

Too Much Bark.
It is not the best watch dog that barks the most. The old watchdog lays low and seizes the burglar before he knows it. In the treatment of rheumatism many sufferers talk too much and do too little. If they want to find out what is best for it, let them get St. Jacobs Oil and use it. It is a good watch dog against the intrusion of pain. It goes to work quickly and surely, and seizes hold of rheumatism for the purpose of driving it out, and holds on until its purpose is accomplished. It is, therefore, the best remedy, because it takes the best means to accomplish its end as many who have suffered for years with the ailment will testify. The cure is the same in chronic or inflammatory cases. With patience and a few uses of it, the worst cases of long standing have been finally cured by it.

The man whose knowledge all comes from books will not find it the power to move living men.

The report that the inauguration of a new sleeping car line from Chicago to Washington, by way of Cincinnati and Indianapolis, by the B. & O. and connecting lines, was part of a plan of the receivers to abrogate the lease of the Central Ohio Railroad is untrue. The lease of the Central Ohio is to run for 30 years yet, and the road is too valuable as a part of the B. & O. system to be disposed of. The financial troubles, which are now in the courts, will be settled satisfactorily.

If all the humor of life could be known, what a jolly world this would be.

A RUNNING SORE

On My Brother's Foot and White Swelling on His Knee

Kept growing worse in spite of medical treatment. I often heard of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded my mother to give it to him. So on he was able to walk about the room. We continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he is now cured. MRS. MARY MASCARIE, Aurora, Indiana. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

More Potash

in the fertilizers applied on the farm means larger and better yields of crops, permanent improvement of the soil and

More Money

in the farmer's pocket.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERKMAN KALI WORKS,
52 Nassau St., New York.

Father-d by Kipling.

Rudyard Kipling gives out this explanation of the statement in an Australian newspaper that "Rudyard Kipling landed on this island at 12 o'clock, and at 12:10 o'clock he had formulated an Australian policy." A young reporter cornered me just after I landed. I treated him kindly, but said firmly that I was not to be interviewed. "I have not thought of interviewing you," replied the reporter, with a sadness in his voice; "I ask a much greater favor than that." It turned out that the reporter had an Australian policy which he knew would be of the greatest benefit to the country. No paper would print it. His modest request was that Kipling would let him put forth his theory as the scheme of the novelist. "They will print it," he said, "I give it as coming from you." "All right," agreed Kipling, "fire ahead." So the young reporter got in four mortal columns telling the people of Australia how to run their country. "I never read the article," said Kipling; "but there must have been some amazing theories in it from the storm it raised."

Lots of people tell you they are business, when they know very well they are only bores.

PICKED UP ON BROADWAY.

A True Incident.—A woman was picked up in the street in an unconscious condition and hurried to the nearest hospital. On examination her body was found to be covered with sores caused by the hypodermic injection of morphine.

This mere wreck of a woman had once held an honorable and lucrative position in a large publishing house in New York. Her health began to fail. Instead of taking rest and medical treatment, she resorted to the stimulus of morphine.

The hospital physicians discovered that her primary trouble was an affection of the womb, which could readily have been cured in the first stages.

If, when she had felt those severe pains in the back, the terrible headaches, the constant sense of fullness, soreness and pain in the pelvic region, she had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, it would have dissolved and passed off that polypus in the womb, and to-day she would have been a well woman sitting in her office.

Why will women let themselves go in this way? It seems passing strange that a woman like this one, so highly educated, and so well placed, should have depended on morphine, instead of seeking a radical cure.

There is no excuse for any woman who suffers—she need not go without help. Mrs. Pinkham stands ready to help any woman; her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her; it will cost you nothing. In the meantime get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at the nearest drug store. The following letter from one of your sisters will encourage you:

Mrs. BERTHA LEHRMAN, No. 1 Erie St., 27th Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what you have done for me. I suffered nearly seven years with backache and sideache, leucorrhoea, and the worst forms of womb troubles.

