

PACIFIC COAST IS VULNERABLE POINT

THUS CONSIDERED BY
BRIGADIER-GENERAL MAUS

Declares Navy on Pacific Coast More Important Today Than an Army—Protection is Needed.

That the Pacific coast is the most vulnerable point in the entire country and the most inviting place for the attack of a foreign enemy is the statement of Brigadier-General Marlon P. Maus, commanding the department of the Columbia. He urges adequate protection for this seaboard, not so much in additional land forces but in augmented naval power.

"You are far from the East," said General Maus in discussing this subject. "You have lines of transportation that can be blocked and you can be shut off. I therefore warn you to look out for that. Don't forget it. Protection is a good thing for us."

"This country has great natural wealth and we want to keep it. You don't want to allow the cupid of a foreign nation to get the better of you. To keep your wealth, you should take these precautions that are sensible."

"We should encourage that protection that every nation should give to its subjects, and that is a competent force; and in this respect I speak more of the navy than of the army. A navy today is more important on the Pacific coast than an army. Every sensible man knows that if you command the sea, you prevent an invasion; if you don't command the sea, you invite it."

"You should help everything that tends to the protection of your coast. In after years, when the Pacific Coast is densely populated, this question will disappear. Then you will have the wine, you will have the people who can protect your home and firesides. The means being taken to attract settlers to this coast is the very step which helps the commonwealth of our country. I like to see it."

General Maus said that the Pacific coast, if occupied by an enemy of energy and intelligence, would make a great base for military operations directed against the rest of the country.

GREAT BALL PLAYER BUYS OREGON FARM

Joe Tinker, the Chicago Cub shortstop, has bought an Oregon farm and expects to become a fruit grower when he quits the diamond. He has just completed a short visit to Portland and before leaving he bought an 18-acre tract of fine farming land near Newberg. He expects to install the Tinker family on the farm next fall at the close of the baseball season.

Two acres in an East Side suburb were also bought by the Tinkers and an option taken on two adjoining acres. This tract is held chiefly as an investment, it being the expectation of the star national league infielder to live on his farm rather than in the outskirts of Portland. The ranch has all the trimmings in the way of farm buildings and it is within a short distance of the ranch now owned by Billy Sullivan of the Chicago White Sox, and of the land upon which Clark Griffith of the Cincinnati Nationals holds an option. Fleider Jones, now a resident of Portland, is looking after Tinker's interests in the property for the time being.

SEVERAL SHEEPMEN MAY RETURN TO LIVE

So pleased were a number of the wealthy sheep and wool men with Portland's climate and progressive spirit when here last week attending the annual convention of the National Wool Growers association, that they said they would bring their families to Portland to live so soon as they could settle their affairs at home, says the Journal.

George W. Walker, who for five years had been secretary of the association, but who retired at the close of this meeting, told friends that he planned making Portland his permanent home, and retiring President Fred W. Gooding, too, is said to have told friends that he would in all probability make this his permanent home before long. Mr. Gooding is one of the wealthiest men in the state of Idaho. Frank J. Hagenbarth, another prominent Idaho wool man, is said to have fallen in love with Portland and its climate. Three Arizona men, U. Campbell, T. B. Pollock and Mr. Gosney, of Gosney & Perkins, are said to have remarked that Portland would be the place for them when they turned over their interests to others in Arizona.

Platinum Costs More Than Gold.

During the experimental days of the incandescent lamp platinum was tried out as a filament for the new lamps. The metal made a fairly good filament but as platinum is worth far more than gold its high cost prohibited its use in common lamps. But platinum has the rare quality of being little affected by sudden and excessive variations of temperature; therefore it is still being used to conduct the electric current through the glass stem of the lamp into the vacuum globe where the filament is fastened to the two platinum terminals. These platinum leads have been shortened as much as possible but so tremendous is the annual consumption of incandescent lamps that the cost of the platinum used for this purpose is estimated at half a million dollars. Efforts to replace the platinum wire with other metals and alloys have not yet proven successful.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATOR HAS NEW LAW DRAWN

Spokane, Wash.—Declaring strikes and lockouts to be illegal and providing compulsory arbitration for all disputes are the means set forth to solve

the labor question in a bill prepared by State Senator George W. Shafer of Spokane, for introduction at the coming session of the legislature. The penalty for inciting a strike or a lockout is fixed at \$1000.

