## ABOUT THATCHER'S ISLAND

Details of the Melanchely Shipwreck Which Cave the Place Its Mame.

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The twin lights of Thatcher's island are familiar to many who go down to the sea in ships and to many more who spend the samemr months on the rocky headland of Cape Ann, but probably comparationly few are familiar with the details of the tragedy which gave the island its name,

says the Boston Transcript. It was on a long ago August-366 years ago, to be exact—that the Rev. Anthony Thatcher, his wife, four children and several other persons left Ipswich in a vessel for Marbiehead, where Mr. Thatcher was to take charge of the church. They set sail on the 13th, a fair summer day, but "with a head wind and very little of it." They had a tedious time beating out of Ipewich har and at night on the 14th had not yet succeeded in doubling the cape. A sudden, furious August storm came on in the night and the luckiess craft was driven on the rocks, where she moon went to pieces.

Mr. Thatcher, efter being buffeted about by the sea for a long time, was able to cling fast to a rock and climb on shore. Drenched and shivering, he walked about, vainly trying to see or hear something of his late companions. How dreary must have been that lonely vigil in the storm and darkness, while the insatiate sea thundered on the rocks about him and, like Paul under similar circumstances, he "wished

for the day." In the early dawn he saw his wife "getting kerself forth from among the timber of the broken bark." He went to her assistance and she was soon mafe beside him. All the others, 21 in. number, perished. Among them were the Rev. John Avery, his wife and six children. The name of this unfortumate family is commemorated in "Avery's rock," a hidden reef shunned by mariners, not far from Thatcher's

At the time of this melancholy shipwreck there were not more than two or three families on Cape Ann and no help came for Mr. Thatcher and his wife on the first day or the second. Fortunately, some provisions washed on shore from the vessel and the weather cleared, so they could make themselves comfortable during the time of their enforced stay. They were finally taken off by a fishing vesmel and carried to Marblehead. Some years later Mr. Thatcher went from Marblehead to Yarmouth, where he lived to a good old age.

Other children were born to him and his wife, by whom the name is perpetuated in various places to this day. It was more than a century later that the twin lighthouses were built. They were first lighted on December 21,

## SWEDISH COPPER INDUSTRY

Present Production Not Large, But Much Interest Is Manifested.

Among the economic phenomena at present arresting attention is the rise in the price of copper. Sweden is largely interested in the copper industry, though the present production of copper ore in the country is not large. A part of the combined Swedish copper works have based their production on foreign raw material. This is to be deplored all the more as Sweden is the only country in Europe (Norway, Portugal and Spain excepted) that has mines capable of a considerable copper output, although these mines are almost unworked. The import of copper ore for the past few years has amounted to 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 crowns (\$804,000 to \$1,072,000) annually. With the large increase in the price of copper that has taken place during the last week, the price being now £10 (\$45.66) a ton, the value of the import would be increased to not less than 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 crowns (\$1,876,000 to \$2,144,000).

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How are we to avoid this unnecesileary payment to foreign countries? is the increase in price momentary, or will the price of copper keep steady at a high level for some time? This is a question of the greatest importance for the Swedish copper industry. H the price of copper, on account of the small supply and the great demand, will keep high, the time may have come for us to work several of the particularly important copper mines of Sweden. The market prospects are alpresent very favorable for the Swedish copper works. The rise in the price of the ore will probably not influence the consumption, but will be an inereased tax on the countries which have to buy.

ROBERT S. S. BERG.

Motor-Oar Savings Bank. A current newspaper paragraph tells of a "motor-car savings bank" which makes journeys in the north of France, stopping in vitiages on stated days to receive such sums as thrifty country people, having saved, may be destrous of depositing in a savings bank. The motor car, which is electrically driven, carries a small safe, a desk with folding shelves for the depositors, with accommodations for two clerks and a cashier and a seat for the driver.

Pempelian Bread.

MARSHAL HALSTEAD

Bread 2,000 years old has been discovered in the ruins of Pompeli. That must be where some of our American regianrants get their supply.-Atlanta Jeurnal.

More Man. Younghusband-I dreamed last night

that your mother was dying. His Wife-Brute! [ beard you laugh in

your sleep.—N. Y. Times.

GREAT WEALTH IN TIMBER. Forests of Philiprines Contain Immense Quantities of Valuable

Lumber Material.