"Doctors failed to do me any good. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and one box of Liver Pills, and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now can say I am well and have been steadily gaining flesh; am stouter and heartier now than I have been for years. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to my friends. Again I thank you for the good health I am enjoying."

A QUESTION OF SHIPS.

The fundamental principle of navigation, and therefore the controlling elementary law of maritime strategy, is the physical law of displacement—that in a floating vessel invariably weighs neither more nor less than the quantity of water which it immersed part displaces. It is a consequence of this law that the weight of a ship of given size is constant. Within certain limits a builder may distribute the weight as he pleases. He may assign so much to hull, so much to engine of propulsion and the remainder to cargo. For a given speed, the weight of engines for ships of the same size will be much the same. The builder, therefore, must choose between assigning weight to hull or giving it to cargo. A very strong hull means reduced carrying capacity, a great carrying capacity means a hull of the lightest possible construction. To these elementary conditions is due the difference between a ship of war and a merchant ship; the merchant ship must necessarily be constructed to carry the greatest weight of cargo possible, consistent with a hull strong enough for navigation, and with propulsion sufficient for the speed required in its business.

The moment the hull is unnecessarily strengthened the ship will cease to be able to compete as a carrier with other ships of the same size and speed which, having lighter hulls, can carry more cargo. A ship built with a hull especially strengthened in order to withstand the various shocks of battle cannot in peaceful trade pay as a commercial enterprise, and the merchant ship, with its hull lightened down to the margin of safety, can never be exposed to the same rough treatment for which the man-of-war, with its specially strengthened framework, is prepared.—National Review.

Merit Wins.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "Alabastine" has become so offensive to property owners that some surface makers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

The man who stands behind truth to fight has a shelter that is bullet-proof.

5100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution, and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CROWLEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Goany.

One of the dangers of hobby-riding is hinted at in a brief school-examination story printed by the Detroit Free Press.

One of the district school trustees was a crank on the subject of fire, and when he called he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire.

The teacher, well acquainted with his hobby, prompted her scholars as to the answer they should give to his accustomed inquiry.

When the board called, however, this particular trustee, perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in their addresses, rose and said: "You boys and girls have paid such nice attention to Mr. Jones' remarks, I wonder what you would do if I were to make you a little speech?"

Quick as thought a hundred voices piped in unison: "Form a line and march down stairs."

A CELERY CENTER.

What Hollanders Have Accomplished Near a Michigan Town.

Kalamazoo celery is so well known in every part of this country that the name is used for all the better kinds of celery, and like "Blue Point oysters" and "Little Neck clams," the guarantee contained in the name sells the article to the exclusion of other brands. The excellence of this celery is said to be due to three things—good seed, dark, heavy soil and care in growing and bleaching it. Careful packing might be added. But as any gardener can select good seed and give the plants good culture, Kalamazoo must excel in the soil or better natural conditions as a celery region.

The celery meadows are just outside of the town of Kalamazoo, north and south of the city, and surrounded by hills, divided crosswise by a high ridge, on which the houses are built. The meadows are but three miles long and a mile wide. These bottom lands are not common farming lands, but are composed of a peculiar form of black muck, the result of vegetable decomposition, and formerly they were so rich that no fertilizers were needed. Not more than a dozen years ago very little celery was raised on these meadows, and none for shipment to other markets. Joseph Dunkley, the florist, was one of the pioneers in the industry, recognizing the peculiar value of the muck soil for celery. He owned one of the earliest celery farms, and it is reported that he amassed a fortune from the business before it was injured by competition.

In recent years the output has been so enormous that prices have dropped from 20c. to 10c. per dozen, and many growers have been complaining. The seasons of 1892-93 were comparatively poor ones, and a number of the growers left their farms to engage in the same business in the suburbs of New York, but they soon returned to their home town. The growers are nearly all Hollanders, and they live in dwellings on their small holdings, which generally consist of from five to ten acres. They are a frugal, industrious race, and they adopt the most advanced system of intensive farming. Five acres easily supports an ordinary Holland family, and there is no doubt but the head of it saves money.

