

TO WAGE WAR ON THE HOUSE FLY

EXTERMINATION CAMPAIGN WAGED IN NORTHWEST

Seattle Health Officer Takes the Lead—Walla Walla Will Follow Suit and Other Cities in Northwest Are Urged to Fall in Line—Will Destroy Breeding Grounds.

A campaign of extermination against the common house fly is being waged throughout the northwest and much sentiment is heard to the effect that Walla Walla should join in the crusade, says the Walla Walla Statesman. So far the city authorities have taken no action, but the subject may be brought up at a future meeting of the city council.

A campaign against house flies is chiefly the destruction of their breeding places, and these are open manure piles or any place where there is warmth enough to hatch the eggs.

An effective campaign has just been begun under the direction of Health Officer Crichton, of Seattle. Although on a more elaborate scale than Walla Walla could undertake, Dr. Crichton outlines it in the following statement:

"To properly wage this campaign, we will need the cooperation of the general public, and in particular the housewives. The danger from the fly is in having the insect enter the home and get on the food. We will be able to exterminate millions of flies, but each housewife should make a particular effort to keep flies out of her own home.

"I think that we will first have to wage a campaign of education. When flies are more plentiful we will conduct experiments and show to the general public how great is the danger. Dr. William R. M. Kellogg, city bacteriologist, will be asked to make some tests, and we will have photographs taken. He will take flies, allow them to light on excretions from a typhoid patient and then light on meat or other culture media. We will have photographs taken through a microscope, which will show how easily the germs and bacteria are carried, and how quickly they multiply. This will show conclusively that the fly is one of the greatest spreaders of disease germs.

"If the housewife would once wake up to the danger, it would be a comparatively simple matter to prevent much sickness. The germs of many diseases are carried by the fly and mosquito, and if we can exterminate the two, as Prof. L. O. Howard, the government bacteriologist, says can be done, this will be a much healthier city.

"The health department's work lies in removing the breeding places for flies and mosquitoes. I hear daily of dozens of places where the flies and mosquitoes are breeding, and we will ask the citizens to notify us of breeding places they find in their neighborhoods. In this way we will be able to make a thorough campaign this summer."

THE BIGGEST IRRIGATION RESERVOIRS

Of several great storage dams as present under construction by the reclamation service perhaps the most strikingly interesting are the three high masonry dams known as the Shoshone, the Pathfinder, and the Roosevelt. The highest of these, the one in fact that will be distinguished as the highest dam in the world, is being built in the canyon of the Shoshone river in northwestern Wyoming six miles west of the town of Cody, so named after Col. W. F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill."

The Shoshone, or the Stinking Water river, as it was originally named, because of the occurrence along its course of springs giving off noxious gases, rises in northwestern Wyoming in the spurs of the eastern slope of the Great Continental Divide, known as the Absaroka and Shoshone ranges.

The drainage basin of the river above the Shoshone dam is about 1300 square miles in extent, varies in altitude from 5000 to 12,000 feet, includes many high peaks within the Yellowstone National park, and is remarkable for its wild and rugged scenery. The region is one of heavy snowfall, is well timbered and, pursuant to the wise national policy of forest preservation, is included almost entirely within the great Yellowstone national forest.

Just below where the two main forks of the river join in a narrow and deep canyon, the almost perpendicular granite walls of which rise to a height of several hundred feet.

Through this gigantic crack in the solid rock the melting snows of the entire watershed just described find their only exit, carrying to waste during the annual flood season of a few weeks sufficient water to reclaim many thousands of acres of the desert lands of lower altitudes. Within this canyon, at a point of almost ideal natural advantage, is being molded the solid wedge of concrete which is to be known as the Shoshone dam.

The height of this towering structure when completed will be 325 1/2 feet from lowest foundation to crest, its length at the top from wall to wall of the canyon being about 200 feet, and its thickness at the base 108 feet. In plan the dam is of the arch type, wherein stability is secured by means of the form as well as the volume of the structure.

The apex of the arch being turned up stream to resist the pressure of the impounded water, and the foundation and abutments literally dovetailed into the solid granite, the completed structure will form a concrete monolith of imposing proportions as well as tremendous strength and stability.