The greatest wea h of the Philippine islands is in timber, and if the government of the United States had taken them on speculation President McKinley would have been justified in paying several times the amount of the indemnity paid to Spain, writes William E. Curtis in the Record-Hersid. Capt. George P. Abern, of the Ninth Infantry, who has been chief of the bureau of forestry over there ever since the civil government was established, has just returned to his post at Manila after a couple of months at the exposition at St. Louis, and in conference with capttalists who desire to engage in cutting timber for export to the United States. China, India, Australia and other countries where there is a profitable market and a large demand. When I asked him about conditions the other day he said:

There is a vast natural forest wealth in the Philippines awaiting the development; but it requires time. money and wise management. The archipelago is the one undeveloped fertile spot in the orient. Markets for all the produce it can raise are strong and close at hand. Labor is not difficult to secure and there is no danger to life or property. Any company or individual desiring to investigate the forest resources of the islands will find the officials of the bureau of forestry in Manila ready to cooperate in furnishing information and there are competent officials in the field whose business is to look after investors. A large number of very inviting fields of forest development should prove attractive to those who believe in the future of our possessions in the ori-

"The regions offering special attractions are the Island of Mindoro, the east coast of Luzon, the Cagayan valley and the Islands of Negros and Leyte. The greater the distance from Manila, the base of supplies, the less the chance for success. A company entering the Philippine field should go prepared to carry on some agricultural work in addition. to logging, so as to give employment to the logger's family; it should also be equipped with a modern sawmill and a complete system of water transportation, so as to supply the island and China markets; it should have a lumber yard in Manile as well as in each Chinese port. A well inid-out town should be started for the employes. This scheme of exploitation can be started with a capital of half a million dollars. A tract of between 100 and 200 square miles of virgin forest may be secured for 20 years. and when secured a rejection of the best sites for agricultural development should be marked out. Land may be purchased by the company and also by the employes, or may be taken up by them as homesteads. Philippine hemp and copra command a high price all over the world, are easily raised and on virgin soil should produce good results within

a few years. "The Philippines are centrally located and close to markets with a trade of more than \$100,000,000 a month, a trade that is constantly growing and that should be of great value to the islands. We have valuable and vast quantities of hard woods; we have hemp, copra, sugar and tobacco that 450,000,000 people want. Next year Manila will have the best harbor and docks in the orient, and the facilities for loading and unloading large ocean steamers will make that port a great denot of supplies for that part of the world. It seems strange that so many people should be unconscious of the great future of trade in the orient. China is awakening and will not cease its strides in commercial development. Japan in the near future will be a powerful factor in this development and will look to the United States for cooperation."

Junk Crawled Through. The medium-sized northern Chinese junks make first-class blockade runners. They are built very low in the water, with the decks almost awash when loaded, so that only the bow and stern rise noticeably above the water line. They are strong, flat-bottomed, and of unpainted, dirty wood, with no bright colors about them. Propelled by from 10 to 20 oarsman, if the sails fall, they glide through the water with no noise or smoke, and are very difficult. of detection. Dodging along the shore and among the numerous islets which extend from the Shantung peninsula across the mouth of Pechill gulf, they closely recemble the low, brown rocks. and during the last months hundreds of them have evaded the Japanese watches and carried tons of fresh provisions and vegetables to the beleasuered Port Arthur garrison.-London Times.

An Oak Tree Mine. A Russian timber dealer has discovered a valuable mine of oak. It exists in a river of South Russia, in layers three or four feet deep, scattered over 150 square miles, and its most striking feature is its variety of colors, supposed to be due to the variegated soil of the river bottom. Not fewer than 12 shades of pink, blue, yellow and brown have been noted, each log having its own uniform shade. The logs taken out have ranged from 40 to 200 feet in length and from 15 to 20 inches in diameter, and it is estimated that more than 150,000. averaging 70 feet, remain.-N. Y. Her-

How Harlemites Fought. Washington was fighting the battle

of Harlem Heights. "Forward!" he cried. "Just imag.ne those are the janitors you see before

you!" With a hourse cry the infuriated flat dwellers annihilated the foe.-N. Y. THE WILD DOGS OF INDIA.

Very Shy and Cunning Canines That Are Not Basily Captured.