The bill provides that any employee may be fined \$50 for every day he is on strike, while any employer causing a lockout becomes liable to a fine of \$10 a day for each employee thus deprived of work, this in no instance to be less than \$100 a day in the aggregate. The arbitration board is to be composed of five members, two each to be selected by employer and employee, the four chosen to appoint the fifth. Any member accepting a gratuity from either side is liable to a fine of \$1000.

Seven classes of industrial disputes are named as coming within the jurisdiction of the arbitration board, as follows: Wages, hours and terms of employment, employment of children, favoritism, faulty material or damaged work, established customs and uses of various trades and interpretation of agreements.

Differences arising out of any of the foregoing causes is ground for applying to the commissioner of labor to appoint a board of arbitration, following which neither employer nor employee is permitted to make any change in the terms or conditions of employment until a final decision has been given by the board. In the event no decision is reached a new board may be summoned at once.

While the board is empowered to summon witnesses and take testimony, attorneys at law are barred from appearing except by agreement of both parties and all members of the arbitration body.

CIVIL SERVICE WANTS COMPETENT FOREST CLERK

The United States service commission announces an examination on March 1 and 2, 1911, for the position of forest clerk (male), for filling vacancies in that position in the forest service at salaries ranging from \$1100 to \$1300 per annum. A recent examination failed to secure sufficient eligibles to meet the needs of the service and all persons interested are urged to make application for and take this examination. A knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting is required. For application blank and full information in regard to this examination address the secretary of the Eleventh Civil Service District, Federal Building, Seattle, Washington, or the commission's local representative at the post office in this city.

PRIZE FOR DISCOVERING COCOANUT DISEASE

President Gomez approved a bill on December 13 offering a prize of \$30,000 to the individual, native or foreign, who discovers the origin of the disease which attacks and kills the cocoanut trees in the island of Cuba, and the means necessary for its cure and prevention. The prize is to be paid when it is shown to the satisfaction of the government that the discovery has actually been made and the cure is efficacious. The disease in question is a kind of "bud rot," which is said to have made its appearance in Cuba prior to 1871, and although repeated efforts have been made to put an end to its ravages, no effective means has as yet been found except the destruction of the plant affected.

ROSETTE CHANGES COLOR.

French Trick Decorations Show Red or Violet.

Paris.—State officials whose duty it is to detect any unlawful display of decorations in buttonholes have been the victims of a trick which has provided amusement in many quarters of Paris.

Recently several cases of the unlawful display of the red rosette of the Legion of Honor have been brought to book in each case when called to book the following day the defendants, with much show of sincerity, produced a rosette which was not red but violet. After some investigation the origin of the fraud was discovered.

A clever shopkeeper has found a process by means of which he can make the same rosette serve as violet, the sign of the Palmes Academiques, in the daytime and as the rosette of the Legion of Honor at night.

SENATOR WARMS ON DOGS.

Sender of Kansas Would Tax Canines to Protect Sheep.

Senator Bender has opened war on the dog population of Kansas in the interest of the sheep raisers. He has prepared a bill providing for a state tax of from \$1 to \$2 annually upon each dog, the money to go into a fund to be used to reimburse the farmers whose sheep are killed by dogs.

He says there are nearly 200,000 dogs in Kansas and only 150,000 sheep and he attributes the condition of the sheep industry to the great number of dogs.

VANCOUVER OFFICERS TO MAKE TEST RIDE

A test ride of 80 miles on horseback for four majors and a lieutenant colonel has just been ordered by General Marlon P. Maus, commander of the department of the Columbia. The ride will be held from Vancouver Barracks to Sandy, Ore., and three days, January 12, 13 and 14 are allowed to complete the 80 miles.

Exploring Wild Regions of Malaya. Three German scientists who have been exploring the Molucca Islands have gone into the Batang mountains in the northern part of the Malay peninsula. Consul-General DuBois of Singapore, states that a complete photographic outfit and a kinograph have been taken along and it is expected that a fine collection of pictures of that little known region, inhabited by wild tribes, will be secured as well as interesting ornithological and geological specimens.

HARRIMAN SYSTEM BUYS MALHEUR ROUTE

OREGON EASTERN SECURES HILL'S RIGHT OF WAY

Deeds Given by Boise & Western Which Had Tied Up the Narrow Pass Near Vale.