The Roosevelt dam will eclipse in magnitude of cubic contents all of the dams at present under construction by the reclamation service. It will contain 330,000 cubic yards of masonry, or over six times more than the Pathfinder, and nearly five times as much as the Shoshone dam. Its height will be 280 feet from foundation, length on top 430 feet (or, including spillway bridges, 1050 feet), and its thickness at the base 165 feet. In plan, although built in the form of an arch, this structure differs from the Shoshone and Pathfinder dams in being of the gravity type, wherein mass alone is sufficient to secure stability.

The resulting reservoir will be the largest artificially formed lake in the world, a body of water 25 miles long, in places over two miles wide, with a storage capacity of 1,300,000 acre-feet and a maximum depth of over 320 feet.

The dam and reservoir are the main features of the Salt River project for the irrigation of lands in the Salt River valley, in the vicinity Phoenix, Arizona. From "The Government's Great Storage Dams," by Henri V. Lamenager, in "The American Review of Reviews" for June.

YAKIMA WOOL PRICES.

Oregon Sales Fix Prices of the Central Washington Clip.

Wool sales in Oregon this week at which most of the clip changed hands at or near 12 cents, according to H. Stanley Coffin, go a long way towards establishing a price for the clip here, says the Yakima Republic.

As a general thing the clip in this part of the country sells at about 2 cents a pound below that of the Umatilla country so that 10 cents or thereabouts may be expected for wool held in this valley.

This is a slight increase in the price already paid this year. Mr. Coffin thinks that the clip of the Yakima and Kittitas valleys will make a total of about 1,200,000 pounds, or possibly something more. While he is not willing to make a forecast on the conditions he points out that the present price is the lowest in years and that it is natural to expect a reaction toward the normal.

One of the questions involved is whether the sales made are sufficient to carry the mills along and give them all the wool they will need. The price, while not as high as the growers would like to see it, is such as can be endured, especially after a number of years of pretty good figures.

The Oregon sales establish a price at least 35 per cent lower than last year. There are no sealed bid sales in this part of the country and the Yakima and Kittitas clips sold will be sold direct to buyers. Mr. Coffin thinks, however, taking the wool producing districts as a whole, that there will be a large quantity of wool stored, as a revival of conditions will be anticipated by a majority of those interested.

Sheep Shearing Over.

The shearing of the 40,000 sheep on the upper Snake river is now practically completed, and within the next 10 days the sheepmen will begin moving their herds to the summer ranges on the high mountains and forest reserves, says the Lewiston Teller.

Reports from the shearing corrals show the clip to be heavy this season and quality of the wool good. The price, however, is not satisfactory to the growers.

In some sections woolmen have been inclined to dock heavily because of the excess of sand and dirt in the fleeces this year, but it is not believed the Snake river clip will be affected in this manner.

The inspection of the sheep in districts where the quarantine has not been raised in the lands of Dr. C. L. Henderson of Clarkston, and all of such sheep that will be taken out of the state or into the forest reserves will be inspected before the drive from the winter quarters begins.

Reports from the Salmon river section state that shearing is well advanced there and the number of sheep in that section will be materially increased during the coming year.

Grand Ronde Mine Yields Well.

Reports from the up-river country are to the effect that the new mill recently started on what is locally known as the Muir property, is running in fine shape and is handling about 30 tons of ore per day, says the La Grande Star.

Three six-horse teams are at work hauling the mill concentrates from the mines to North Powder for rail shipment to the smelter. It is also said that there are now 150 men at work in the Camp Carson district.

It seems almost incredible that there is so much activity in a mining way just over the hills from La Grande and in fact "right under La Grande's nose."

Of course all that hauling would come this way if there had been provided a passable wagon road a few miles down the river this way. The mining company last year constructed a wagon road of their own out from the upper Grand Ronde in North Powder. That is the reason that so little is known in this section about what is going on in the Camp Carson district.

C. S. L. Smith, a prominent sheepman of John Day, recently brought in from that place 300,000 pounds of wool to Baker which has been placed in the local wool warehouse, says the Baker City Herald. Considering that this amount is wool from only one place the quantity that will be brought to this city and other wool centers promises to be almost unlimited.

The Dalles has accepted the offer of Carnegie to give \$10,000 for a library in that city. Money to purchase a lot for the building has already been subscribed.

