worked only in a crude way. One man who owns a claim there has been working it quietly for six years, during which time he has made about $50,000. Mr. Heston sunk a shaft 163 feet to bedrock before he made his find. He says the Clondyke has no attractions for him.

Fishing Season to Close.

Astoria, Or., Aug. 9.—The fishing season closes Tuesday. It is utterly impossible as yet to make an estimate of the pack, but it will probably be in the neighborhood of 500,000 cases. It is known that the fishermen's union cannery packed 30,000 cases. Of the other packers, some have made the usual packs, while others have fallen below last year's output. The fishermen on the upper river have done comparatively nothing, the catches being very light. An up-river fisherman says the men have barely made expenses. On the lower river the men have done better, and all cleaned up good wages. The high men on the lower river have 19 tons to their credit, valued at about $1,500. The seiners have made light catches, but the traps have done very well. Fish are plentiful in the river at present.

Canada Enforces Labor Law.

Toronto, Ontario, Aug. 9.—Canada has begun to take means to enforce the alien labor law against Americans. Commissioner McCreary is here on business in connection with work on the Crow's Nest Pass railway through the Rocky mountains, and he informed the Canadian Pacific railway authorities that any American laborers engaged for that work would be deported to their own country again. McCreary has instructions from the Canadian government to strictly enforce the new law.

Trouble on Turko-Persian Frontier.

London, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Tabriz, North Persia, capital of the province of Azerbaijan, says that serious trouble has broken out on the Turko-Persian frontier, and that both governments have dispatched troops and guns to the scene of the difficulty.

There is nothing that helps a man in his conduct through life more than the knowledge of his own characteristic weakness.

Demand for Laborers Exceeds Supply.

Tacoma, Aug. 9.—The immense crop now being harvested, the great activity in the lumber and shingle mills, also the exodus of men to the Clondyke, makes the number of idle men in Washington, and especially in the Puget sound district, very small. Wages have recently been advanced, while the demand for laborers exceeds the supply.

We get out of temper and wonder why we were ever born; then we get into good humor and wonder why we have to die.

CAN'T HELP TELLING.

No village so small.
No city so large.
From the Atlantic to the Pacific, women known for all that is truthful, all that is reliable, are attached to the most thankful letters.

They come to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and tell the one story of

physical salvation gained through the aid of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The horrors born of displacement or ulceration of the womb:

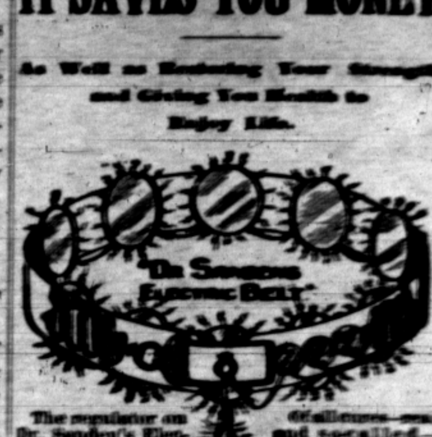
Backache, bearing-down, dizziness, fear of coming calamity, distrust of best friends.

All, all—sorrows and sufferings of the past. The famed "Vegetable Compound" bearing the illustrious name Pinkham, has brought them out of the valley of suffering to that of happiness and usefulness.

In one advertisement alone we recently published thirty testimonials from women in one small town who had regained health through its use.

IT SAVES YOU MONEY

As Well as Restoring Your Strength and Giving You Health to Enjoy Life.



The regulator on Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt makes it the most convenient belt in the world to use. Galleries and so called—none is so certain in its effects as Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

WHEN YOU HAVE SQUANDERED YOUR money feeding the quacks who live upon such as you, it is hard to make you believe that an advertised remedy is good. [illegible]

SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.

253 West Washington St., Portland, Or.

Please mention this Paper.

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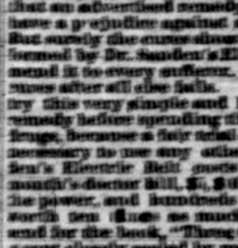
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, [illegible]



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Make money by careful speculation in Chicago. [illegible] Downing, Hopkins & Co., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon, Spokane and Seattle, Wash.

