

LOGGING GIANT CYPRESS.

A PECULIAR INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN SWAMPS.

Men Griddle and Fall Trees While Standing Waist Deep in Water—A Cypress Church With Cypress Furniture.

Cypress logging is an amphibious sort of a business, says The New York Sun. The best of the trees grow in so-called swamps, which often are merely forests through which the living water courses toward the sea in a thousand channels. It is seldom found on stagnant swamp land, and the best timber grows where clear running water circulates round the roots of the giant trees. There are hundreds of such places in Florida and Louisiana.

Live cypress timber is so heavy that it sinks if felled when green, and consequently the lumbermen have to work from eight months to a year in advance of the cutting to prepare the timber by girdling the trees and thus preventing the circulation of the sap. Thousands of trees are thus killed in advance of the felling. Girdling is both arduous and dangerous work. It is done by colored choppers, who stand often waist deep in water in the haunts of the dreaded moccasin snake, the alligator and the wildcat, to say nothing of the swarms of mosquitoes and other equally pestiferous insects. The men endure all the hardships for \$1 a day, and last winter, when the cold wave swept through the South, and the temperature for weeks was near the freezing point, these hardy fellows were kept at the work of girdling and logging. They were safe from insects and reptiles, but suffered intensely from cold, for they were constantly wet to the waist and had no dry land to go to when their day's task was over.

On the picturesque Oklawaha River in Florida, one phase of the cypress lumber industry is seen to the best advantage. This wonderful river is fed by clear, cold springs of tremendous volume, and it winds for many miles through endless acres of moss-draped cypress trees. It has hundreds of loops, or branches, which leave it at one point only to return to it at another, between its source and its junction with the St. John's.

Between the main river and the branches, which are all more or less navigable, is flooded forest land through which the water slowly circulates to the depth of two or three and sometimes four or five feet. It is in these flooded tracts that the cypress trees grow to perfection. One company, with headquarters at Palatka and an office at Boston, controls the lumbering on this river. The company bought 300,000 acres of cypress land for 50 cents to \$2 an acre, and several years ago engaged a number of sturdy loggers from Saginaw, Mich., to take charge of the work. It was all new to the Michiganers, but they took hold with great aptness and quickly broke in the coveys to the work. Soon the dark recesses of the Oklawaha Swamp resounded with the blows of the axe, the shouts of men, and the crashes of the old giants as they broke through the branches of their neighbors and fell with a prodigious splash into the waters of the swamp. Then, above all, could be heard the rattling, jarring and clanking of the novel logging machinery, as it snaked the huge logs from the recesses of the swamp to the swift stream upon which they were rafted to the big river.

A logging camp in this swamp consists of a bunk boat with a kitchen attached and a pull boat. The pull boat contains a powerful hoisting engine, and is secured with its square bow to the bank against a tall and sturdy cypress tree, denuded of branches and decorated with a band of red cloth near the top. Stretching away from an elevated point upon this tree to a similar giant a quarter of a mile back in the swamp is a taut steel cable, which winds depends a trolley or carrier attached to an endless steel cable, which winds and unwinds upon the spool of the engine. Attached to the trolley is a huge pair of sharp-pronged tongs capable of spanning a log five feet in diameter. Leading away from the boat is a well-marked lane traversed by the trolley. Trees are cleared away on each side of the cable to the full extent of its grasp, and the lane terminates only where the end tree of the trolley line stands. This point reached, the cable is taken down and another lane soon radiates from the pull boat. When five or six lanes have been made the tract has been pretty well cleared of serviceable trees, and the boat and camp are moved to a new point of vantage.

When a cypress is felled in one of these lanes it is cross-cut in lengths of twelve to sixteen feet, and the jaws of the grapple or a bight of chain grip the end lying toward the boat. A whoop from the foreman of the gang notifies the engineer, who blows his whistle and starts the engine. As the conveyor cable tightens, the forward end of the log rises clear of the water and stumps and the other end trails through the water, sending up fountains of spray as it rears over knees and stumps and splashes in the open pools.