The bunches of celery are packed in wooden boxes and shipped to commission men. The boxes are made in the town, giving employment to a number of mechanics. They are about the size of a peach crate, 24 inches long, 16 inches wide and 6 to 8 inches deep.

Fertilizers are now used freely upon the already rich bottom lands, and every time a grower takes a load of celery into the town he brings back a load of fertilizer. It is claimed that four crops of celery are raised in one season on the land, but this is not literally true. The farmers make four plantings, which mature from July to December, but these can hardly be called four crops. The first planting is made early, and as this celery must be bleached with boards it is an inferior grade. The old saying is that celery is not fit to eat until after the first frost, and in some sense this is true, but modern conditions of our markets demand that celery shall be ready for use all the year round. The southern growers send it north early in summer, and since people will buy this vegetable out of season the Kalamazoo growers begin to send their products to the cities much earlier than five years ago.—New York Post.

Wolves.

The gray wolf is a creature of the storm, many think, because it is so fierce, and because, like the eagle, it plays in strong winds, seeking the exposed places, and delighting to get on some point of rock where the gale blows most fiercely. One man says in the Forest and Stream that it requires an expert to distinguish between a wolf's howl and the shrieking of a high wind.

Wolves are good husbands, providing food for their families with the utmost care, hunting far and near, in hard times raiding sheep folds and the deer covers with an impartiality that rouses the farmer and the sportsman.

Men who hunt for business kill the wolves in a business like way. They shoot a cow or deer, sprinkle strychnine on the flesh, and then go away. Frequently wolves are nearby watching the hunter while he is at work, but the man does not shoot them. When the man goes the wolves come, eat some of the meat, and then go tumbling over the ground in mortal agony.

Wolves are knowing beasts. Artificial trap baits have few charms for them, save when they come in over the back of a pen and take the meat without danger. They hunt in packs, led by some beast of great prowess, that has gained its leadership by fighting all the wolves of the pack. The male wolf will not bite a female wolf.

Test of a Good Clock in Africa.

In talking over the minute factors that have meant profit or loss to manufacturers, some curious details were given me by experts. For instance, one clock manufacturer of Waterbury, Conn., found that a certain rival was doing a large trade in cheap clocks sent out to the wilds of Africa. He got hold of a sample clock, and finding that there was a heavy profit on the enterprise, invested a large sum of money in making a still better clock, thousands of which were shipped to the same market. Strange to say, sales were very slow, while his rival, turning out a cheaper and far less accurate timepiece, was selling all he could make. Finally the explanation came. Savages like noise. The clocks made by the original exporter had a particular loud and aggressive tick; his imitator made a

better clock, but it was almost noiseless, and the savages would have none of it. The remedy was simple. The next shipment of clocks to the Guinea coast ticked louder than anything previously heard there, and all went well.

Disappearing and Rapid Fire Guns.

Charles Rawson Thurston thus describes one phase of Modern Harbor Defenses in St. Nicholas:

Various plans have been devised for the building of coast defenses of this kind. Even fighting turrets, like those on monitors, have been suggested and built. Some of them rise into sight only preparatory to the firing of the guns which they contain. Others are somewhat raised above the surface, and the guns disappear for loading. In either case, though, very ponderous and expensive machinery is required for them.

A disappearing gun set up in a pit similar to the mortar-pit is more in favor. There are several styles of these, but all are lowered by the recoil of discharge. The Gordon counterpoise carriage is perhaps the most novel. It is fitted for a ten-inch breech-loading rifle, the weight of which is about 67,200 pounds. It has an advantage over other patterns in that while being loaded it affords greater protection to itself and to the gunners than the other styles; and this is an important feature. It is operated by either hand-power or electricity. With the former it has fired thirty-two shots in about an hour; which is considered remarkably rapid firing.