GOOD APPLE LAND

SEATTLE PAPER LAUDS THE INLAND EMPIRE

Walla Walla Orchard Now Worth \$40,000 Is Cited As Example—Once Waste Land Is Now Productive Beyond All the Dreams of the Owner—Many Parts of Umatilla Susceptible to Same Development.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer pays a deserved tribute to the Walla Walla section which is now one of the leading apple sections of the northwest. The same tribute may be truthfully applied to Umatilla county which under proper cultivation and methods may also be rated among the famous apple sections.

The Post-Intelligencer says: Walla Walla has had some favorable publicity as an apple growing district. It was near that city that one orchard of 50 acres gave the owner an income of \$40,000 over all expenses, during the year of 1907. That orchard is not for sale, because it is equal to a gold mine to the proprietor.

A few years ago the owner was engaged as a public school teacher. He secured a homestead and planted a portion to fruit trees. The orchard began to return good profits five years after planting. Last season, the tenth from the date of beginning, it made the big crop report.

Orchard planting offers an opportunity for every energetic man who will go upon the land and remain in possession. The trees grow while the owner sleeps. In the Columbia county instance the trees grew while the teacher taught.

He boasts of the fact that the orchard in one year gave greater cash returns than he had been able to make during the 20 years at teaching school. He left the ranks of the consumers and became a producer. His profits increased with the development of his orchard and the demand for the fruits that came from mature trees. Therein lies the secret of success for which many have been searching in various parts of the world.

Washington presents ideal locations for orcharding. The soil and climatic conditions are perfect. There is an abundance of plant food in the earth, and moisture in the mountains and valleys.

Irrigation canals have been constructed and the flood water impounded for use during the fruiting season. Transportation facilities are good, and the markets equal to any in the world. There is much idle land that can be had at reasonable prices and on favorable terms.

Here, then, is another of the many opportunities open for the young men of today. Now is the time to plant the orchards and get the trees to growing for future profits.

TRYING TO CHANGE NAME OF CUSTOMS DISTRICT

Congressman Ellis Has Little Hopes of Portland Bill Becoming Law.

Rush of business at the closing hours of the session is likely to interfere with the change of the name of the "Willamette" customs district to "Portland," according to Congressman Ellis, who writes to that effect to the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, of this city, says the Telegram. The bill passed the senate all right, but he has little hopes of it becoming a law at this time.

The "Willamette" district has been given credit for the movement of exports and imports through this city for a number of years, although the value of its exports has really placed the city third in the list of exporting ports of the union. The documents issued in this connection periodically by the government mention "Willamette" when Portland should be given the credit, and as these documents circulate largely in foreign countries, the city of Portland, Ore., is comparatively little known, while the location of "Willamette" is only vaguely understood. The attempt to have the matter righted has been made several times, but failed, although there was little or no opposition manifested toward it. This time the Portland Board of Trade, through Secretary Muller, called the attention of the Oregon delegation to the matter, and although congressmen and senators went to work on behalf of the change immediately, the usual result seems imminent.

In regard to the transportation of the steamer being built for Alaska waters by the government in this city the Chamber of Commerce has been informed that a commercial vessel would probably call for it and carry it to Alaska in the "knocked down condition. The transport which is to take the regiment from San Francisco to Alaska will not call at Portland on her way up, owing to lack of time.

WILL IRRIGATE BY PUMP.

Big Reclamation Scheme Near Wallula.

To augment its facilities for furnishing water to a large body of arid land in the Wallula district, the Columbia Canal company has placed orders for a big 100-horsepower gasoline engine which will be installed a short distance above Wallula on the Columbia, says the Walla Walla Statesman.

The big engine will lift water from the Columbia to a height of about 50 feet where it will be conveyed to the adjacent lands by a big pipe line.

The power plant will take the place of a big reservoir which the company contemplated constructing at the intake of its gravity canal at Nine Mile bridge on the Walla Walla river. The idea of building a reservoir at that point to impound flood waters has been abandoned owing to the difficulty that would be encountered in obtaining the necessary land and the necessary water needed for irrigation.

tion during the extremely dry season will be pumped from the Columbia by the big gasoline engine.

The power plant on the Two Rivers project has been forced to a close down owing to a break in one of the main laterals. The break is being repaired and the pumping plant will probably be started up again today.

Barnes to Plead Insanity.