Cypress seldom is concealed with paint in the interior of a Southern house. It has a richness of color and an aromatic odor that would make painting it almost a crime. In Welaka, Fla., there is a beautiful little church entirely of cypress, even to the furniture. It is the handiwork of Dr. C. S. Packard, who long ago gave up the practice of medicine to younger men and devoted his attention to mechanical pursuits. The warm tones and the fragrant odor of the spicy wood makes this little house of worship one of the most attractive in the land. The pews, the altar, the library bookcase, floor, wainscoting, columns and ceilings are all of Oklawaha cypress, wrought by the doctor's hand.

SOUTH SEA TRAGEDY.

A Ship's Crew Murder Captain, Mate and Passenger.

The particulars of a South Sea tragedy, only a slight mention of which has been made in the dispatches, have just come to hand. A short time ago a cablegram stated that the schooner *Maria Secunda*, flying the Spanish flag, put into the Pelews in November. Her crew had mutinied and killed Captain Brown, Mate Herman Hohman and a passenger.

From a letter received from Daniel O'Keefe, the King of Yap, information is received that the vessel in question was the American trading vessel *Maria Secunda*. Her crew consisted of the Captain, two Chinese cooks and four sailors. Two of the latter were half-breeds from the Pelews. Accompanying Captain Brown were his wife and little son.

The mutiny occurred off the Andrew Islands. Captain Brown had retired about 10 o'clock at night, leaving Boatswain Hoyer on deck. This was just the opportunity for which the mutineers were awaiting. Hoyer was the ring-leader, and when he made sure that the captain was asleep he called the crew. Going stealthily into the cabin with a hatchet in his hand, he dealt Captain Brown a blow which almost severed the unfortunate man's head from his body.

Mrs. Brown was aroused by the noise of the attack and jumped screaming from the bed. Her cries were heard by Mate Hohman, who jumped from his berth and rushed to the rescue of the woman. At the cabin door he was met by a Pelew boy, whom Hoyer had stationed to guard against a surprise. The boy was armed with an axe, and he sprang on Hohman, dealing him a terrific blow in the head. The mate fell dead on the deck.

Mrs. Brown was rendered unconscious by a blow from the boatswain, and she and her young son were dragged upon the deck and confined in the forward house. The passenger, who was a trader on his way to Yap, was awakened by the sound of the struggle. He cried out, asking the cause of the trouble. The mutineers were afraid to attack him while he was down below and called to him to come on deck, telling him that he need fear no violence. He went on deck, as directed, but barely had he stepped out of the door when he was struck a violent blow upon the shoulder. Bleeding from the cut and almost stunned, he ran to the rail and jumped into the sea.

The bodies of Captain Brown and his mate were weighted with old iron and thrown into the ocean. The vessel was then headed for Andrew Island, the intention of Hoyer being to put Mrs. Brown and her boy on one of the isolated coral reefs near the island.

During the voyage the mutineers quarreled among themselves, and the two half-breeds were stabbed to death and another of the crew was fatally wounded. Provisions gave out, and the schooner was steered for the port of Yap.

When she reached Yap all that were left of the crew were Boatswain Hoyer, the two Chinese and one of the Pelew natives. King O'Keefe graciously received the mutineers and gave them food enough to last several weeks. Hoyer told a plausible story to the King, but the latter's suspicions were aroused toward the latter part of the stay of the vessel in port, and, going on board, he discovered Mrs. Brown and her boy, and from them learned the horrible story of the murder. The mutineers were made prisoners and put on board the Spanish gunboat *Valesco*, which conveyed them to Manila.

To Photograph Thought.

It is reported from Washington, on what seems to be good authority, that Mr. Julius Emmer, of that city, the inventor of the long-distance telephone, has produced a device by which human thought can be registered in a manner similar to that by which the voice is registered on the cylinder of a phonograph. The inventor has devoted three years to the development of this wonderful mechanism. His explanation of its operation to a company of scientists last week was, in substance, that electricity was its motive power and chemistry its recorder; that the chemically sensitized surface of cylinder, while undergoing decomposition by the electric current, receives the magnetic thought-waves which stream from the physical brain of the operator, and portrays them, vibration upon vibration, form upon form, with microscopic fidelity in an imperishable message.