By securing through purchase the right of way of the Boise & Western Railway company in the Malheur canyon, the Oregon Eastern Railway company, part of the Harriman system in Oregon, obtains unobstructed right of way and survey for its proposed line from Vale into the Harney valley, says the Journal.

This line is regarded as an east and west Harriman line through the state and will connect with the main line at Ontario by the line from Vale at Ontario, which forms a part of the recently merged O-W. R. & N. company.

General Manager J. P. O'Brien said this morning he was unable to say when construction of the proposed line would be commenced, but a beginning is expected before long since the settlement of the contest over the right of way between the hill and Harriman interests leaves the field open for placing the securities.

President John F. Stevens of the Hill interests in Oregon, is in Chicago, where it is understood negotiations were closed this week and it will not be known until his return, whether the transfer of the right of way of the Boise & Western railway in the canyon means the abandonment of a Hill line through the canyon. It is considered possible that some sort of an agreement has been arrived at whereby the two systems may operate over the one line.

W. W. Cotton, general counsel for the Harriman lines in Oregon, gave out the following statement this morning, explaining the details of the transaction consummated with the filing of deeds at Vale:

"Prior to September, 1909, the Oregon Eastern Railway company made a survey through the Malheur canyon from Vale to the Harney valley and filed its maps in the United States land office, and the same were duly approved by the secretary of the interior, so that the Oregon Eastern acquired a right of way across the public lands."

"After this survey was made and the right of way was acquired, the Boise & Western Railway company was incorporated and prior to the making of any survey by it, the Boise & Western took deeds across the land of some private owners in the Malheur canyon for a right of way described with reference to the center line of the Oregon Eastern. Afterwards, the Boise & Western took new deeds from the private owners, with whom they previously had dealt, in which the last deeds of right of way were described with reference to the center line of the Boise & Western."

"In connection with such right of way, the Boise & Western also acquired certain pieces of farm land, out of which such right of way was taken. The deeds which are now made by the Boise & Western to the Oregon Eastern are deeds of the right of way so acquired from such farm lands."

TOO MANY GERMAN WOMEN.

This Fact Disquieting to the Kaiser and Others.

Berlin.—According to official figures of the census return taken on December 1, the population of greater Berlin now numbers 3,712,554 inhabitants.

The predominating feature of the results of the census is the revelation of the growing preponderance of females over males in Germany. The complete results of the census have not yet been ascertained, but so far as the returns they show an alarming increase of the disproportion between males and females.

The growing majority of females is exercising the minds, not only of the government, but also of the politicians and social reformers, in a growing degree. There is a deep rooted idea in Germany, which, as is well known, is shared by the Kaiser and the ruling element, that woman's sphere is the home, and that it is the destiny of the females to seek a mate and find her happiness in the upbringing of her children.

HOLD "RADIUM" WEDDING.

Couple's Ages Total 187 Years, Mark Seventieth Anniversary.

Paris.—A "radium" wedding has just been celebrated here, being the seventieth anniversary of the marriage of M. and Mme. Fernand Dugue, whose ages total 187 years.

M. Dugue is the oldest dramatic author in the world. His age is 95, and his wife's 92, and they were married on November 22, 1840.

M. Dugue is in excellent health and spirits, but he is not quite certain whether he has written forty-two or forty-three plays. The best known of them are "The Pirates of the Savanah" and "Cartouche." "The Pirates" has been played more than 10,000 times. His last play—a drama at the bottom of the sea—was produced in 1877, and was revived with success in Paris only a few weeks ago.

Mme. Dugue has been confined to her bed for the last two years owing to a broken leg. "My bones are too old to mend," she said to her guests, "but that is all that is the matter with me, and it was my own fault that I broke my leg. I fell on the stairs of the railway station when I was running to catch a train."

DESPOUNDENT MAN BLOWS OUT BRAINS

"If I fail in this attempt, for God's sake give me chloroform and put me out of my misery." At 10 o'clock this morning, John Christensen, aged 50 years, who for the past year has been employed as a janitor at the Auspand Drug com-

pany at 110 North Sixth street, blew off the top of his head with a huge revolver, says the Journal. He committed the deed in the basement of the store and when clerks rushed in to the basement they found the man lying in a pool of blood on the floor with a large bottle of chloroform at his side, with the above note on a tag tied to the neck of the bottle, in one hand, and the smoking gun in the other.