Insanity will be the plea of "Bud" Barnes, says the Walla Walla Bulletin.

The man who is waiting trial for the brutal killing of Mrs. Anna Aldrich will endeavor to escape the gallows by claiming mental irresponsibility.

At first it was thought that this man would simply try to brazen it out that he had seen Mrs. Aldrich in Walla Walla at least three days after she was killed and that he was not with her, when witnesses have been found who will swear that he was seen in her company near the scene of the murder.

Barnes' attorneys, however, have succeeded, it is claimed, in convincing him that the only possible way in which his neck can be saved is to plead insanity.

Barnes will be defended by Attorneys Oscar Cain, C. H. Hurspool and F. A. Garrecht, who were appointed by the court. They will make a stubborn fight for their client.

Prosecuting Attorney Otto Rupp will be in charge of the case for the state. He will probably be assisted by T. P. and C. C. Goss, and Deputies John H. McDonald and H. C. Bryson.

The case will be called in superior court June 8, and will attract a great deal of interest. There are over 40 witnesses for the prosecution.

Idaho Wool Sales.

After a meeting of the executive committee of the Idaho Woolgrowers' association this morning Mr. Stanford, president of the association, stated that there will be a special meeting of all members of the woolgrowers' association to be held in Boise June 4, and the place of meeting will be the city hall at 10 a. m., says the Boise News.

He was not willing to state specifically the purposes of this meeting, further than to say it was one of the utmost importance to all woolgrowers, and he strongly urged that every member of the association who found it possible, should attend.

Such members of the executive committee as were in session this morning conferred with a number of representatives of wool houses, in regard to the disposal of the clip, and it was decided to arrange for the first series of sales days at the places and dates mentioned herein:

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| Mountain Home | June 3 |
| Vale, Oregon | June 4 |
| Payette | June 6 |
| Midvale, Idaho | June 8 |
| Caldwell, Idaho | June 9 |
| Boise, Idaho | June 11 |
| Shoshone, Idaho | June 15 |
| Tikura, Idaho | June 15 |
| Halley, Idaho | June 15 |
| Picabo, Idaho | June 16 |
| Bellevue, Idaho | June 16 |
| Ellis, Idaho | June 17 |

Mysterious Surveyors.

The Potlatch Star, published at Cameron, in its issue of May 22, says: "A party of surveyors are at work surveying a route for a railroad from the Clearwater river to Pine creek and thence out to the top of the prairie. Some time ago a similar survey was made, but the course chosen was found to be too steep. So work was suspended and nothing more was done towards finding a better route until a short time ago. It now appears that the present plans of the company having the surveys made will prove feasible and that the road will actually be built—that the Potlatch prairie will soon be connected with the outside world by a railroad.

"Capitalists have at last begun to realize that we have one of the finest sections of country that the sun ever shown upon—that in natural resources, in climate, and, in fact, everything that goes to make up the home of wealth, pleasure and happiness, the Potlatch prairie is unsurpassed. They know that a railroad through such a country as this is not only a great deal to the value of all property in the country, but that it will pay large dividends to the stockholders in the road."

A Valuable Dog.

Mention has been made before in these columns of the dog "Buster" owned by the city, and the story was told about the services he rendered in catching hobs when they attempted to get away, says The Dalles Chronicle. The other day Buster was left in the park to watch some Indian prisoners at work there, while Jailer Beatty went on an errand to the post house. The Indians were mowing the lawn; one of them grew thirsty and started to the fountain to get a drink, but Buster mistrusting that he wanted to get away, jumped on him and would not let him move from his work. When Beatty returned the Indian told him about the dog's actions. To look at the dog one would not consider he had much sense, but he has proven many times his value to the city in herding prisoners.

Range Grass Plenty.

Joe Prout, one of the forest rangers patrolling a portion of the north Cascade reserve, is in the city today and tells of bountiful range in the mountains this year, says The Dalles Chronicle. "I think the range is better than I ever saw it before," said Mr. Prout. "Even this early in the more favored spots the grass is fine and rank. The mild winter has been exceptionally kind to mountain vegetation and I predict a fine summer range for the stock which is annually taken onto the Cascade reserve."

Mr. Prout is in the city to confer with a party concerning securing the right to take out poles from the reserve.