But this is not all that is needed to make a bay or harbor defensible. These large guns would not be very dangerous to an enemy's fleet of torpedo boats. These move and turn very quickly, and, once past the great guns, the torpedoes might be disposed of without much difficulty. To prevent such action by the enemy, batteries mounting rapid-fire guns are employed. The torpedo boats can change their course with such rapidity that big guns cannot be trained on them quickly enough to be effective, and alongshore—opposite portions of the channel where torpedoes are planted—are needed batteries of these small spitzers.

With such a quadruple defense as torpedo-mines, mortar-batteries, disappearing guns of long range, and batteries of rapid-fire guns, a fleet of hostile ships would find it a very difficult task to enter any bay or harbor along the coast.

They Do Not Mind the Pennies.

Experience has made the men of the fruit stands overcautious in handling coin above the size of a ten-cent piece. The larger pieces they will test upon the pavement or sink their teeth into in a tentative fashion. It is to be noted, however, that whenever a customer makes a penny purchase they pocket the change without scanning it—almost hastily, indeed. There is a deep reason in this procedure.

For one thing, nobody counterfeits the cent piece; it is too cheap. For another thing, the fruit dealer knows that no coin of smaller denomination is passing into his hands. For a third thing, and this is the most important, there is always a chance that the customer is deceived himself and is handing over a nickel, a dime or one of the minor gold pieces, under the impression that he is paying but a penny. If he looks satisfied and starts to go away he is not likely to be called back to get the change. Occasionally some such involuntary windfall comes in the way of the fruit man.

Mrs. Christina Davidson, an old woman, lived in squalor in a hut near Denver, Col., for some years, and when she died a few days ago she was buried by the county. Later an investigation of her hut was made, and \$10,000 in gold and silver coin was discovered buried about the place.

Nonogenarians in Vermont.

A circle of nonogenarians live at East Poultney, Vt. Gilbert Prindle, ninety; the Rev. Calvin Granger, ninety-one, and Mrs. Paul Ross, ninety-two, live within five minutes' walk of each other, and all enjoy remarkable physical and mental health. Mrs. Simon Mears, who was counted a member of the circle, died two days previous to the new year. Merritt Clark, ninety-four, lives only a mile from the other old people. Mr. Granger is the oldest living clergyman in the State. Mr. Clark is the oldest ex-railway President. The Rev. Israel N. Sprague, D. D., who died two months ago at the age of ninety-five, was formerly one of the circle. After a ministry of half a century he returned to the place of his nativity. He preached quite frequently and supplied pulpits after he was ninety-three years of age.—Boston Herald.

Lincoln's Mother.

I wanted to learn something about the mother of Abraham Lincoln. It seems that the world is silent on that subject. The little we know is that Nancy lived in North Carolina when a child, and there are old men up in the mountains who remember her as a wail. Old man Hanks took her to Kentucky where she came the wife of Abraham Lincoln, Abe's father, about 1808. Abe was born either in Hardin County or at Nolin Creek, in La Rue County. Historians are uncertain on this point. It is interesting to note that Salt Creek, or river, runs through La Rue County.—New York Press.

The returns for the port of Southampton, England, show that the tonnage has increased from 2,359,000 tons in 1892 to 4,447,000 in 1896. The number of passengers increased in the same period from 122,000 to 314,000.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The man whose pockets are empty never has to stand and listen to the flatterer. A poor man always knows the world's candid opinion of him.

Figures have been compiled by Dr. Ogle, of the English Registrar-General's department, showing that out of every million persons 82 men and 225 women are alive at the age of 100.

A Kentucky man buys all the horses he can get at \$1 a head. He kills them, feeds the flesh to his hogs, sells the hides and bones, and finds it profitable. Whenever he buys a horse for \$1 and he can sell it for \$2 he lets it go, otherwise it is fed to the hogs.

Dr. D. R. Brower, of Chicago, says he is the rightful owner of 600 acres of land in the heart of Philadelphia, the present value of which is about \$400,000,000. He remarks that if somebody will pay over to him that \$400,000,000 he won't do a thing to anybody; but if the money is not forthcoming, just look out for a law suit.