The man had been of a despondent frame of mind for more than a year and had asked time and again that the clerks at the drug store where he had been employed in the last year give him poison. During the past week he had been very depressed over an illness and today he purchased the gun, with which he committed suicide.

It is believed that the man had about \$2100, and in a will that was found in his room at 890 Gilsan street he left his money to be used by the city to clean up the bawdy houses of Portland.

The following is the note: "I wish to give \$1000 to the party that within one year from date can make the city government of Portland compel houses of ill repute now being run as furnished rooms to have proper signs—verily they are hotbeds of disease."

OLDEST APPLE TREE ON COAST FOUND

A. A. Quarnberg, district fruit inspector, discovered and identified the oldest apple tree on the Pacific coast recently and Colonel McGunnegle of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., commander of the post, has ordered that a fence be constructed around the aged fruit bearer. In the near future a tablet bearing its history will be erected near the tree. The tree was planted years ago by early officers of the Hudson Bay company from seeds carried in their pockets from England. Mr. Quarnberg believes the tree to be about 85 years old. A passage in a history of the early settlers has the following to say concerning the origin of the tree: "A lunch party in London about 1825, given in honor of some young gentlemen who were about to embark for Fort Vancouver in the employ of the Hudson Bay company, seeds of the fruit eaten were slyly slipped by some young ladies into the waistcoat pockets of the young men, and upon their arrival at their destination the young men, in overhauling their wardrobes, discovered the seeds and gave them to Bruce, the gardener at the fort."

EUROPE REPORTS POOR CROP CONDITIONS

From all over Europe there came reports of a possible poor harvest of the next crops. England is so waterlogged that the farmers say it will be impossible to make the soaked soil yield an abundant harvest. France is suffering even more. The Seine, Loire and Dordogne have been in a chronic state of flood for weeks; in Spain, all the rivers from the Ebro in the north to the Guadalquivir in the south have overflowed their banks; Italy is no better off, for landslides and washouts have tied up several railroads and the swollen Po has threatened the exposition buildings at Turin. In Switzerland the lakes and rivers have swollen to unusual heights damaging the quays and railroads; all central Europe is suffering from excessive moisture and even Russia has sent in reports of damaging floods.

MAKING SPECIAL CORONATION CARPETS

Within a few days the looms of a great carpet factory at Glasgow will be started to work on the carpets to be used at the coronation of King George, next June, and which will add another item to Scotland's history. The floor-covering has, from earliest times, been a specified feature in the preparations for the state ceremony. The new carpet will follow closely upon the lines of that ordered for King Edward's coronation, being of a rich and beautiful character, with as lustrous a surface as possible. The color will be a singularly soft, rich blue, with symbolical design and border. It is not known yet how much carpeting will be required, as this will depend upon the seating arrangements, which have not been finished. For the last coronation, 735 square yards were made.

POLICE OPPOSED BY GUNS AND DYNAMITE

Twice within the past ten years in Paris, once through the defense of a house by men engaged in urging the imperialist view, and once by socialists, houses have been defended with firearms and dynamite in the same way against the police. The recent French railroad strike showed a similar readiness to meet the police force by the free use of deadly weapons, by men organized along military lines. Germany, Russia and Sweden have had similar experiences and within the past few years, also. The new agitator, socialist, anarchist or other, looks on his resistance to law as "revolution" and uses all the weapons of insurrection.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER DECREASING IN GERMANY

According to statistics just published, the consumption of beer in Germany is rapidly decreasing. During 1909 the consumption diminished by 65,000,000 gallons, or one gallon a head of the population. During the preceding year there had been a diminution of nearly 7,000,000 gallons, while during the last decade there has been a decrease of three gallons a head of the population per annum. The decline in the brewing trade is also revealed by the diminishing number of breweries in Germany.

Wife-Darling, I want a new gown.

Husband—But you had a new one only a short time ago.

Wife—Yes, my friend Ellen is to be married, and I can't wear the same dress as I wore at her last wedding. —Fliegende Blätter.

EX-WEATHER MAN AFTER CHIEF'S SCALP

JAMES BERRY ALLEGES NEGLECT OF HIS DUTY

Waste of Funds and Improper Employment of Forces and Funds Also Among Allegations Made.

(By John E. Lathrop.)