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Special Rates to Clubs.

We carry the most complete line of Gymnasium and Athletic Goods on the Coast. SUITS AND UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER. Send for our Athletic Catalogue.

WILL & FINCK CO.,

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WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

The important factor in wheat last week was the large foreign demand. A lesser influence was the appearance of the July bulls as large buyers of the September.

The general view of the trade is that the situation is favorable for comparatively high prices. The fact that the market has had within a fortnight an advance of 10c per bushel, and that the new crop movement has not fairly started to keep, however, an influential party in the field. As to the final outcome of the situation, it is remarkable how close speculators are together. Their differences are hardly more than as to the time for an advance and its extent.

Receipts of new wheat at Chicago are away under last year's. The big Kansas crop shows in the arrivals at Kansas City, which, without being so very large, are a good deal over 12 months ago, yet the foreigners have taken all of this Kansas wheat they could get. None of it is moving toward Chicago, unless it is to go through to the other side. The small receipts are more significant because July is 4c over September, an incentive to rush the grain here. Furthermore, Chicago July is 1c and 1½c over St. Louis, Toledo or Detroit. The completed crop movement last year developed that the 1896 winter wheat yield was very much less than anybody had assumed it to be. With July almost ended the receipts this year at Chicago are vastly less than last, the week's shipments exceeding the arrivals.

Our visible supply showed an increase of 1,782,000 bushels, and now totals 17,814,000 bushels, against 46,754,000 bushels a year ago this time.

The foreigners took freight room in two days last week for as much wheat as will be received at all the primary markets in a fortnight. It is certainly nothing against the market that there is a clever active bull interest in it. This has made it somewhat uncomfortable for the professional short sellers. These latter have found out that there was somebody to meet their raids. The long line has not, however, been large enough to be threatening, and the tactics have at no time been offensive. It looks as if the July would go out at a moderate premium over the September, and as if the campaign would be continued through September.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76@77c; Valley, 79c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $4; graham, $3.50; superfine, $2.25 per barrel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c; choice gray, 37@39c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, $16@16.50; brewing, $18@19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $14 per ton; middlings, $21; shorts, $15.50.

Hay—Timothy, $12.50; clover, $10@11; California wheat, $10@11; do oat, $11; Oregon wild hay, $9@10 per ton.

Eggs—12½@13c per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; fair to good, 30c; dairy, 25@30c per roll.

Cheese—Oregon, 11½c; Young America, 12½c; California, 9@10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $2.50@3.0 per dozen; broilers, $1.50@3.00; geese, $3@4; ducks, $2.50@3 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c per pound.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 35@45c per sack; new potatoes, 50c per sack; sweets, $1.90@2.25 per cental.

Onions—California, new, red, $1.25; yellow, $1.50 per cental.

Hops—10@11½c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c; mohair, 20c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 2½@2¾c; dressed mutton, 4½c; spring lambs, 5½ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, $4; light and feeders, $2.50@3; dressed, $3@4.25 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $2.75@3; cows $2.25; dressed beef, 4@5½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 3½@4½c; small, 5@5½c per pound.

Seattle Markets.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 18c; ranch, 10@12c.

Cheese—Native Washington, 10@11c; California, 9½c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 18@19c.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; spring chickens, $2@3.50; ducks, $2.50@3.75.

Wheat—Feed wheat, $24 per ton.

Oats—Choice, per ton, $21.

Corn—Whole, $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, 6c; cows, 5½c; mutton sheep, 6c; pork, 6½c; veal, small, 6.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½c; salmon, 4@5c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4; ling cod, 4@5; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 2½@4c.

San Francisco Markets.

Wool—Choice foothill, 9@12c; San Joaquin, 6 months' 8@10c; do year's staple, 7@9c; mountain, 10@13c; Oregon, 10@13c per pound.

Hops—8@12c per pound.

Millstuffs—Middlings, $18.50@22; California bran, $15@15.50 per ton.