The production of bicycles in 1896 was 600,000, as against 11,000 in 1885. The capital now invested is \$90,000,000. The estimated output for the present is not less than 1,600,000 wheels. The Commissioner of Public Roads of New Jersey asks: "What better argument for the speedy improvement of our roads than the necessity of affording passage for this immense number of vehicles?"

The new marriage law in Argentine provides that every male from the age of twenty to thirty shall pay a tax until he marries, and shall pay it once a month. There is also a provision to the effect that young unmarried persons of either sex who shall, without sufficient reason, reject the addresses of those who may aspire to their hands and who continue contumaciously unmarried shall pay 500 piastres for the benefit of the young person, male or female, who has been refused.

There are forty State colleges in the United States, some States having more than one, and the number of students in 1896 was 32,900, which is about one-fifth of the total number of students in all the colleges in the country. Minnesota educates the largest number, 2,014, at State expense, Michigan being next with 2,575, then California with 2,400, followed by Wisconsin with 1,600, Nebraska with 1,566, Iowa with 1,500, and Illinois with 1,100. Tuition fees are charged in only six States, the fee in North Carolina being \$50, in South Carolina \$40, in Iowa \$25, in Missouri \$20, in Oregon \$10, and in South Dakota \$9.

Your chance of being buried alive is anywhere from 2 to 20 in 1,000, according to statistics gathered in England, Wales, France and Germany. Colonel E. P. Vulliamy and Mr. Tebb have written a book on the subject of premature burial, and they have followed up the book by declaring that they by no means exaggerated the case. That the percentage of these distressing disasters, as compared to the total annual interments, is small is obvious, and a small percentage on 550,000 annual burials in England and Wales, on 800,000 in France and over 1,000,000 in the United States will total a vast aggregate of unimaginable and needless suffering. It would have been impossible to include all the cases collected, says Mr. Tebb, in a volume of 400 pages. Dr. Franz Hartmann himself has collected 700 cases, including several in his own district, and Dr. Le Guern, whose work entitled "Danger des Inhumations" has passed through several editions, has collected 2,313 cases.

It is noted as both remarkable and alarming that Bombay, where the ravages of the plague have been vastly greater than in any other part of India, is the cleanest city in the country, has an excellent system of sewers and general sanitation, and in ordinary times boasts of a death rate so low as to compare fairly well with that of more than one European city. Yet here the malady has assumed its most deadly form, while at Calcutta, a city where hygienic precautions are mostly of the true Oriental sort—that is, entirely lacking—cases of the disease have been few, and those attacked by it usually recover. The Chinese theory of the plague is that it originates in the ground and rises slowly from it, killing animals of different heights one after another as it mounts above the surface. The rats, they say, are the first victims everywhere, and then in order come pigeons, pigs, dogs, goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, and finally man. Observers have noticed, too, that where there are no rats the malady does not go. It has never crossed the line in Southern India where the extensive family of the murine ceases and that of the bandicoots begins.

Berlin is wondering over the marvelous achievements of Otto Poesper, the son of a butcher. He is an infant prodigy of the most infantile and prodigious sort, for he taught himself to read at the age of two, and now, though only four years old, has been deemed worthy of presentation to the Anthropological Society of Berlin as a remarkable specimen of precocious intelligence. His opportunities for acquiring information have been small, and yet from an attentive study of the few books that have come in his way and from observing the inscriptions on the monuments with which the German capital is rich, the child has managed to learn an amazing amount of history and something of literature. He is already interested in Latin and Greek, and a professor who has been investigating the case says Otto shows remarkable ability for learning languages. The boy has a perfect passion for reading, but his dislike for music amounts almost to horror. For writing he has not yet manifested any aptitude. He has been

taught to make the first letters of his name, but rebels at gaining further skill in that line. He is described as well developed, though not robust.