Washington, Jan. 14.—James Berry, whose resignation as chief of division, weather bureau, was accepted September 9, 1910, by Secretary Wilson, makes formal charges against Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, alleging mismanagement, the waste of \$100,000 a year, and irregularities in the conduct of the affairs of the bureau. Berry has served 22 years continuously.

Berry has laid before President Taft these specific charges: That Mr. Moore is the author of a book, "Descriptive Meteorology," for which the data were compiled and manuscript prepared by himself and other bureau employees in government time; that the addresses of 38 cooperative weather observers, whose names appear in the mailing lists of the bureau were furnished at Moore's direction, by bureau employees to the publishers for use in disseminating notices to promote the sale of the book to Moore's personal advantage; that the book was supplied to weather bureau stations throughout the country and that Moore issued orders, making it the official text book of the bureau to his own personal financial profit.

Six Months on the Farm. Berry also charges that Moore spends about six months of the year on his farm near Rockville, Maryland, requiring several clerks of high grade, messengers and others, to travel back and forth between the weather bureau and the farm in the transaction of public business, to the delay and detriment of the latter. Berry also makes other charges. He asserts that Secretary Wilson has paid no heed to his charges and Mr. Moore, in an interview, stated:

"No one familiar with this affair will take the charges seriously. There is no shadow of truth in them. For good and sufficient reasons I relieved James Berry from charge of an important division. Never by letter or word of mouth, to my knowledge, did he ever discover anything wrong with my administration of the weather bureau until I displaced him."

This, Mr. Berry answers by showing that his letter of resignation, which pending for 30 days, contained serious reflections on Mr. Moore.

Berry Busy With Congress. Berry has taken up the matter with congress and laid on the desk of every senator and representative copies of his formal charges, with a request that they be investigated. He claims that during four months which have elapsed since his resignation was accepted, he has been unable to induce the president to look into the matter, and that when he inquired of the president's secretary, Mr. Norton, what was the status of the case, he was informed that the president had referred it to Secretary Wilson.

There is some interest in the case because Mr. Moore, as chief of the weather service, last year published a treatise attacking conservation officials for claiming that forests have an influence on stream flood.

FIFTEEN WOMEN LAWYERS AT BAR IN PARIS

The recent celebration in Paris of the centenary of the decree of 1810 by which Napoleon reestablished the Order of Advocates, after his suppression at the beginning of the revolution, has disclosed the fact that there are fifteen qualified women lawyers at the Paris bar. The dean, Mile. Jeanne Chauvin, is now a doctor in law, having been inscribed for ten years. She does not plead cases, but teaches law. She is the author of a treatise on the law concerning children, which is a text book on the subject. She lectures on law at five girls' schools in Paris.

Mile. Marguerite Mille is the real dean of the women who plead cases. She is skilful in her profession, and her charming appearance is no detriment to her pleading. Mile. Helen Maropolosky, who has cases in the correctional and civil courts in addition to her practice in Assise Court, comes of a learned family. Her father and mother are both doctors in Paris, and her sister is becoming noted as a chemist. Her beauty and her love of perfume may be guessed from the names by which she is known among her colleagues, "La Belle Helene," "The Gazelle of the Law Courts," "La Jolie Parfumeuse."

FORTUNE NEAR CAVALIERI.

"Bob" Chanler's Divorced Wife Withdraws \$20,000 Annuity Injunction. Julia C. Chanler, divorced wife of Robert W. Chanler, has withdrawn her injunction restraining the trustees of the Chanler estate from paying Lina Cavallieri Chanler, the singer, who is now Robert W. Chanler's wife, the \$20,000 a year annuity that he guaranteed her in the pre-nuptial agreement.

Mrs. Chanler's attorney said today: "We decided that it would be best not to try to make the injunction permanent. The trustees may now do as they see fit regarding the payment of the annuity to Lina Cavallieri Chanler."

RUBBERLESS AUTOMOBILE TIRES ARE INVENTED

Washington.—Tidings from England herald the invention of an automobile tire with all the good qualities of a pneumatic tire but containing no rubber. This remarkable step in the progress of auto improvements is conclusively described by Consul General John L. Griffiths in a report from London, as follows: "The springs are made of slightly

tapered strips of special steel, coiled spirally in such a way that the greater part of each turn is within the preceding one, and that under sufficient compression the whole of the inner coils can be forced within the outermost one. To the surfaces of the links which roll on the ground are cemented blocks of a hard composition of fiber and gutta-percha compacted under pressure, and these it is stated, can be renewed when worn away at a cost of 37 cents to \$1.22 for each wheel.