NEW RAILROAD RUSHES TO COAST

C. M. & ST. PAUL BUILDING RAPIDLY WESTWARD

Scene of Activity in the Dakotas, Montana and Washington—Review of the Line From Chicago to Pacific Coast Terminates at Tacoma—To be Finished in Spring of 1908.

The Chicago American prints the following entertaining story of the rapid conclusion of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to the Pacific coast and describes as follows the country through which it passes.

By reason of an unusual spurt in work representatives of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul road say they expect to have the great transcontinental line finished from Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma next spring.

Regular trains are now operated on the new Pacific coast line as far as Moberg, Lemmon, Hettinger, Bowman and Marmarth, in the Dakotas; to Terry, Miles City, Musselshell and Harlowton, in Montana.

Not in the history of railroads has a line been constructed with such speed. The route from Butte to Seattle and Tacoma, with towns, districts and engineering feats, was given out recently.

From Butte to Garrison, 53 miles, the line goes through the Deer Lodge valley. Then comes the valley of Heligate river, the timber district. West of St. Maries the road runs through the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation. The well known Palouse district is reached. This is one of the richest grain and fruit belts of the Trans-Missouri country. At Tekoa the Oregon Short Line will be crossed on a steel structure 1000 feet long.

From Rosalia the line continues through this fertile and well settled country 20 miles to Palouse. There it reaches the shores of Rock Lake. The banks of the lake are rocky and precipitous, excelling in beauty the far-famed palisades of the Hudson.

From Palouse the line follows the banks of the lake five and one-half miles to the new town of Lavista, at the foot of the lake; thence 37 miles through a country capable of producing grain, but which has hitherto not been developed for lack of railroad facilities. Six miles east of Rolston the line passes over Cow creek on a steel structure 1405 feet long. From Lind to the Columbia river at Beverly, 73 miles, the line passes through the new towns of Roxboro, Warden and Othello.

The crossing of the Columbia river is made on a bridge of 15 spans of steel trusses, supported by massive concrete piers, the channe span being placed so high a draw is unnecessary. Twenty-five miles after leaving the Columbia river the line enters the well known Kittitas valley, which is irrigated by water drawn from the river.

The line passes through a timbered country to Snoqualmie pass, through the Cascade mountains, at an elevation of 3010 feet. The Cedar river is then followed into Seattle. The line to Tacoma parallels the interurban. Grading the whole length of the line is progressing rapidly with greatly increased forces, excellent progress is being made upon the tunnels, and the Columbia river bridge and all lesser structures of the same character are in a state of advancement which makes certain that they will be ready when the grading is completed. Track-laying on the coast will begin at Seattle and progress as rapidly as the heavy work in the Cascade mountains is completed.

WHEAT RAISING IN THE UPLANDS OF BRAZIL

Consul General George E. Anderson of Rio de Janeiro, states that in view of the one time great trade in American flour in Brazil, and as bearing upon the continuation of that trade for which many American exporters are now working, in connection with the preferential tariff reduction Brazil offers on American flour, the reported results of recent official and private experiments in wheat growing in the state of Rio Grande do Sul are of unusual interest. He reviews the outlook as follows:

The state of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost state of the Brazilian republic and the one therefore with the coldest climate, has long been pointed to by Brazilian statesmen as a possible granary for Brazil. It has been thought that modern and scientific culture of wheat in the state would do much toward removing Brazil from its present necessity of importing all its bread stuffs, and there has been a strong movement from time to time toward fixing a higher duty upon foreign wheat for the protection of the Brazilian product.

In line with these ideas and in response to the demand of capital for actual practical information as to the possibilities of wheat growing in Brazil, an organization was formed in Rio Grande do Sul and a wheat-growing expert from Germany brought over to conduct the experiments.

This expert has been at work for the past two seasons, and in the course of his work has gone over the possible wheat-bearing area of the state quite thoroughly. At first he examined the country along the railway from the city of Rio Grande do Sul to Bage, a distance of about 150 miles.

The country in the vicinity of Porto Novo and Pelotas, cities of considerable importance, and a district of which much was expected, was found to be entirely unsuited to wheat growing. Further in the interior better results were had, and the country about the rivers Candiota, Jaguarao,

Jaguarao-chico, and the Negro was found to be capable of producing rather fair grain.