Mrs. Nora Cardner describes an experlence while hunting big game in the cental provinces of India, relates the Chicago Daily News, as follows: "We had been shooting for some months, and up to a certain date had had very good luck. Tigers and other beasts were plentiful, and our bag was a good one. Suddenly our luck changed. Blank day followed blank day-not because we had missed easy shots or had to reproach ourselves for losing wounded beasts; but simply that we had seen nothing in the shape of a wild animal to shoot. Pachmark, the hot weather station of these parts, was just above us, so my husband and I, with a few servants and baggage coolies, started to climb up the hill. He and I were riding a little in front, when he drew my attention to a number of kites and vultures circling in the air just ahead. Here this, of course, meant carrion or a dying beast of some kind, and we sent on a 'syce' to see what it was. The man came creeping back on all fours. 'Wild dog sahib! Wild dog! he said.

"My husband got his rifle as quickly as possible. He crept forward and suddenly came on the pack making off nearly 300 yards away. He took a hurried shot at the last in the peak and missed. The rest galloped off to the right, the one he had aimed at going to the left. While we were bemoaning our luck the 'syce' touched my husband. 'Look, sahib, he comes back!" and, sure enough, away to the right, we saw the dog going back to ioin the pack. How he crossed the track without our seeing him is a mystery. He was already 200 yards off. My husband made a most brilliant shot, and 'got' the dog just as it was crossing the bank to the river.

"Wild dogs are not only very shy, but very cunning, and very seldom shot. They do an immense amount of damage. As soon as a pack takes possession of a jungle everything else leaves it. Even a tiger will go if he smells wild dog. This accounted for our recent bad luck and the little game we had seen lately. The one we got was a young dog, rather like a fox, but with longer legs and body, thinner brush and rounder ears. There were six in the pack and they were devouring a young buck they had just pulled down."

JAPANESE NAVAL SURGERY.

First Time Science of Shell Wounds Has Been Studied Under Good Conditions.

The essential feature of the work at Sasebo naval hospital is that 90 per cent. of the cases of ordnance wounds are inflicted by shell and not by bullet. Here. then, says the National Review, for the first time in history, the science of shell wounds is being ern conditions. For in South Africa hardly five per cent, of wounds, even early in the war, were inflicted by shell. and these were scattered up and down the country through a dozen different hospitals; so that a concrete study of their peculiar features was impossible. In the Spanish-American and Chinese wars there were few casualties from artillery, and earlier wars are of as little use to the modern surgeon as to the modern officer of artillery. During the first six months of the present war 180 cases of naval shell wound had survived to reach Japan. The report, therefore, of the medical department of the Japanese navy at the conclusion of the war will make a definite addition to surgical science. It will be of all the greater interest in that the three surgeon generals of the navy know English well, and will. it is to be hoped, issue a report in our language on the precedent of their valunble report after the war with China. in 1894. The director general, Baron Sareyoshi, was educated at St. Thomas' hospital, and is a Fellow of the Royal Coilege of Surgeons of England. In both of these spheres he is on common ground with Surgeon General Totsuka, and with one of his predecessors, Dr. K. Takaki, who at the age of 25 became director general of the medical department of the navy, improved the rice diet, stamped out the scourge of beri-beri from the ships by introducing a thorough system of sanitation. The director general ranks as a vice admiral, with two small stars on a broad gold stripe down the shoulder strap. The other two surgeons general rank as rear admirals, with one star on a small stripe of gold; and medical officers of lower degree are called doctor, rank with captains, commanders and lieutenants, according to seniority. and wear the corresponding marks of

Emblem of a Swift Era.

Because it is quick, the telephone is peculiarly adapted to the needs and temperament of the American people, and though now finding general employment abroad, it has reached its highest development in the country which gave it birth. Long distance conversations ceased years ago to be a novcity and are now a necessity of everyday business and social life. In a few minutes' talk by 'phone matters can now be arranged which would require hours for settlement by telegraph, and days if the mails had to be employed. The 'phone is perhaps the truest emblem of this swiftly living age.-Cleveland Plain

King's Christmas Dish.