The mechanism is about 8 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 3 1/2 inches high. The registration cylinder is 6 inches long by 1 1/2 inches in diameter, made of vulcanized rubber for insulation, and rotated by a vibratory mechanism beneath. A thin, hard, tubular envelope fits over the cylinder and bears a supersensitized outer coating for receiving the thought record. During the cylinder's rotation the electricity decomposing the surface of the film is supplied through this electric pencil, propelled in its traveler along this fine screw parallel with the cylinder, which it gently touches, thus directing a spiral, thread-like course of the current upon its face. The electric pencil being removed after completing a record on the film, the same traveler now attaches to and carries the reproducer along its face to read the record. The reproducer consists of a large electric tympanum at the machine, connecting by flexible tubes, bearing conductors to two smaller tympanums or receivers, sitting upon the temples, through which the reproduced thought is conducted to the brain. A practically indefinite repetition of the reading can thus be made without diminishing the clearness of the record.—*Industrial World.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMER.

Fattening Hogs—Cultivation of Potatoes—Farms Growing Better—A Fact About Fertilizers.

FATTENING HOGS.

When hogs are being fattened they are highly fed, and have very little exercise. Under such conditions they are liable to acidity of the stomach, and ashes, lime, salt and charcoal are sought by the hogs to correct this and answer the demands of the blood. No doubt that in lieu of these the sulphur and other elements of coal are sought for the same purpose. The pig readily finds out what his stomach and blood need if given a chance. Many swine growers have referred to this matter, noting that fattening hogs love fine coal.—*American Farmer.*

CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

A great part of the cultivation of the potato crop is now done with harrows, and before the potatoes appear above the surface. Twice and even three times can the ground be cultivated at this time, and with the greatest benefit to the crop. The early harrowing will not kill the weeds as fast as they germinate, but it mellow and lightens the soil, admitting air, which decomposes and assists in the formation of nitrogen. Potatoes that are harrowed come up with much stronger shoots than those which have been left to break through the crust which always forms over potatoes between the time of planting and when the shoots appear through the surface. The harrow can be used at least once after the potatoes are up. Then the cultivator should follow, cutting the soil not more than two or three inches deep, so as not to disturb the potato roots. With potatoes thus managed from the first, there will be no need to use the hoe against any annual weeds.—*Boston Cultivator.*

FARMS GROWING BETTER.

J. W. Ingham, of Sugar Run, Penn., objects, in the New York Tribune, to the current ideas, strongly urged by several agricultural writers, that our farm lands are growing less fertile and their yields steadily decreasing. He lives on the farm once cultivated by his father and grandfather, and according to his recollection and the testimony of old account books, he is raising as good crops as were ever raised on that farm. Farms on the opposite side of the river from him have been cultivated even longer, and produce as well as ever, when the culture is good. Farmers generally in this country are farming better than they used to. Of course, poor farming, taking everything off and putting nothing back, will lessen the production of even the best land. On the other hand, the work of soil creation and replenishment is still going on vigorously; rocks are crumbling to sandy atoms, and the atoms settling down to fertile earth. More than this, the earth absorbs the fertilizing gases thrown off in the process of fermentation and decay of animal and vegetable matter, purifies the air, and obtains most of the materials wanted for the formation of new plants and animals.—*New York Observer.*

A FACT ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

The quantity of manure to be procured from any number of well-fed animals is mostly unknown by farmers. It has, however, been shown by experience that if the animals are well littered with straw or other equivalent absorbents, so as to keep them clean, an average of fifty pounds per head of the mixed stock of an ordinary farm should be made daily, which is one ton from forty head. During the winter, then, adding what is made from the horses in the stable, and the other stock confined at times in yards, the total quantity will be made of 200 tons in the year. It will not be difficult to double this quantity by digging in the winter 250 two-horse loads of swamp muck, which is spread in the manure cellar under the cows, used under the horses, in the pig-pens, and in the compost heaps. Indeed, by use of more of the muck, this quantity may be increased to any reasonable amount, for it is a well-established fact that one ton of half-dried swamp muck is of equal value when decomposed in the compost heap with as much of the best manure made from well-fed animals.

On this basis it should be a steady business of the thrifty farmer to dig out as much muck from a swamp, although he may have to buy the privilege from a neighbor—but better if he has a supply of his own—during the winters, procuring two or three loads of newly-burned lime to add to the heap to prepare the compost for early use in the spring, and in building a stable this matter is always to be considered in making the plan, so that the vehicle may be taken through the barn to remove the manure as it is needed for this use.—*New York Times.*

MARKETING EARLY LAMBS.