The aim of the invention has been to imitate the action of the pneumatic tire. An obstacle such as a stone does not cause the whole wheel to rise, as in the case with an ordinary iron-tired wheel, but is, as it were, swallowed up, the link or links immediately effected yielding by virtue of the hinges and bringing into play the resiliency not merely of one or two of the springs, but of the whole of them round the entire circumference. "The wheel is intended for use on heavy commercial vehicles and motor omnibuses, to give them the benefit of the pneumatic tire with the employment of no particle of rubber. Another advantage claimed is immunity from side slip, while dust is sucked up to a much smaller extent than with pneumatic tires."

LESS BEER BEING DRUNK.

Decrease of Three Gallons a Head in Last Decade.

The consumption of beer in Germany, according to official statistics published, is rapidly decreasing. During 1909 the consumption diminished approximately by 65,000,000 gallons or one gallon per head of the population. During the preceding year there had been a diminution of nearly 70,000,000 gallons, while during the last decade there has been a decrease of three gallons per head of the population per annum. The decline in the brewing trade is also revealed by the diminishing number of breweries in Germany. In 1906 there were 6,035; in 1907, 5,792; in 1908, 5,590, and last year, 4,768. During 1909 alone there was thus a decrease of 823 breweries.

STOCK OF DIAMONDS IN LONDON EXHAUSTED

London jewelers say that the accumulated stocks of diamonds have been exhausted, and the market must now be supplied with current production. The output of diamonds has been far in excess of the sales for the past year or two, owing to the fact that those sales represented stocks which had been accumulated previously. It seems, therefore, as if diamonds, like meats and other necessities of life, will cost more this year. The preparations for the coronation have already caused a boost in prices. There is already a demand for pearls and emeralds which hardly can be supplied, especially as the emerald season is proving unsuccessful.

BARS MONK AND NUN GARB.

Portuguese Decree Expels Jesuits for Twenty Years.

Lisbon.—A government decree issued on the subject of the property rights of religious orders contains a clause forbidding monks and nuns to wear a distinctive dress and prohibits the return to the country of expelled Jesuits until twenty years have elapsed following their expulsion.

Lewiston Normal Landing.

It is a fact not generally known that the Lewiston state normal has for its student body a greater average mileage than any other normal school in the west today. Last year the average mileage for the student body at Lewiston was 119.5. This year it is 138.4 miles, that is, the average distance traveled by each student attending the Lewiston normal is 138.4 miles. There are now at the Lewiston normal over two hundred eighty students enrolled and it is estimated that the total enrollment for the year 1910-11 will be three hundred fifty, an increase of seventy-five over the previous year, 1909-1910. Students have enrolled from every section of Idaho and from the states of Washington, Oregon, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa and Maine.

Our Savings Banks.

Reports concerning savings banks issued by the Comptroller of the Currency carry some of the largest figures in the government records. The last report shows that there were 9,142,905 depositors and the number of savings banks was 1,769. The total amount of the deposits was \$4,970,356,245, an average of \$445.30 to each depositor. The states in which the saving deposits aggregate more than \$10,000,000 are in round numbers, New York, \$1,500,000,000; California, \$334,000,000; Massachusetts, \$761,000,000; Connecticut, \$374,000,000; Iowa, \$158,000,000; Ohio, \$126,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$176,000,000 and New Jersey, \$108,000,000.

Occupations of Canadian Indians.

Consul Alfred J. Fleming of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, reports that on March 31, 1910, the Canadian Indians numbered 110,597, an increase of 464 over the preceding year, the births and deaths being 2,499 and 2,192, respectively, in 1910. They cultivated 54,356 acres of land, against 51,899 acres in 1909, on which they realized \$1,374,815, a small decrease from the yield of 1909. The value of their other callings in 1910 was as follows: Fishing, \$602,869; hunting and trapping, \$328,321; a considerable increase in both callings as compared with 1909.

Railway Extension in Uruguay.

Vice Consul F. Landon Godding of Montevideo, reports the opening of the first section, between the Uruguay towns of Jose Battle y Ordons and Treinta y Tres, of the branch railway line which will eventually run from Nico Perez to Treinta y Tres.

He had had much experience of physicians and said, "The only way to keep your health is to eat what you don't want, drink what you don't like and do what you'd rather not."