Cygnet was on King Edward's menu Christmas day. A cygnet is young swan. At St. Helen, in Norwich, about 100 swans are fattened for the table in the swan pit. The birds are liberally fed with the best barley and maize, which is placed in troughs below the surface of the water. A fat crenet weighs about 16 pounds and costs more than \$10. Its flavor is said to be between goose and INCENIOUS FILIPINO YOUTH. Wanted to Marry and Resorted to Dishonest Means of Obtain-

ing Money. When a Filipino boy carne the sum of ten dollars gold a month, he is then, according to Ptilpino customs, rich enough to marry and raise a family, so we were not surprised to have our neighbor, the colonel, drop in one evening to consult us about the selection of a wedding present for his table boy. Several of us had long known Beppo, and we considered the colonel fortunate to retain so faithful and loyal a boy. We advised the colonel to give him money, but no, the colonel wanted to buy something for the boy to keep and the purchase was put off till after the wedding. Then Beppo failed to return to serve the dinner, but then everybody takes a holiday when he takes unto himself a wife, so Beppo was forgiven, writes a Manila correspondent of the New York

Next day, with a view to buying the present, the colonel went to the trunk where he kept his surplus funds, and behold his stores had diminished. The lock was intact, so whoever had taken the money must have a key to the trunk.

The police were notified and Beppo was rounded up. On his person was found a key with fitted the trunk and thus was the faithful, much-trusted Beppo proven guilty. He told the judge that he took only what he needed and, in most commendatory tones, asserted that he had left \$40 gold in the trunk for the colonel.

He needed the money to get married; \$15 for carriage hire, \$40 for the priest and ceremony, and 83 peros for the bride's trousseau.

The boy was sent to Bilibid prison and the trousseau, all that was left of the spoils, was sent to the colonel. We hear that his wife and daughters are coming on the next transport to join himand we are looking forward to their making use of that Filipino trousseau. but a point of still greater interest to us is the fact that Beppo's family thinks that even though he must remain at Bilibld for the next six months, his poeftion at the colonel's is still open to him. and in true Filipino style the prisoner's family has arrived at the colonel's-the bride, her mother and two sisters-and they have installed themselves in the servants' quarters. We wonder how the colonel will explain to his wife and family the presence of such a harem.

Poor Boppo, in true Filipino fashion, had been honest through a long period of servitude and like all his "little brown brothers." when he needed money he helped himself, but, bear in mind, he took only what he needed and left some for the colonel.

Of a truth they are a strange people,

HOW RATTLESNAKE STRIKES Wonderfully Swift, But Not Always

Accurate, Hence Not Always Patal.

It may seem absurd to claim that there are cases where the bite of a rattlesnake is not fatal. Yet, such have happened and to understand these it is necsesary only to understand the manner in which this reptile strikes, writes A.

W. Rolker, in Pearson's Magazine. The spectacle of a rattlesnake at bay is one a beholder ever forgets. The great, long body lies coiled into a tense spiral, the very embodiment of wickedness. Poised in air, the white-beilied forebody is bent i. to a borisontal S. figid as an iron bar. Raised from the middle of the spiral is the tail, quivering like a twanged banjo string and emitting a rattle like steam escaping from the pet cock of a radiator, or like the sound of a mowing machine in a distant hay field. Awe inspiring, the dread, flat, triangular head, eyes gleaming black and cold as icy steel, is ready to strike. As the gruesome mouth opens wide and pink, the long, thin poison fangs arise from a horizontal position and stand upright, like a pair of siender, curved, needle-pointed shad bones, ready for business. Like a flash, far too quick for the eye to follow, the snake strikes, sending home his fangs an inch or two and in that same friction of an instant he has squirted a tablespoonful of canary-yellow, viscous Buid into the wound, and lies coiled, ready for a second attack.

In this incomprehensibly swift attack lies the answer why sometimes the bite of a rattler is not fatal. For, so wonderfully swift is the attack, that a bite may be imperfect, leaving only a pair of tiny needle punctures with just enough venom to make a victim serious-Ly ill.

Another reason why a rattlesnake's hite is not always fatal is that, temporarily, the reptile may be without venom. The snake map have exhausted its polson on a previous enemy, in which case it would have to wait several days before the deadly fluid has reaccumulated. Or, again, the viper's fange may have suffered accident. They may have been broken off, and require time for new growth. In any case, certain it is that a rattlesnake's poison applied in the proper way will do its work, and that only the most expert and prompt assistance will save a victim.

Wouldn't Rob a Friend.

"No, Willie, you mustn't go down to play with Tommy," said a fond mamma, to her seven-year-old son. "He has the whooping cough and I'm afraid you'll take it."

"Oh, no, I wom't mamma," replied Willie. "If you'll let me go, I promise you faithfully I won't take anything belonging to Tommy."-Albany Jour-

The Modern Home.

One of the recent advertisements of flats set forth that "suite has two rooms and kitchemette." The rooms are doubtless a bedroomine and a near-parlor.-N. Y. Mall.