It is of the utmost importance that lambs be neatly dressed. Lambs should reach the New York market as early in the week as possible, as Saturday is retailer's day, and the lambs ought to be sold before Friday noon. The manner in which the lambs are dressed determines to quite an extent the selling price. Neatly dressed lambs are always preferred to those of like quality poorly dressed. In order to secure the most perfect bleeding and at the same time prevent the wool about the head

and neck from being soiled, it is best to suspend the lamb by the hind feet, so that its head will clear the floor by a foot or more. In bleeding the lamb an opening should be made only on one side of the neck, preferably the left side, immediately back of the head and in front of the neck bones. The opening need not be large, but it will be necessary to give the knife blade a considerable sweep, in order to be sure that the large artery is severed. The stomach and intestines should be removed without disturbing the heart, lungs or liver. As soon as the intestines are removed, spreaders should be inserted to give the lamb the best appearance when offered for sale. For lambs weighing from thirty to forty pounds dressed weight, spreaders about fourteen inches long will be about the right length. If too long spreaders are used, there is danger of breaking the ribs, and thereby injuring the appearance. At each end of the spreader should be made a shoulder and a projecting point; one of these points should be inserted from the outside at the flank near the opening made for the removal of the intestines, the spreader crossing the back diagonally, and the point at the other end inserted in a similar manner in the opposite end of the lamb, near the chest. In like manner a second spreader is inserted, so that the two cross each other, forming an X at the back of the lamb. The caul fat should then be fastened by means of two skewers at the thighs and points of the spreaders, in such a manner that the whole of the meat not covered with the skin is covered with the caul fat, and in this condition the lamb should be allowed to cool.

It is of the utmost importance that all the animal heat be given off before the carcass is wrapped for shipment. Many lambs have reached the market in a bad condition from lack of proper cooling immediately after slaughtering. This is more frequently observed in the spring months during warm weather. Before shipment each lamb should be wrapped with two separate wrappings, the inner wrapping to be plain cloth or paper or muslin. If the muslin is used, one yard for each lamb is sufficient. This should be so put on that it will draw tightly over the front of the lamb, to prevent breaking and soiling by handling. An outer covering of burlap or sack should be added before shipment. These directions are the result of much inquiry and experience by G. W. Watson, at the Cornell station. He got the best price for lambs weighing from thirty to forty pounds, sold at \$8 to \$10 per head in February and March.—*American Agriculturist.*

SUCCESS IN POULTRY KEEPING.

We hear more about luck in keeping poultry than we do in any other business. Few people seem willing to admit that in this department success depends almost entirely upon the individual, yet a little examination of the circumstances attending the good luck would readily explain the latter. The successful poultry-keeper studies the wants of his flock. He puts himself in the place of the fowls, metaphorically speaking, and thus learns the secrets of their constitutions and dispositions. The first thing he sees to is cleanliness. He knows how his own comfort and well-being depend upon it, and he understands that the hen that is supporting lice can neither lay eggs nor put on flesh. For this reason he dusts his fowls with insect powder once a week, keeps the roosts clean and sweeps out the poultry-house daily. As dampness and cold produces croup, rheumatism and other ills, the poultry-house is made dry and warm. As sunlight is necessary to the health of fowls, as well as of man, the poultry-house is built with a southeastern exposure and plenty of windows, so arranged that the sun will shine in for the longest possible time during the long winter months. Draughts over the roosting places are to be carefully guarded against, therefore the windows should be double and made tight all around so that there is no chance for the cold wind to blow in. Besides, unless the windows are double they will admit but little light on the coldest days, as they will be obscured by a covering of ice from the freezing of the moisture in the breath of the fowls. Sunlight and warmth are cheaper and better than medicine and stimulate laying.

Except when the ground is covered with snow, the fowls are to be turned out for a short time every day to scratch in the sunshine. But the wintry blasts of the north wind are keen and the run should have a windbreak, which will protect them from its sharp edge. Where boards are scarce, corn-stalks piled against the wire netting fence to the north and west will allow the fowls to sun themselves in comfort. It is the little things of this kind which tend to health and egg production.