Hay—Wheat, $12@15; wheat and oat, $11@14; oat, $10@12; river barley, $7@9; best barley, $9@11; alfalfa, $7@8.50 clover, $7.50@9.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 30@40c.

Onions—New red, 70@80c; do new silverskin, 85c@$1 per cental.

Fresh fruit—Apples, 20@30c per small box; do large box, 35@75c Royal apricots, 20@35c common cherries, 15@25c; Royal Anne cherries, 25@40c per box; currants, $1.00@1.50 per chest; peaches, 25@50c; pears, 20@40c; cherry plums, 20@30c per box.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 21c; do seconds, 19@20c; fancy dairy, 16@19c; good to choice, 14@15c per pound.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 8c; fair to good, 7½c per pound.

Eggs—Store, 11½@14c; ranch, 15@18c; Eastern, 12@14; duck, 14c per dozen.

Citrus fruit—Navel oranges, $1@2; seedlings, 75c@$1.25; Mexican limes, $4.50@5.50; common lemons, $1.50@3 per box.

Happy the man who finds and answers the particular cause of his misfortunes.

Morphine Fiends in America.

A Parisian work on the morphine habit says it is most prevalent in Germany, France and the United States, and, strange to say, that the medical profession furnishes the largest number of morphinists, 40 per cent. Men of leisure come next with 15 per cent, then merchants, 8 per cent. Of 1,000 fiends 650 were men and of the female victims women of means furnished 43 per cent and wives of medical men 10 per cent.

State Flowers and Suffrage.

Those states in which complete or limited woman suffrage has been established by law are those which have taken the lead in the selection of state flowers. Colorado has the Columbine, Idaho the syringia, Montana the bitter root and Utah the sego lily. The state flower of Nebraska is the golden rod, which is likewise the state flower of Oregon.

NEXT TO AN APPROVING CONSCIENCE.

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, a hearty appetite and regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood fertilizers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

A magnetic well of great power has been struck at Bowersville, five miles south of Jamestown, Ohio. The well was drilled 140 feet deep, and at this depth the drill became so magnetized that particles of iron clung to it.

DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nicola Tesla, the electrician, says that he has practically perfected an apparatus by which telegraph messages may be sent without wires. He proposes to give a demonstration of his mastery of the electric currents.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Beltz, 439 8th ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

John Pratt wore at his funeral in Holden, Me., the other day, a fine pair of calfskin boots made for him in 1862 and worn every Sunday since.

August 31st

is the last day of the $1000 missing word contest.

Schilling's Best tea is wonderfully fresh and fine.

Rules of contest published in large advertisement about the first and middle of each month. A28

Parisian Revenues.

Paris gets its revenue chiefly from the octroi duties, which now yield more than $31,000,000 a year, and the cost of collecting which is about $2,000,000. Every article of consumption brought within the fortifications of Paris, whether food, fuel, or building material, is subject to these duties. There is also a tax of 10 per cent on the amount of rent paid by each tenant, a license tax on business, a window tax and a dog tax. These produce about $16,000,000 a year. About $3,000,000 comes in the form of contributions from the republic toward the maintenance of the police department and the streets. About $15,000,000 comes from "what are strictly municipal revenues," which "are derived from such sources as rentals paid by the gas companies—over $3,000,000—returns from the fertilizing sewage, $3,400,000, and public markets, $1,800,000. What are called the extraordinary expenses of Paris are devoted, like our own, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, to the carrying out of new public improvements and the construction of public buildings and are provided for, like ours, by the issue of bonds. Their annual average varies between seven and eight millions of dollars."

Paris harbors a widow, Mme. Jules Lebaudy, who inherited from her husband $25,000,000. As she disapproves of the way in which he made his fortune, she refuses to use it contenting herself with an income of 6,000 francs.

Size for size, a thread of spider's silk is decidedly tougher than one of steel. An ordinary thread will bear a weight of three grains. This is about 50 per cent stronger than a steel thread of the same thickness.

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N. P. N. U. No. 33, '97.

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