HOW THEY LOST HOMES.

Writer in Success Magazine Gives a List of Failings That Make Men Poor. Through the gambling instinct.

They let their insurance run out. They bought things they did not need. because they were cheap.

They did not use good judgment or right proportion in their expenditures. They subscribed for everything they sould pay for on the installment plan. Money enough went down in drink! and up in smoke to have saved the home.

The father always intended to get his life insured, but died without doing so. They did not realize how easy it is to get into debt and how hard it is to get out.

They tried to do what others expected of them rather than what they they could afford

They thought it small to insist onhaving an agreement or understanding put in writing. They could not say "No," and could

not afford to tell their friends, "I cannot afford it." Their sons thought they must "sow

their wild oats" as well as other "fellows of their set." The daughters thought it beneath them to work for a living, but were

bound to dress well. They drew their money out of the savings bank to put it into some "wildcat" scheme, and lost it.

They did not do business in a business way because they were dealing with relatives or friends. The doctrine, "Each man for himself

and the devil take the hindmost," was, in effect, the family creed. They never formed the habit of putting in the savings bank money which

they did not immediately need. They did not know that giving full power of attorney to an agent or lawyer put their property at his mercy

They put off payments on everything possible because it would be so much easier to pay to-morrow than to-day

They signed important papers without reading them or knowing their contents, fust because they were asked to do so. The extravagance of children who

to take care of their pennies, swamped Through lack of honest ambition and a disposition to interpret too literally the text, "Take no thought for the

had not been trained to economize or

The mania to make an appearance beyond their means caused them to mortgage their property and ended in

bankruptcy. They feared that the people with whom they had dealings would think them suspicious if they asked them for a receipt for money.

When the shoe began to pinch, they "really did not see where they could retrench." Habit had made luxuries seem necessaries. They ran accounts at the stores in-

stead of paying cash, did not realize how rapidly bills were running up and never knew how they stood They entertained too expensively and a great deal more than they could af-

ford because they wanted people to think they were in good circumstances. The father thought that to go on a "spree" now and then was his prerogative as head of the family After awhile he availed himself of his "pre-

rogative "once too often They let money enough slip through their fingers to pay the mortgage several times over, but because the date of payment was so far sway they thought there was no danger of losing their home

Their efforts to force their daughters into the society of those above them. in the hope that they might make "brilliant matches," involved them hopelessly in debt.

Infallible Stock Tipster. Then, indeed, the stock market with its frequent fluctuations was no thing of anxiety to bulls and bears. The rise and fall of shares had long been lifted out of the realm of hypothesis, goosebone prophets and frenzied financiers. Speculators, properly equipped, could buy and sell with perfect confidence.

"How do we manage it?" said a Utoplan broker smilingly. "Ah, it is exceedingly simple. Our firm employs an exweather observer to guess the stocks. that will rise. Noting his selections, we turn around and buy all the stocks that he does not select.

Simple, isn't it? The weather man is. never right, and we transform his unreliability into good commercial wisdom."-N. Y. Sun.

Rich Dinner Service.

What was probably the most elaborate and most expensive dinner party ever given in this country took place at the St. Regis hotel, in New York, the other night. It was given by a millionaire shoe man, in honor of his wife. About 60 guests were seated at a table arranged in the shape of a horseshoe. The service for the entire dinner was of solid gold and gold plate. Not a fork or a spoon, not a platter in use but was fashioned of the precious metal. Even the water goblets were of gold, and the wine and champagne glasses on solid gold stems and bases and were rimmed with the glittering metal. It was reported that the banquet cost \$50,000.

Air Killed the Song. Parke-What do you think of Springle's new song? Rowe-Oh, the words aren't so bad, but he must have found the air in the subway.-Judge.

Soup in Sacks.

Travelers in eastern Siberia often carry soups in sacks. The soups are frozen solid, and keep for an indefinits time. Milk also is frozen, and sold by the pound.

FARMERS NEED NO LICENSE

Missouri Supreme Court Decides He Can't Be Fixed for Wending Own Produce in City.

St. Louis.-As a result of a decision of the supreme court of Missouri in the case of Henry Meyer, License Commissioner Clifford will be unable to collect the \$60,000 per annum he expected from the farmers of St. Louis county. Mr. Meyer, who is president of the St. Louis County Farmers' club, was prosecuted by Mr. Clifford in the police court for Wiolating a city ordinance to peddling farm products in St. Louis without a peddlers' license. He was fined \$25.