The temptation to overcrowd is one that besets the owner of a flock, but it is sternly repressed by the successful poultry-keeper. It is much more trouble to keep one hundred birds in one flock rather than in two, but it is better to be sure than sorry, and sickness means expense and worry. Only as many fowls should be kept as can be comfortably housed and cared for. Overcrowding means the loss of all profits. Each fowl should be allowed at least five square feet of ground room, and ten would be better. The accommodations having been duly considered, the supplies for the poultry are next to be seen to. A liberal supply of sharp grit will prevent the attacks of indigestion from which so many fowls suffer. Plenty of clean, fresh water is so arranged that the birds can help themselves without fear of wetting, the water being renewed daily. Charcoal is supplied by charred corn-cobs thrown in among the flock for the birds to peck at, or it is given them occasionally in their food.

The food given by successful poultry-keepers varies, depending largely upon what he has at hand. The general rule, however, is to give a warm breakfast early in the morning. This usually consists of table scraps, meat scraps, potatoes and other vegetables cooked up and thickened with cornmeal. This mash should be fed as warm as the fowls can comfortably eat it. If the morning meal is not a very hearty one, they may be given something at noon, but generally some grain is scattered about the floor, and the birds are kept scratching all day. In the evening, before going to roost, a hearty grain ration is fed to keep out the cold and promote egg production. This is most important, as self-preservation is the first law, and the elements intended for eggs will be used for the production of warmth for the shivering birds.

The above are the salient points in the winter care of poultry, gleaned from the experience of a successful poultry-keeper. To these must be added the exercise of good judgment at all times and attention to details which are apt to be regarded as too trifling to merit care. Yet it is attention to detail which makes the successful man in any branch of business.—*New York World.*

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Success would be more certain if acreage were divided and fertility, preparation and cultivation increased.

Intensified farming and concentration of energy are the diamond drills that bore out success.

Actual knowledge and practical experience should go hand in hand.

Let the beginner in berry culture commence moderately, and go slow. Do only what can be well done. Nothing but the best product will pay.

Use a limited variety of best plants, producing large, firm and attractive fruit. Have note-book ready and make a complete record of all facts and dates for future reference.

Few realize the actual cost of bringing an acre of bush berries to a good bearing age—be careful.

The loss in churning sweet cream depends upon the thickness of the cream and decreases as the thickness of the cream increases. It is possible to avoid loss almost entirely in churning sweet cream by skimming the cream as thick as possible.

The ordinary corn and cob meal used by farmers in steer feeding has been proved to be unprofitable unless some highly nitrogenous food, such as wheat bran and cotton-seed meal, is added.

If a cow's vitality has not been impaired by breathing bad air in the stable, she will not shiver while exercising half an hour out of doors in zero weather, and she will come in invigorated. If she does shiver, it is proof that the air in the stable is bad, and therefore the more need for her having the opportunity to fill her lungs with air as nature mixed it.

Keep the cow in a good humor. A cross or worried cow gives milk lacking in richness, and the quantity is always less than when she is serene and comfortable. Gentle treatment and a full paunch will do it. A well-known dairyman was once asked, in view of his great success, how he treated his cows. He said he always spoke to a cow as if she were a lady.

A Good Memory.

A story is told of a bright young American and several German officers who, at a dinner one evening, set out to make him uncomfortable by chaffing him about his country. The young man is Albert H. Washburn, the United States consular agent at Madgeburg, Henry F. Merritt, consul at Chemnitz, was the first one of the Americans attacked with a taunt from one of the Germans that he could not give the names of the Presidents of the United States. Merritt named them over with some deliberation, and drew from his German friend the declaration that he did not believe there was another American present who could do it. Young Washburn had said nothing until now, but he broke in and declared: "I can do it, and I will give you the Vice-Presidents." He was about to begin when a second thought struck him, and he said: "While I am about it I might as well give you the Secretaries of State too." The German got down a book giving the names and kept tab on the young man as he went correctly through the list. They were pretty well backed down already, but Washburn had no idea of letting them off so easily. "Now, I would like to know," he said, "whether any of you can give the names of the Prussian rulers from the time of Charlemagne and his sons down to the Emperor William?"