In the course of the work experiments were conducted as far north as Cruz Alta and as far south as Jaguarao and to the west as far as Uruguaiana. The territory which the investigator found most suitable to wheat growing was that of Uruguaiana and Quarary, a comparatively small area in the extreme western portion of the state in a wedge-shaped district extending between Paraguay and Uruguay. Similar land suitable for the grain was also found extending along the southern border of the state from Uruguaiana to D. Pedrito, but the entire area was limited.

Along the southern border of the state in the district mentioned the state purchased a number of sites for extensive experiments, the work being handicapped by the extremely high price placed upon the land by its proprietors as soon as the possibility of wheat raising became known.

On the state land seven varieties of wheat were tried, those common to northern Europe, two varieties common in Italy, a new variety of Italian wheat, and the variety of wheat heretofore raised for various purposes in the state. As a result of the first year's work it was shown that the varieties of wheat common to northern Europe were not suited to growth in Brazil. The two Italian varieties, Barletta and Rieti, both acclimated to Argentine, gave fair results. The native wheat also made good returns and a new variety of Italian wheat, the Fucense, gave indications that it would probably be easily acclimated.

During the last season experiments were continued with those varieties of wheat which had given the better results during the first season. The average result was considered that shown by one lot of land where 6 hectares of land, well sown and intensively cultivated, produced 4600 kilos of wheat) substantially 12 bushels to the acre), the common native wheat being used. The season was exceptionally dry and the experimenters considered that this indicated a probable yield of 1500 kilos per hectare in an ordinary year (about 19 bushels to the acre).

Pindell Loses Last Hope.

An opinion rendered by District Judge Steele in Moscow yesterday destroys the last hope of Frank Pindell, convicted of cattle stealing and sentenced to serve three years in the state penitentiary at Boise, says the Lewiston Teller.

Pindell was convicted at the last term of the district court and a motion for a new trial and a bill of probable cause was filed before the adjournment of the term here. The argument of the motion for a new trial was made in Moscow and the order of the court was received yesterday by County Attorney Needham. The notice received by Mr. Needham states the motion for the new trial is overruled and an order made vacating the certificate of probable cause.

Pindell was a prominent stockman and farmer of the Ho section and was first arrested last winter on a charge of cattle stealing. He was tried and acquitted in the district court at that time, but was again arrested this spring on a similar charge and his conviction secured at the last term of the court.

Find Man in Room.

To be awakened in the middle of the night by a man who had in some manner unknown to them gained entrance to their room at the Gerlinger hotel last night was, according to their statement, the harrowing experience of Miss Minnie Jarrett and Miss Gladys Pierce, two young women employed in the city, says The Dalles Chronicle. Today officers are searching for R. Craft, the man for whom an information was filed by District Attorney Menefee, charged with assault with criminal intent. Craft, it is alleged, was identified by a collar which he had left when he fled in haste last night after being apprehended. Miss Jarrett is 15 years old and Miss Pierce about 16.

Fine Sheep Ranch.

W. P. Carter of Caldwell, has a contract for building the laterals that will carry water over that portion of the old Marsh & Ireton farms, recently purchased by Mr. Moore, which has heretofore been unwatered. There are 30 teams working on the ditch and 15 men on leveling the remaining portion of the farm. The whole tract will be stocked with thoroughbred sheep where great numbers of these animals will be raised for sale. There will be no animals on the farm except registered stock and as it contains about 325 acres this will be one of the finest sheep ranches in the northwest. Mr. Moore, owner of the farm, is now at the place visiting, where Mrs. Moore is taking treatment under Dr. Flett who has an interest in the place—Emmett Index.

Celebrated Elopement.

Fifty years ago Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fritz and Mr. and Mrs. William J. Abbott, of Urbana, Ohio, eloped to Westfield and were married. They escaped from their parents on horseback over roads impassable to carriages. This week, on the 50th anniversary of the event they went over the same route and were married over again at Westfield, but this time they were whirled along in automobiles at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

Warning to Mothers.

A writer in the National Daily says: I give you a valuable article in which one mother warns others not to cover electric light bulbs with colored stockings or anything else, but to make a shield for one side of the light with asbestos or something which cannot catch fire. She makes mention of the fact her baby was blinded for life by a bursting electric light bulb, so kindly send out warning which should be appreciated.

A Sign of the Times: "Situation Wanted."