An Italian physician who has devoted years of study to the diseases that prevail in tropical countries is of the opinion that every one of them peculiar to those regions is of parasitic origin, or, in other words, the result of bacterial attacks, and that, with the progress of sanitation and hygiene, there will soon be no reason why white men cannot live as safely and as long in hot lands as in those where the temperature is varied by seasons of cold. An interesting and surprising conclusion which he has reached is that sunstroke, like malarial fevers, cholera, and the plague, is produced, not by the sun's action, but by living germs, that it is an infectious disease and not an accident. He prefers to call sunstroke ardent fever, and says "The life history of the parasite of ardent fever takes us very near to the bacillus of tetanus—lockjaw. The most important thing to consider is the geographical distribution of ardent fever. On the Gold Coast, which is very unhealthy and hot, there is no sunstroke. In the Valley of the Nile and the shores of the Red Sea it is extremely frequent. In America it is frequent on the Atlantic coast and unknown on the Pacific coast. If it were due to heat, why not have it on the Gold Coast above all places?" It is pertinent to add that sunstroke is very rare in the West Indies where the heat is excessive and almost uninterrupted.

Paper Used in House Building.

An eating house made of paper has been erected in the port of Hamburg. Its walls are composed of a double layer of paper stretched on frames and impregnated with a fire and waterproof solution. A thin wooden partition affords further protection against the inclemency of the weather. The roofs and walls are fastened together by means of bolts and hinges, so that the entire structure may be taken to pieces and put up again. The dining room itself measures 30x6 meters, and is capable of accommodating 150 persons. There are twenty-two windows and four skylights, and the heating is effected by a couple of isolated stoves. A side erection contains the manager's offices, kitchen, larder and dwelling rooms. The total cost of the construction is said to have amounted to 1,500 marks.

In view of the development of the new coal field at Dover, it is stated that the re-establishment of iron works on a large scale in Sussex is contemplated, says the London Engineer. Iron ore is plentiful in Sussex, which until the year 1720 was the principal center of iron manufacture in England, the iron rails round St. Paul's Cathedral in London having been cast in Sussex. The last furnace at Sussex was extinguished at Ashburnham in the year 1828. The fuel used for the smelting was charcoal, but the country became denuded of timber, in consequence of which acts of Parliament were passed prohibiting the furnaces. It has only been the question of the price of coal which has prevented the iron ore being worked in Sussex. In the time of the Romans iron was smelted there.

Lot of Things in This Woman's Stomach.

In a German medical paper is an interesting paper by Dr. Fricker of Odessa describing an extraordinary case in which several foreign bodies were removed from the stomach of a woman aged 32 years who several times attempted suicide by swallowing petroleum and carbolic acid, and then solid substances such as needles, nails, and small buttons. At first the patient made no complaint after performing these exploits, but subsequently experienced much pain. Various forms of treatment had been tried for the general conditions, such as baths, electricity, etc., but without avail. A tender swelling appeared in the left side of the abdomen, and an operation was decided upon. An abscess was found in the region of the swelling, and the stomach had evidently been perforated, but the site of the perforation could not be discovered. With all due precautions the stomach was opened and the following bodies removed: A key, a silver teaspoon, a metal teaspoon, a fork, two wire tacks, two hairpins, two pieces of glass, one window hook, one steel pin, nine sewing needles, one piece of black lead, one shoe button, one grape stone, two small lumps of tin, and one crochet hook. The stomach was washed out with sterilized salt solution and the wound closed. The patient made a good recovery.

A Queer New Product.

Notice appears in London Invention of a peculiar product, under the name of soap stock, prepared in Brindisi, which is largely utilized on account of its special properties. It is prepared by subjecting the residue of olive kernels to chemical processes under the action of sulphuric acid, after all means of extraction by pressure have been exhausted. Of this substance, it is stated that during the year 1894 the quantity produced amounted to about 1,200 tons, the medium market price for which ranged at some \$90 per ton. The article in question, which is of little value as a lubricator, has a ready sale among soap manufacturers, and in years when the oil crop has been favorable, considerable quantities have been exported to this country. Great Britain and Northern Europe. This oil is locally known as "olio sulfureo," or sulphur oil, from the method of its extraction. The refuse remaining after the extraction is used for fuel for steam boilers by millers as a matter of economy.

There are 425 schools in the State of Wyoming.