Not one of them could go half through the list, and they were on the point of apologizing to the young Massachusetts scholar, when he took them down still more by modestly suggesting: "Perhaps I had better do it for you." He began with Charlemagne, and went through the list without a break, much to the astonishment of his German hosts and the delight of Consul Edwards and the other Americans. "How did you do it?" asked Merritt. "Oh, my father had a taste for such things and taught them to me when I was a boy, you see, they are sometimes useful to know," he replied.—*Kansas City Star.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Only a few years ago it was taught in England that British Guiana contained 76,000 square miles. Since then gold mines have been discovered, and the colony has expanded in British text books to 100,000 square miles.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe thinks that the present generation of young women have lost dignity of tone and character, and that the young men have lost their deference for the fair sex, all resulting in a very cheap and easy standard of manners.

The lord chancellor of England is never allowed under any circumstances to make a voyage which involves a sea voyage, however short the passage. He is supposed to have the great seal in his immediate keeping, day and night, under all circumstances, and its safety is not to be risked.

Seventy thousand tons of the stern and rockbound coast of Maine were shipped from two quarries alone last year. The total amount of granite shipped away yearly reaches an astounding figure, and the geography of the Maine coast is being considerably changed by the cutting out and shipping away of islands of granite and not a little of the main land.

An original sentence was given lately by a Western judge. A man who did not know how to read and write was sentenced to imprisonment until he had learned to read. Another offender, who had a good education, was sentenced to keep him company until he had taught him to read. After three weeks they were discharged, as they had fulfilled their task to the full satisfaction of the magistrate.

According to a decision of the United States Circuit Court in California mining rights under ground are not limited by the visible staked boundaries of the claim. The ordinary holder of real estate owns perpendicularly down from his boundaries, but miners, the court says, may under the law of "lateral rights" dig under their neighbors if pursuing a ledge, the apex of which is located on their property. The suit in which the opinion was rendered was to recover nearly \$1,000,000 that the plaintiff alleged the defendants had wrongfully taken by running an inclined shaft from their own surface property beneath the plaintiff's property. The decision will affect many of the important mining properties in California and neighboring states.

Isn't that new Colt gun which has just been adopted by the Navy Department a terror? It is about as destructive a weapon as you can well conceive. It can be carried by cavalry on the saddle, as it only weighs about forty pounds, from place to place, and even the infantry, at a pinch, could transport a few hundred to a convenient spot for defense or attack. A continuous fire can be kept up of four hundred shots a minute—not an hour—which shakes the imagination. At a recent trial a target the size of a man was placed at a distance of two hundred yards and one hundred hits were made in sixteen seconds. If we are not careful it will become very dangerous to go to war. This thing would mow men down as a farmer mows grass. Ugh!

Another weather observer, Robert Q. Grant, of Pittsburgh, has been noting the coincidence of violent human manifestations with meteorological changes. He arrives at the conclusion that the effects produced on humanity, in the increased tendency to crime, the deepened melancholia, and the aggravation of maladies, are not due to the depressing influence of the cloudy days or to the increased moisture in the air, but to the decreased barometrical pressure. He finds a close relationship between a falling barometer and human pains and mental depression; an increased demonstration on the part of the insane when the air pressure is growing light; deepened dejection of the victims of melancholy, leading to suicide, and an increase in violent crimes. The alleged fact, claimed to be observed by coroners and police officials, that crimes and suicides in a given locality occur in groups, is explained by them on the theory of imitation. Against this the weather observer puts his theory of the effect of barometrical depression.

Walter T. Mills of Chicago has started what he calls an industrial college in a tent on a bleak marsh in Pembroke township, Ill. Two students have been matriculated and seventeen more are expected soon. From this humble beginning Mr. Mills and his associates, also of Chicago, hope to build a large institution. They have incorporated themselves under the title of "The People's University," have secured an option on 3,000 acres of land, and have all the funds which they think necessary. The plan of the institution is that the student must work not only for his education, but also for his living while attending school. Each student must pay, upon entering, \$100 for a scholarship, which will entitle him to a four years' course. The school will be run on this co-operative plan, the students meantime working on farm lands connected with the school and in factories which it is proposed to build and operate. All earned will go into one co-operative or communistic fund. The students are expected to clear the ground for sites, excavate for foundations, and burn the brick for the buildings. The few who have already entered will begin operations by cutting wood to keep themselves warm and to fire the prospective brick kilns, which it is hoped to operate this spring, when seventy more students have promised to come. They will live in tents until they can construct more substantial dwellings, which they hope to do before next September.