He appealed to the court of criminal correction, which sustained the lower court. His attorneys, George W. Lubke, Jr., W. F. Broadhead, of Clayton, and William D. Jones, of St. Louis, therespos appealed to the supreme court.

In a decision written by Judge Foz the supreme court reverses the judgment of the lower courts, remits the fine against Meyer, and discharges him.

The decision ends a long contest adversely to the city. Since coming into office Mr. Clifford has diligently endeavored to collect all possible licenses due the municipality. When an ordinance was passed demanding that every person who sold farm products from house to house should pay a peddiers' license of \$20 per annum, Mf. Chifford undertook to enforce it against the farmers of St. Louis county They resisted it. and Mr. Meyer agreed to submit to a test

The position taken by the farmers. and there are said to be 3,000 of them in St. Louis county who at times sell their products in the city, was that a state law exempted farmers who sold only their own farm products from paying a peddlers' license.

Their attorneys held that the ordinance passed by the municipal assembly subsequently was in contravention of this statute and therefore illegal. This contention, it appears, has been sustained in the opinion of Judge Fox.

CREW CAPTURES RARE BIRD

A Gannet, Native of Gulf of St. Lawrence, Caught by Sailors Off Boston.

Boston -The fishing schooner Me teor, which arrived here the other day, brought a bird rarely seen in these waters. It was a gammet, a species of sea fowl that rarely leaves the waters of the guil of St. Lawrence, and is seldom seea below the grand banks. The bird was a handsome specimen, with a spread of wings fully six feet. It was game, and full of fight, and was tied by one of its wings to a deck post.

The pird hovered over the schooner as she lay to about 70 miles southeast of Highland light, and one of the crew determined to catch it. He baited a book with a piece of meat and threw it overboard. The gannet shot straight down from where it was flying, 70 oc 80 feet above, and seized the hook. It was pulled on board, and after a hard fight the book was taken from its mouth.

The bird was kept on deck, tied to the post, until the other morning, when it was shown to the old fishermen at the wharf as a curiosity in this neighborhood. After everyone had seen it. it was set free and put om the rail. It dived at once into the water and swam out from the vessel until about 200 feet away. It then tried to fly, but as its feathers were wet through it could not rise, and continued to swim down the harbor, trying at intervals to rise.

While it was aboard the Meleor, the crew took good care of the bird, and fed it several times a day. It had a voracious appetite and are eight large berring each day. Before setting it free it was fed again, and consumed three large-sized herring.

MACARONI WHEAT BEST.

Colorado Farmers, After Tests, Find They Can Raise the Cereal Without Irrigation.

Denver.-Macaroui wheat for Colorado farmers. It needs no irrigation.

That is the slown raised by the state agricultural college, which is now engaged in a campaign to show the wheat raisers of the state that this variety is not only a more hardy and a better grain than the ordinary sorts, but that: it is also much more prolific under dis-

couraging conditions. Walter H. Olin, of the department of: agronomy, and Prof. W. L. Carlyle, also of the college, are enthusiastic about it. Mr. Olia reports that within the last few. months the college has made extensive tests of the macaroni, or durum wheat, and that it has been found to be betten, in all ways for practical use than the common spring or winter wheat now! raised on the farms of Colorado. Individual tests were made of Colorado, spring wheat, Kansas hard winted wheat, durum wheat and Pillsbury's best flour for baking purposes, lightness counting 20 points, tenderness 20, flavos 20, texture 10, color 10, and general appearance 20. The tests were exhaustive, the result being 91 points for durum wheat, 89 for Pillsbury's flour, 88 for Kansas winter wheat, and 83 for Colorado spring wheat. Laboratory tests also showed that the durum wheat contains a larger percentage of both sugar and gluten than do the common sorts. making it therefore more palatable and more digestible when eaten in bread.

Tests on various farms in Colorado have also shown that this wheat can be raised more advantageously than can. any other variety known.

A Photographing Telescope.

The Bruce photographic telescope, the largest of its kind, is to be moved at once from Lake Geneva, Win, to Mount Wilson, near Pasedena, Cala. where the atmospheric conditions an much superior.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS

Ret wir francise en Louislane et dans tous less Etate du Suo. En sublicité effre dons un commerce des avantages exceptionnein. Prix de Palennementi per Pagré : Béttieri Oneticionne 212.068 Witten habdensadeled \$5.00.